MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1957

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
JUN 1 1956
MAIN READING ROOM

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS

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DEPOSITED BY THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS, 1957

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1956.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

WITNESSES

HON. ROBERT D. KING, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY FOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
COL. WILLIAM R. SHULER, CHIEF, CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, ODIR/INSTALLATIONS, DCSLOG
LT. COL. H. A. GOULD, DEPUTY CHIEF, PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING BRANCH, CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, ODIR/INSTALLATIONS, DCSLOG
BRIG. GEN. CHARLES R. HUTCHISON, ASSISTANT CHIEF, BUDGET DIVISION, COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY
COL. J. B. LAMPERT, SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR NUCLEAR POWER, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
COL. J. G. NELSON, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-4, ARMY SECURITY AGENCY
COL. G. F. WIGGER, CHIEF, LOGISTICS DIVISION, AFSWP
LT. COL. O. H. ADAMS, CHIEF, MEDICAL FACILITIES BRANCH, MEDICAL PLANS AND OPERATIONS, SGO
B. W. KELT, CHIEF, ESTIMATING SECTION, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
C. B. SCHMELTZER, ACQUISITION DIVISION, OFFICE, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS FOR REAL ESTATE
H. D. VAN KUREN, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, SERVICES AND INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE
KENNETH D. CHACEY, SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING
MAJOR C. H. MOORE, Jr. ASSISTANT CHIEF, COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

Program and financing

	1955 actual	1956 estimate	1957 estimate
PROGRAM BY ACTIVITIES			
1. Zone of Interior construction	$290,786,511	$256,500,000	$269,000,000
2. Overseas construction	271,534,193	132,391,910	120,000,000
3. Acquisition of real estate	4,741,988	6,000,000	5,000,000
4. Advance planning	11,396,932	9,000,000	9,000,000
Total obligations	578,459,624	403,891,910	403,000,000
FINANCING			
Comparative transfers from other accounts	−188,368,396	−3,391,910	
Unobligated transfers from other accounts	−656,174,338	−266,151,102	−351,228,102
Unobligated balance transferred from:			
"Procurement and production, Army" (69 Stat. 450)		−485,077,000	
"Army stock fund"			−193,000,000
Advances and reimbursements from:			
Other accounts	−59,788		
Non-Federal sources	−8,204	−500,000	−3,000,000
Unobligated balance carried forward	266,151,102	351,228,102	144,228,102
Appropriation			

NOTE.—Reimbursements from non-Federal sources reflected in 1956 are from the proceeds of sale of the Birmingham General Hospital tract (68 Stat. 821). In 1957 from operations under 69 Stat. 653.

Obligations by objects

Object classification	1955 actual	1956 estimate	1957 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
Total number of permanent positions	6,697	6,380	6,061
Full-time equivalent of all other positions	2	2	2
Average number of all employees	6,283	5,984	5,685
Number of employees at end of year	5,998	6,025	5,845
Average salaries and grades: [1]			
General schedule grades:			
Average salary	$4,857	$5,240	$5,263
Average grade	GS–7.3	GS–7.3	GS–7.3
Ungraded positions: Average salary	$3,511	$3,555	$3,599
01 Personal services:			
Permanent positions	$22,022,500	$21,420,545	$20,794,000
Positions other than permanent	5,986	6,000	6,000
Regular pay above 52-week base	82,683	82,255	
Payment above basic rates	2,105,001	2,050,200	1,951,000
Total personal services	24,216,170	23,559,000	22,751,000
02 Travel	665,952	650,000	625,000
03 Transportation of things	505,526	500,000	500,000
04 Communication services	59,734	55,000	55,000
05 Rents and utility services	160,325	150,000	150,000
06 Printing and reproduction	276,230	275,000	275,000
07 Other contractual services	39,649,616	30,000,000	33,000,000
Services performed by other agencies	50,000	50,000	50,000
Labor contracts with foreign governments [1]	450,054	419,000	419,000
08 Supplies and materials	5,040,538	4,500,000	4,500,000
09 Equipment	7,668,719	7,500,000	7,500,000
10 Lands and structures	498,252,785	331,217,888	332,110,180
15 Taxes and assessments	25,078	25,000	25,000
Total, Department of the Army	577,020,727	398,900,888	401,960,180
Allocation to—			
Office of Defense Mobilization	33,007	84,000	127,820
Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce		100,000	
Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior	402,538	1,112,000	912,000
Atomic Energy Commission	976,280	3,599,220	
Coast Guard, Treasury Department	27,072	95,802	
Total obligations	578,459,624	403,891,910	403,000,000

[1] Average number of persons, 1955, 476; 1956, 460; 1957, 460

Mr. RILEY. Secretary King and General Hutchison, we are glad to have you before us this morning to justify the request for the Army public works construction for fiscal year 1957.

Do you have a statement, General?

General HUTCHISON. No, sir, I do not have an opening statement. We are prepared to present the appropriation, "Military construction, Army," requiring new obligational authority of $193 million for fiscal year 1957.

As you noted, we have with us this morning, Mr. Robert D. King, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Financial Management, who would like to say a few words.

Mr. RILEY. We will be delighted to hear from you, Mr. Secretary.

STATEMENT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY KING

Mr. KING. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I do not have a prepared statement, but I am sure you are familiar with Colonel Shuler and his work in this area in the past and we rely very heavily on his good judgment and ability to make a full and detailed presentation. He has a prepared statement which he will give to you. In the interest of conserving your time, we felt the one statement would be sufficient

for this purpose. So I am going to ask Colonel Shuler to open the hearing with his prepared statement.

AMOUNT OF ORIGINAL REQUEST FOR FUNDS

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Secretary, may I ask you a question or two before Colonel Shuler makes his statement?

Mr. KING. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. What proportion of the money which you requested for this purpose did you get?

Mr. KING. The total we have in the bill is $193 million; is that right?

Colonel SHULER. New money; yes.

Mr. RILEY. Do you recall what you requested—what the Army requested?

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Riley, do you mean any previous fiscal year 1957 request the Army may have made prior to this request?

Mr. RILEY. No; the request you made for fiscal 1957.

Mr. KING. Our original request?

Mr. RILEY. Yes; your original request.

Colonel SHULER. The original request was made on September 1, 1955, when we first submitted this program to the Department of Defense, and that was for approximately $664 million of new money to cover approximately the same amount of authorization.

Mr. RILEY. Do you recall approximately how much of that the Department of Defense recommended?

Colonel SHULER. In October of 1955, after our submittal of the original $664 million program, the Department of Defense issued directives which amounted to an essentiality review of the program. Under the principles of those directives, the Army staff reviewed the original submission and resubmitted the program in approximately the amount of $446 million of new money, against about the same amount of authorization.

Following that—incidentally, that submittal was made on November 1, 1955—the Department of Defense, specifically the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Properties and Installations and the Assistant Secretary of Defense Comptroller, together with representatives of the Bureau of the Budget, reviewed this program line item by line item, and the result of that review is essentially the program you have in front of you.

The new authorization request is for $304.6 million; prior unfunded authorization, not yet approved by this committee, $42.2 million, or a total of $346.8 million of authorization, for which we are requesting the approval of this committee, plus $460,000 in deficiency authorization, plus $25,000 for a study with reference to the San Jacinto Ordnance Depot, which was written in by the House Armed Services Committee, plus $3,548,560 for access roads. Against this authorization total, we have a request for $193 million of new money.

To sum it up, against the approximately $446 million of new money and authorization submitted on November 1, 1955, as a result of the review which I mentioned previously, we have now before the committee a request of approximately $350.8 million total authorization to be approved and $193 million of new money.

Mr. RILEY. You have a statement covering that?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir; I will cover the complete fiscal picture in my opening statement.

Mr. RILEY. We will be pleased to have your statement at this time.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF CHIEF OF CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

Colonel SHULER. Thank you. It is a pleasure to appear before this committee again on the annual Army military construction request, and I shall certainly strive to provide this committee with all the information they desire and need to consider this very important program.

The Department of the Army is requesting the appropriation of $193 million under the heading "Military construction, Army" to be derived from a transfer of an equivalent amount from the Army stock fund. This transfer of funds is to be applied against a total authorization of $350,758,560. The authorization to be financed consists of $42,163,000 in prior authorization, $304,562,000 in new authorization, an increase in authorization of $460,000 to meet a deficiency over that granted in the fiscal years 1955 and 1956 and a $25,000 authorization written in by the House Armed Services Committee for a study with reference to San Jacinto Ordnance Depot, Tex. The prior authorization for which we are requesting financial sanction is broken down $38,085,000 for the Zone of Interior and $4,078,000 for overseas areas. The new authorization, exclusive of deficiencies in prior authorization and the aforementioned congressional writein, totals $205,916,000 for the continental United States and $98,646,000 overseas. In addition, the proposed appropriation would permit the Army to commit funds to the Bureau of Public Roads for the construction of military access roads.

I propose to present to this committee the method of development of the fiscal year 1957 program, the fiscal position of the appropriation, and the detailed justification of the individual projects included in the program.

DEVELOPMENT OF REQUIREMENTS

As the committee may recall, the Department of the Army planning system for construction is predicated on construction under three separate conditions. These are: Those permanent type facilities in support of the long-range strength and the modified emergency and emergency construction which is used to meet interim and mobilization requirements, respectively. The permanent-type construction is programed for permanent stations only. Since 1946, installations planning boards have maintained up-to-date master plans for future development at all permanent Army installations. For temporary installations in the United States, temporary overseas garrisons and standby installations required for mobilization, planning similar to permanent station master planning is carried on. From these station plans, future needs are listed by priority. In developing its annual construction program, the Department of the Army utilizes criteria prescribed in Army Regulations (AR 415–31) and applicable Department of Defense instructions which prescribe standard space allowances for standard types of facilities. Through the application of standard space allowances or criteria to specific troop units or strengths total requirements for the support of the current and long-range

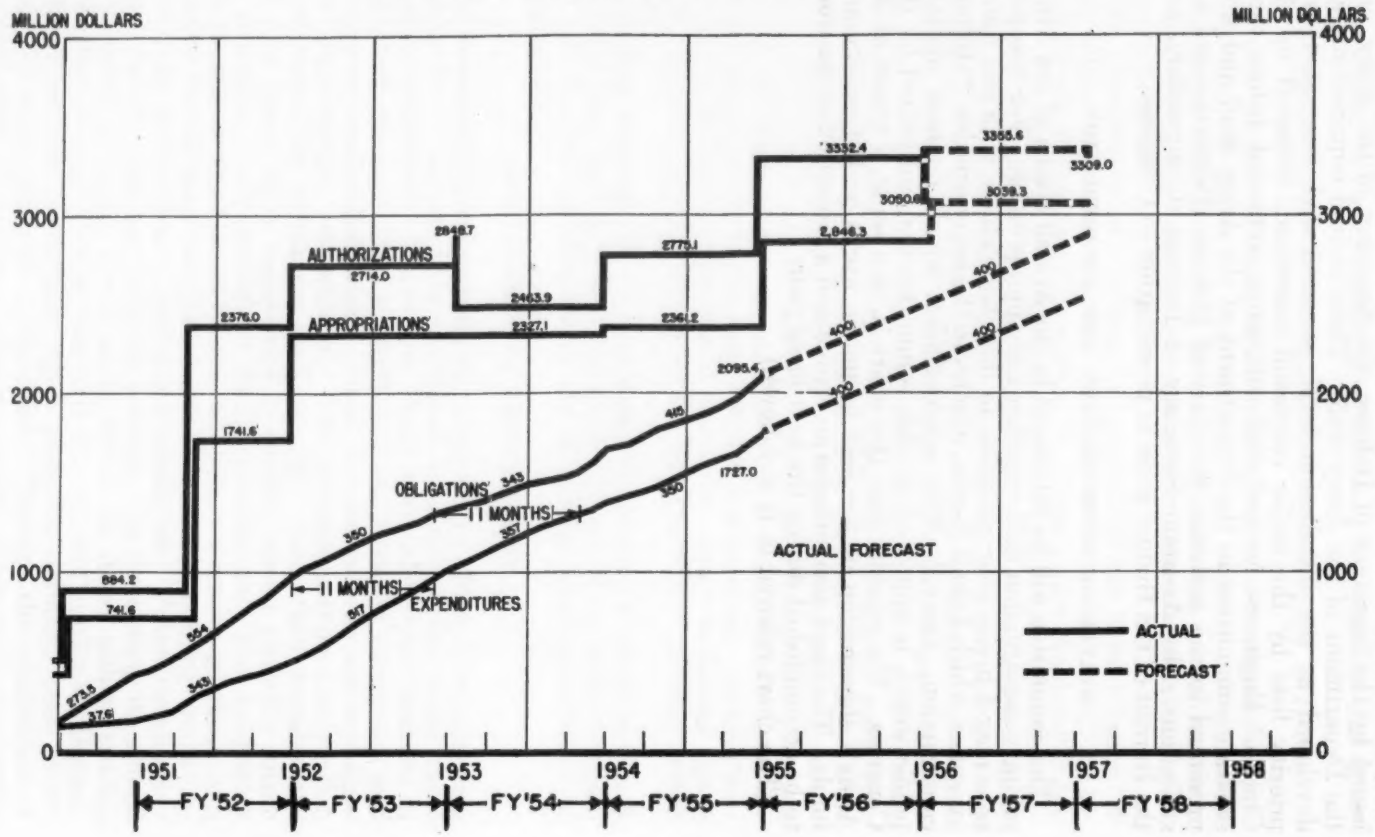
Armies are developed. A segment of these total requirements is developed annually in accordance with program and budget guidance issued by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, and the Department of the Army staff. These annual requirements are developed at the installation level, screened and integrated into priority lists by the major command concerned, reviewed by the Chief of Engineers for technical sufficiency, reviewed before three separate committees in the Department of the Army Staff and then presented to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations), the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), and the Bureau of the Budget prior to presentation to Congress.

STATUS OF AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATION

The committee will be interested in the overall status of the Army military construction authorization and appropriation. For this purpose may I invite your attention to this chart which, with one minor exception which I shall discuss, applies to the appropriation "Military construction, Army." This appropriation which finances military public works, is approved by this committee and authorized by the Congress. We consider that this chart is, in a sense, a report of the Army's stewardship in the field of public works authorizations and funds. The chart also includes an estimate of a projection of the work to be accomplished during the next fiscal year.

(The chart referred to is as follows:)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY, PROGRAM



We have plotted on a cumulative basis, authorizations, appropriations, obligations and expenditures in dollars beginning in mid-fiscal year 1951. Postwar authorizations and appropriations under the MCA heading began in June 1948 when we reverted to the prewar practice of specific authorization and appropriations for individual projects. Quantitatively, there was only slight progress in the Army program during the period from 1948 through mid-fiscal year 1951 and we have not shown that progress on the chart.

The green line at the top of the chart is the progressive dollar total of military public works authorized by the Congress through the last session. The drop in this green line during 1953 represents rescissions in Public Law 209, 83d Congress.

The black line is a similar plot of cumulative appropriations. Authorizations and appropriations having outdistanced obligations in fiscal years 1952 and 1953, the Department of the Army sought no new appropriations in fiscal years 1954 and 1955. This accounts for the flat section of the black line on this chart. The exception to which I referred earlier, occurs here [indicating] on the chart. In fiscal year 1955, Congress authorized family housing for the military departments but the appropriation was made to the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of Defense in turn allocated these funds to the military departments. Technically, the $34 million which has been made available to the Army is not MCA money and should not be shown on this chart. However, we feel that the committee would wish to see the whole military public works picture and we have shown the authorization and appropriations for the Army's share of this family housing on the chart. This accounts for the slight increase in the appropriation totals shown for fiscal year 1955.

In fiscal year 1956, the Congress authorized $533.9 million in specific projects plus general authorization which developed an additional $22.0 million, bringing the total available authorization less prior rescissions to $3,332.4 million. In fiscal year 1956 the Congress appropriated $485.1 million which raised the cumulative total of available appropriations to $2,846.3 million.

The broken lines at the right indicate the projection of the authorizations and appropriations being requested for fiscal year 1957. H. R. 9893, if enacted as requested, will raise the total authorization to $3,355.6 million, after taking into account rescissions amounting to $281.8 million to be effected by Public Law 161 of the 84th Congress, as indicated by the adjustment in the green line at the close of fiscal year 1956. New appropriations requested for fiscal year 1957 total $193 million which will raise the total available appropriation to $3,039.3 million.

Section 410 of general provisions H. R. 9893 will result in a rescission of authorization estimated at $46.6 million. The rescission of the authorization, of course, does not effect the available appropriations.

The red and blue lines on the chart are cumulative obligations and expenditures of MCA funds. The figures shown parallel to the curves are the totals for the indicated fiscal years. For example, in fiscal year 1952, $554 million was obligated and $343 million was expended. Corresponding figures for the current fiscal year are estimated to be $400 million each for obligations and expenditures.

There are two important aspects of this fiscal program which I wish to emphasize: First, the large unobligated appropriation which

existed in fiscal year 1952 and fiscal year 1953 no longer exists. At the end of this fiscal year, only 12.3 percent of the total appropriations will remain unobligated. It is necessary that new appropriations be granted to the MCA program if necessary military construction is to continue.

The second element I would call to your attention is the phenomenon in the relationship of total obligations to total expenditures. The nature of construction is such that approximately 11 months elapse before the expenditure total reaches a corresponding point on the obligation curve. This is shown most graphically by comparing obligations and expenditures for successive years. Note that expenditures for fiscal year 1953 were $517 million and obligations in the preceding year were $554 million. Similarly, expenditures in fiscal year 1954 were within $7 million of the total obligation for fiscal year 1953. This is a relationship that holds fairly constant.

The committee might ask why projected obligations do not reach the projected total fund availability at the end of the fiscal year. The answer lies in the necessity for efficient operation of a minimum carryover of unobligated balances at the end of each year. If this is not done, the momentum in this large program is lost. Time must be allowed for the processing of new appropriations to the construction agencies in the field, and a carryover at the end of the fiscal year bridges the gap which would otherwise exist. Continuity of a stable level of operation is essential to efficient and economical construction.

In order to hold this essential carryover to a minimum, the Army has improved its program of advance design. Utilizing the authority, and funds granted by the Congress for this purpose, the Army has virtually all the projects in the bill before you designed to the preliminary stage. Those which must be placed under contract this fall, or those which are complex, have been designed to final stage and can be advertized for bid within 30 days after receipt of authorization and funds in the field. This is an additional benefit from the initial result of advance design in defining requirements and improving the accuracy of project estimates.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM

To review briefly the general content of the construction program by category, the program now before you is composed as follows: (1) Operational and training facilities, $165,237,000; (2) maintenance and production facilities, $28,484,000; (3) research, development, and test facilities, $33,907,000; (4) supply facilities, $19,215,000; (5) hospital and medical facilities, $4,270,000; (6) administrative facilities, $11,341,000; (7) housing and community facilities, $23,478,000; (8) utilities and ground improvements, $26,365,000; (9) real estate, $4,563,000; (10) advance planning, $9,865,000; (11) emergency construction, $5 million; (12) Capehart housing utilities, $15 million. Total $346,725,000. In addition to the foregoing, an increase of $350,000 in prior authorization for construction of ferry slips at Fort Jay, N. Y., is requested. Similarly, an increase in prior authorization for the ionosphere station at Adak, Alaska, in the amount of $110,000 is requested. Finally, a $25,000 congressional writein for a study to be accomplished by the Secretary of the Army relative to the San Jacinto Ordnance Depot and authority to commit funds to the

Bureau of Public Roads for the construction of access roads are included for financial sanction.

With the permission of the committee, I propose to begin the review of the program with facilities for the Ordnance Corps, followed by those for the other technical services, then the Zone of Interior armies, the overseas commands, followed by the classified segment of the bill. From time to time during the justification it may be necessary to introduce supporting witnesses as experts on particular fields, but in the main I will handle the presentation.

If there are no general questions, Mr. Chairman, may I now proceed with the individual item justifications?

AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. RILEY. There is one matter I want to get clear in my mind. What is the difference between your authorizations and the appropriations, plus your request for 1957, in terms of dollars?

Colonel SHULER. We are asking for $193 million of new money in fiscal 1957. We will have a carryover from 1956 of $304 million. That gives us a total of $497 million, of which about $60 million is not free money, in that it is tied up at budget stations against going work for Government costs and contingencies. So the free money for letting new contracts is about $437 million.

As to authorization, we are requesting a new authorization total of $304.6 million. We are asking this committee to approve about $46 million of prior authorization which it has not heretofore approved, and then we add to that about $330 million of prior year existing authorization, less a rescission of $46 million in this year's law.

Mr. FLOOD. Do I understand—I am sure I am wrong—but do I understand you are asking us to appropriate money for legislative authorization that you anticipate is coming through the legislative mill?

Colonel SHULER. We are asking, Mr. Flood, that you approve our placing appropriated MCA moneys against $46 million of authorization that is already in the law, and that you similarly approve $304.6 million that is presently being considered by the two Armed Services Committees, but which should be passed into law in a short while.

Mr. FLOOD. I do not like to use moth-eaten similes, but that is certainly the cart before the horse. I know it has been done.

Colonel SHULER. It is normal, as I understand it.

Mr. FLOOD. Yes; because of the timing problem between the legislative committees in both bodies and the functioning of this committee, it is presumed we take judicial notice—at least in this case legislative notice. We are presumed to be aware of certain legislative processes that are now functioning in the legislative committees.

So that of this total sum you have just now detailed, as a matter of fact, as of this day that you make the request, $46 million plus is now law by authorization?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir; but not previously approved by this committee.

Mr. FLOOD. But there is a law?

Colonel SHULER. There is a law; yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. The law has been passed by Congress, and there is a law or authorization, which terms we use interchangeably. Authorization means law here.

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. So that you have an authorization for $46 million plus, but you do not have authorization, therefore you do not have law, for the remaining $300 million plus.

Colonel SHULER. $304 million; that is right.

Mr. FLOOD. And of course we do not know whether or not that proposed law will, as a matter of fact, become an authorization or not; but you have reasonable cause from the customary practice in the Congress under these circumstances for military construction—you have reasonable cause to believe and you have nothing to indicate, as far as you know, that this authorization will not in due course become law.

Colonel SHULER. That is correct. I might add that this year we submitted our program, I would say, several months ahead, as far as the authorization side is concerned, in an effort to help get the law passed sooner.

Mr. FLOOD. I think you saw me pause to breathe that time and put in that left hook. The next thing I wanted to know was, in view of what transpired last year, in view of the fact we were adjourning on a certain date in July and I think you got up here, if I can exaggerate it slightly, just under the wire with your military-construction authorization, and then we beat you fellows over the head and said "If you do not come up next year earlier and in due course with your request for construction funds, there ain't going to be no construction funds."

Now what did you do; when did you bring up your construction request for new money; when did you ask for a law this year on military construction? What was the date, precisely; when did you send it up here—not approximately; you should know that exactly.

Colonel SHULER. You mean both the request for funds and the request for authorization? You want both of those dates?

Mr. FLOOD. Insofar as we are talking about military construction only.

Colonel SHULER. I would like to supply that for the record in order to get it precisely. I know approximately.

Mr. FLOOD. Precisely, supply it for the record and now, in round fat number, when was it, about?

Colonel SHULER. As far as the authorization goes, it was some time in January when the request was sent to Congress for authorization. I do know I appeared several months earlier this year than last year before the Armed Services Committees.

Lieutenant Colonel GOULD. May I add to that that it was January 19 when the President's message went to Congress. Last year it was some time around June 20.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Ford shows me a copy of the communication from the President dated January 23, 1956, which is captioned "Proposed Supplemental Appropriation for the Department of Defense." I presume this document includes the figures of which I speak?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir. I was about to say in January, but I did not know exactly what date it was. So both of them were in the month of January this year.

Mr. FLOOD. So this year your application for military construction funds, which this committee hears separately from the Army appropriation bill, arrived before the Congress on or about the same date?

Colonel SHULER. That is about it.

Mr. FLOOD. And if there is any delay with reference to the authorization, or the law, depending upon which term you want to use, as of today, the time you appear to justify the request for military construction funds, it is not the fault of the Army?

Colonel SHULER. I would say it is not.

Mr. FLOOD. But it is not?

Colonel SHULER. It is not.

(Information on submission dates furnished for the record is as follows:)

Fiscal year 1957 military public works authorization request was submitted to the Congress on January 19, 1956.

Fiscal year 1957 proposed supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense was submitted to the Congress on January 19, 1956, and published as Document 318, House of Representatives, 84th Congress, 2d session, under date of January 23, 1956.

Mr. RILEY. Coming back to your authorizations and contemplated authorizations, Colonel, do I understand you have approximately $680 million in authorization and proposed authorization?

Colonel SHULER. Less $46 million rescission, which brings that down to about $630 million. By "rescission," I mean that on the Armed Services Committee side, the legislation will include a proposal to rescind by the end of June of fiscal year 1957 all authorization that has not been obligated in whole or in part which was passed into law during the period October 1, 1951, to July 15, 1952. That is something Congress is doing each year and I personally think it is a healthy thing, because it cleans up the old authorization which we now continue to show on the books.

Mr. RILEY. It presents a good, clear picture.

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Unless I have made an error, that would leave you $630 million.

Colonel SHULER. That is about it.

Mr. RILEY. And against that, if we go along with you in your request for these appropriations, you will have about $437 million with the carryover?

Colonel SHULER. Of free money; yes, sir. Just to round out the picture it would be $497 million.

Mr. RILEY. But that $60 million——

Colonel SHULER. Is useless as far as new contract awards is concerned.

Mr. RILEY. So that you are about $190 million short of your authorization and contemplated authorization?

Colonel SHULER. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. Now these authorizations are not all you requested, are they?

Colonel SHULER. No, sir. As I said before, this program is altogether below one-half of our request of September 1, 1955. I am speaking now of authorization.

Mr. RILEY. So that the projects you have carefully screened and requested and have authorized are short of funding approximately $190 million?

Colonel SHULER. Counting the new authorization and what we have, which we would like to put under contract; yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Now this $42 million of prior authorization you said was in here.

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir, that is correct; $42.2 million of prior authorization which this committee has not approved heretofore.

Mr. RILEY. Could you give us an explanation of that; just what is that?

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Riley, an example of that would be the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, which we have before this committee again this year and which I will take up in detail when we come to it, with your permission. It was authorized last year but not funded. Last year the real estate acquisition for west coast ammunition terminal was authorized, but was not approved by this committee. You recall that this committee felt certain strings were attached to that authorization by the House Armed Services Committee.

Some other examples would be certain welfare and morale projects. In addition, new obligation authority requests against prior authorizations for emergency construction and advance planning are a part of the total.

Those are the type of things which make up the prior years authorized projects which we feel we need to execute, and which this committee has not given us approval on heretofore.

Mr. RILEY. In regard to the west coast ammunition outloading terminal, when I was out there in the latter part of November and December 1955 I got the Army Engineers to give me a birdseye view of the location and, frankly, it looks all right to me.

Do you have any general questions, Mr. Flood?

Mr. FLOOD. I suppose we will discuss this question of quarters by lease and construction, or any other way, for the ack-ack personnel and NIKE batteries in more detail.

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir; when we come to those, I will be glad to discuss both the leasing and construction.

OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT AT SCRANTON ORDNANCE PLANT

Mr. FLOOD. I suppose I am going to discuss with the ordnance people very shortly, or with whoever is responsible for making such errors, the persistence and the insistence of carrying oil instead of coal to Newcastle and putting oil-burning equipment over the anthracite coal mines in the Hoffman Munitions Plant at Scranton.

Down through the years we have criticized the Army for sending refrigerators to Alaska and electrical heating units into the Sahara. Our record is replete with those classic and traditional boners that only the Army and its majesty can give birth to periodically. There is always some new one. The Navy had its foot in with hamburger, I think a year or so ago; now it is an old chestnut. And up at Devens, Mass., we went through this story last year. Somebody up there decided they were going to run oil pipelines in, or whatnot. And the answer always given to the coal people—I write a letter to somebody in the Army and ultimately I get an answer back, and I have a series of them which I will show to you, and to all intents and purposes the officer personnel changes its tour of duty and somebody changes the

dates and I get back my letter, "It costs too much to put in coal installations." Then the lieutenant who has that assignment, digs it out of the file and up it comes with language which will amuse you in its precision.

Now we set up an ordnance plant which had this Hoffman plant at Scranton take over the old D. L. and W. shops. As far as I know, it is a good deal. It is not in my district, but it is in my general area.

The authorities up there, the various coal companies in the area and the mineworkers, of course, brought this to my attention, and I dust off one of my letters, change the date, and say, "What are you doing now?" and with their tongue in their cheeks, as only they can do, somebody in Ordnance writes back and says "Act II; Scene 1: It costs too much to put in coal instead of oil." And they are prepared to show how. So I get in touch with the mine union people and the coal company people and state: "This, of course, won't surprise you. Now are you prepared again, and again, and again, to show that this boiler, or this unit, or whatever it is, won't cost too much?" It is a comparatively small deal. But nobody knows better than I the importance and influence of oil in Washington—even with the Army. I am no beginner here. You know the story of the farmer who said to his child: "Now here, you take care of these animals; they are very intelligent animals and everything will be all right." So he came back 3 or 4 hours later and the kid was getting no place with the animals, so the farmer takes a 2 by 4 and whacks the animals over the tail a couple of times. The child said: "I thought you said they are intelligent. How would I know what they wanted?" "Oh, they are intelligent animals; but you have to get their attention first."

Now you have my attention. I have been beat over the head with this oil club, if I can mix metaphors, for a number of years and by the Army; sometimes I have succeeded in prevailing upon you to change your mind. Now if you insist for reasons best known to you—and I can guess what the reasons are; the fault is not necessarily in the uniform—I am willing to go through my annual performance.

Now you know about this. Do you want to man the barricades on this, or do you want to wait until we get Ordnance? What do I do this year?

Colonel SHULER. First of all, Mr. Flood, this is not in this program. However, I will be very glad to get somebody to furnish you the information.

Mr. FLOOD. Somebody told me it was. The reason I am talking about it now is I was told, along towards the end of our last hearing, that this was the date to bring it up. So, always doing what I am told, I am bringing it up. Now I am told it is not the day.

Colonel SHULER. My statement was that this is not an item requested in this program, nor has it been in this program prior to now. However, I will see that you are furnished the information.

Mr. FLOOD. Also tell them for me that they are not going to put oil in the Army plant at Scranton as long as I am on this committee. It is very simple.

Colonel SHULER. We have data on the project and the location. It just happens this is not an MCA item.

Mr. FLOOD. The only reason I am jumping on you is somebody with stars or longer hair as well as stars on their shoulders told me it was.

Colonel SHULER. I have an idea it is a P. and P. item; but I am not certain.

(NOTE.—The information referred to was furnished the Committee.)

RESCISSION OF AUTHORIZATION

Mr. FLOOD. Now, Mr. Riley asked you about the rescission of funds and you volunteered information about it. You gave the amount of the rescission and how many dollars?

Colonel SHULER. $46 million.

Mr. FLOOD. You were rescinding a certain figure. It was not that much.

Colonel SHULER. Yes; $46 million is the rescission that is effective July 1, 1957. I have not mentioned a rescission effective July 1 of this year, but I covered that in my statement on the chart, and that is $281 million.

Mr. FLOOD. I have in mind a figure of $6 million. What was that?

Colonel SHULER. $46 million was the figure.

Mr. FLOOD. Losing track of $40 million in 40 minutes is nothing unusual in this town.

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Flood, the pointer is now at the $281 million rescission, and the $46 million is now where he has the pointer on the chart.

Mr. FORD. The $46 million rescission is dependent on the military construction act of the fiscal year 1957?

Colonel SHULER. That is correct.

Mr. FLOOD. I may not be using the correct word, but what is the figure you indicated you are abandoning, that no longer are you going to finance or pursue that part of the program for various reasons?

Colonel SHULER. That would be the $46 million as far as this year's bill is concerned.

Mr. FLOOD. You say that section 410 of the general provisions of H. R. 9893 will result in a rescission of authorization estimated at $46 million. That appears on page 4 of your statement?

Colonel SHULER. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. Why should a section of an act of Congress deal with a rescission of authorization?

Colonel SHULER. Sir, as far as I understand it, the same committee that heard the authorization originally now in effect rescinds it because it has not been obligated in whole or in part by a certain date.

Mr. FLOOD. So this is not a question of Congress proposing and the Army disposing; the same authority, which is the Congress, which proposed this authorization also is the authority which rescinds it?

Colonel SHULER. That is correct.

Mr. FLOOD. There is not someone in the Pentagon changing our mind with the stroke of a pen? I know that Secretary Wilson does that. But I want to be sure that has not gone down through channels, and you have not acquired an authority of which I was not aware.

Colonel SHULER. No, sir; I would say that it is pretty cut and dried. If you examine the rescission that takes place July 1 of this year of $281 million, you will see that all of that authorization is based on law prior to October 1, 1951, which makes it pretty old, and we should have obligated it by now if we still intend to do it; therefore, we agree with the rescission.

Mr. FLOOD. So the rescission, both in line items and in dollars, is not a rescission of an authorization and an appropriation made by this committee and this Congress and this Army last year; this is an accumulation of cats and dogs for the last 5 or 6 years; is that it?

Colonel SHULER. No, sir; not quite. The rescission has no effect upon the appropriations. It merely rescinds the authorization.

Mr. FLOOD. Here are items, proposals for which the Army asked and Congress authorized by law, and for various reasons the Army is not going ahead with those programed items?

Colonel SHULER. That is correct.

Mr. FLOOD. But those items in this rescission are not items that were passed last year in any authorization act, these have been accumulating and piling up—cats and dogs, I call them—for several years?

Colonel SHULER. They were all authorized prior to October 1, 1951.

Mr. FLOOD. And you tell us you expect the same thing to happen this year. The amount may be over $200 million?

Colonel SHULER. $281 million, effective July 1, 1956.

Mr. FLOOD. A more orderly mind than mine might inquire—what is the reason? Why would the Army go to all the trouble and all the expense and all the bother of planning and designing and thinking up all these things? For instance, you have in the breakdown you give us here, on the next to the last page, an advance planning item for nearly $10 million.

Now, in every one of your budgets for military construction every year there is a figure of that sort for advance planning, so obviously the Army must, and is continuing to do, advance planning. But why every year must you come up with $200 million of advance planning which is now no good? This year $40 million of rescission, which at one time was advance planning and is no good. In other words, you are showing, or are you, an appreciable error here. There is a considerable margin for error in your advance planning and programing. What are these things? Have they just outlived their usefulness? Have the fashions changed? What is the problem?

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Flood, I call your attention to the fact that both of these rescissions, first, the $281 million and second, the $46 million, rescind authorizations during the Korean war and prior in any event to July 15, 1952.

Mr. FLOOD. I am not interested at this point in the date. The fact that this goes back to 1951 or 1952 merely compounds the error. You can be just as wrong in 1951 as you can be in 1956.

Colonel SHULER. No, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. Somebody was.

Colonel SHULER. I feel that the pressures of the Korean conflict did not allow us to do as careful and meticulous planning as we are able to do now. I think that our system has now greatly improved.

Mr. FLOOD. During warfare you must be given a margin for error because the shooting is going on.

Colonel SHULER. I would not express it that way. May I continue to answer your question?

Mr. FLOOD. I want to help you.

Colonel SHULER. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. The only way I can help you is to beat you over the head here. This looks bad. Someone is going to inquire about this.

Colonel SHULER. May I continue to answer?

Mr. FLOOD. Now, and put it in the record, because when we go on the floor some member is going to say, "What is the matter with this outfit?"

Colonel SHULER. I call further to your attention that the $281 million is the rescission effective July 1 of this year which applies to authorizations prior to October 1, 1951.

The second figure of $46 million, which is quite a reduction over the $281 million, is effective July 1, 1957, and applies to authorizations during the period October 1, 1951, to July 15, 1952. I do not feel the next year's figure, if there is any, will amount to very much of all because this will pretty well clean up all authorizations that were effected during the Korean conflict for which we no longer have any use due to now changed plans. An additional factor is all the unneeded authorization created by those projects finally costing less than the original budget request.

To round the thing off, I am confident our planning system is much better now than it was then or has ever been. We now get reliable budgets to bring up to this committee and to the Senate Appropriations Committee, and to the Armed Services Committees. We prepare preliminary plans and single line drawings, and make our estimates thereon. We did not do that 4 years ago. I feel that from now on we will not need these rescissions in any such amounts of money, since all the Korean period unobligated projects will have been rescinded.

Mr. FLOOD. You do not want to bet me $46 million that is not true in the next 5 years?

Colonel SHULER. I am confident that our planning system is such that it will not be true.

Mr. RILEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to my friend from South Carolina.

ADVANCE PLANNING FUNDS

Mr. RILEY. Colonel Shuler, am I correct in my recollection that prior to 3 or 4 years ago you had to take your planning money out of money that was appropriated for the projects?

Colonel SHULER. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. Congress did not give you planning money until 3 or 4 years ago to bring these requests up in better shape and in more concrete form than you had been doing?

Colonel SHULER. That is right, sir.

Mr. RILEY. So now you do have better planning and more accurate estimates than you ever had before, probably in the history of the Army?

Colonel SHULER. That is correct. I state that emphatically.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you ever ask for planning money before and Congress refused you?

Mr. KING. Yes; we have.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you do it regularly?

Mr. KING. I think each year we have discussed it and the fact that it would be a desirable thing to have, and it was not put in.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you come up here with a line item in your request for authorizations, $9,865,000 for advance planning?

Mr. KING. I do not know the precise amount, but we can look it up and put it in the record.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you ever have an item for which you asked for advance planning, just like you have asked this time?

Mr. KING. We can supply that for the record.

Colonel SHULER. We did last year. We did the year before. I believe that Mr. Riley is correct; prior to that we had to wait until we got money appropriated for projects before we could start designing.

Mr. FLOOD. And prior to that you never asked for it in such a way?

Colonel SHULER. I am not certain, but we did ask for advance-design money.

Mr. FLOOD. Will you supply the information for the record?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, I will.

(Information furnished for the record is as follows:)

ADVANCE DESIGN

Prior to enactment of Public Law 155, 82d Congress, legislation for military construction contained no provision for the advance planning of projects not otherwise authorized by law. Authorization for the appropriation of funds for advance planning of projects was first introduced in Public Law 155. Subsequent annual legislation authorized, in limited amounts, the use of funds appropriated for construction for advance planning citing Public Law 155 as the authority. Although the language of the subsequent acts did not prohibit final design of projects not authorized by law, the limited amount of funds available for advance planning permitted design only through the preliminary stage except in few cases. Completion of final design was not possible until funds were made available for construction. The language in Public Law 161 and Public Law 219 (84th Cong.) removed the limitation on the amount of funds to be utilized for advance design and permits earlier scheduling of complete design for a greater number of proposed projects independent of the availability of construction funds provided by subsequent legislation. With reference to the rescission of the prior years authorizations, these projects are in the main bulk authorizations, i. e., authorization without designating specific projects, the requirements having been generated by the Korean emergency. The requirements were developed without benefit of today's careful planning. Also included in the authorization being rescinded is that for unforeseen or emergency type projects and residual authorizations effected through savings in actual construction costs. Being overtaken by time and events and in the absence of firm requirements, little or no advance planning funds were utilized in connection with the bulk and emergency authorizations being rescinded.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Riley just got you off the hook for 2 years, but that would not account for the years before that. My guess is you did not.

Mr. KING. Mr. Flood, I think you should recognize too that in the year 1950 and 1951, with the advent of the Korean war, the plans for opening and closing stations were quite different than they are now.

Mr. FLOOD. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. KING. And the requests in those years for money were based on a program of war that was growing—as to the desirability of added troop spaces in our various posts. Then when the Korean war took a turn for the better, those requirements in essence disappeared.

Mr. FLOOD. No one knows any better than I. One of the horrors of war is waste, necessary or otherwise.

Mr. KING. We certainly do not want to spend $281 million or $46 million for something where the requirement has disappeared.

Mr. FLOOD. We want the record to show when you do this you have just as good a reason for rescinding it as you had when you asked for it in the first place.

Colonel SHULER. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. And it is done by Congress, not by a stroke of the pen in the administrative agencies.

Mr. KING. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. You must just for the record pick out several examples of what the rescission would be.

Colonel SHULER. I can give you lists of each rescission.

Mr. FLOOD. There would be no sense in that. In rounding out your statement on this problem indicate examples of what you think are good illustrations of 2 or 3 different categories to show us what you mean, and why.

Mr. KING. Yes.

Mr. FORD. I think it would be good for the record if we did have a list of those rescissions.

Colonel SHULER. Here are the two lists. They are in the Armed Services Committee's records, and I do not know why this committee should not have them.

Mr. FLOOD. There is no reason why not.

Mr. FORD. I take it that the longer list is the $281 million?

Colonel SHULER. Yes. That is the oldest authorization.

Mr. FORD. And those rescissions were approved?

Colonel SHULER. Yes; the $281 million.

Mr. RILEY. The list will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The list referred to is as follows:)

Status of unfinanced authorization, Public Law 534, 82d Cong.

Project, location, and items	Amount authorized	Amount unfinanced	Status of unfinanced authorization			
			To be financed	Not to be financed		
				Residual	Items canceled	Total estimated rescission
Camp Wellfleet, Mass	$1,097,000	$1,084,500	$1,084,500			
Enlisted men's barracks			(766,000)			
Company administration and storage building			(29,000)			
Ammo magazines			(14,500)			
Repair shop for aerial equipment			(89,000)			
Roads and vehicle parking			(92,000)			
Receiving building			(94,000)			
Fort Totten, N. Y	3,000	336		$336		$336
Fort Knox, Ky	9,404,000	4,193,147		4,193,147		4,193,147
Camp Pickett, Va	5,000	13		13		13
Fort Benning, Ga	2,919,000	577,244		577,244		577,244
Fort Bragg, N. C	9,410,500	7,224,174		7,224,174		7,224,174
Fort Campbell, Ky	800,000	282,343		282,343		282,343
Fort Jackson, S. C	182,000	78,102		78,102		78,102
Fort McClellan, Ala	361,000	95,000			$95,000	95,000
Land acquisition		(95,000)			(95,000)	
Fort McPherson	11,000	499		499		499
Fort Bliss, Tex	4,856,000	1,705,300		1,705,300		1,705,300
Camp Chaffee, Ark	21,000	11,162		11,162		11,162
Fort Hood, Tex	9,984,000	1,364,460		1,364,460		1,364,460
Fort Sill, Okla	800,000	14,000		14,000		14,000
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind	5,000,000	723,630		723,630		723,630
Camp Hanford, Wash	485,000	223,800		47,250	176,550	223,800
Rehabilitation 46 Pasco Buildings					(110,000)	
Rehabilitation 17 buildings					(66,550)	
Yuma Test Station, Ariz	2,334,000	424,693	29,000	231,693	164,000	395,693
Field maintenance radio shop					(84,000)	
Munition shop					(16,000)	
Range office and decontamination station			(29,000)			
Equipment decontamination station					(18,000)	
Site development, chemical test area					(46,000)	
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md	5,419,000	1,444,000		1,444,000		1,444,000
Jet propulsion laboratory, California	886,620	85,300		63,300	22,000	85,300
Chain link fence					(8,000)	
Dust control-material laboratory building					(6,000)	
Remodel test cell (C) building 12					(8,000)	

Status of unfinanced authorization, Public Law 534, 82d Cong.—Continued

Project, location, and items	Amount authorized	Amount unfinanced	Status of unfinanced authorization			
			To be financed	Not to be financed		
				Residual	Items canceled	Total estimated rescission
Malta Test Station, N. Y.	$479,000	$432,779			$432,779	$432,779
Flame protection for test pilots					(58,850)	
Water filter plant					(31,000)	
Combustion laboratory					(75,600)	
Motor repair shop					(39,310)	
Additional water supply					(73,800)	
Addition to control room					(102,000)	
Land acquisition					(52,219)	
Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.	1,356,000	532,490		$532,490		532,490
Redstone Arsenal, Ala.	6,205,000	2,068,899		1,086,899	982,000	2,068,899
Portable observation post					(6,000)	
Addition to administration engineering building					(180,000)	
Launching and handling buildings					(288,000)	
Observation towers					(32,000)	
Storage and operations building					(37,000)	
Fixed equipment for free flight range					(40,000)	
Central building, powder line					(15,000)	
Press building, powder line					(60,000)	
Oven building, powder line					(5,000)	
Powder handling building					(39,000)	
Post engineer heavy equipment shop					(280,000)	
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.	226,500	938		938		938
White Sands Proving Grounds, N. Mex.	6,296,000	1,167,495		9,495	1,158,000	1,167,495
Addition to Navy barracks					(158,000)	
Flight determination laboratory					(650,000)	
4 operations buildings for launching area					(218,000)	
2 original maintenance shops					(222,000)	
Camp Detrick, Md.	17,197,000	9,871,471			9,871,471	9,871,471
Warehouses W–7 and W–10					(122,000)	
Laboratory building B9–3					(521,000)	
Deficiencies fiscal year 1951–52 program fire station					(107,000)	
Mobile equipment warehouse					(58,000)	
Clinical investigation building					(135,000)	
Engineers office and development laboratory					(340,000)	
Carpenter shop					(48,000)	
Paint shop					(40,000)	
Quartermaster warehouse and shops					(680,000)	
Special laboratories F1, 2, and 3					(990,000)	
Aero biology laboratory					(1,192,959)	
Pilot plant C–4					(598,000)	
Emergency power building					(240,000)	
Laboratory PD–2					(298,000)	

Laboratory PD-3					(298, 000)	
Warehouses W-1 to W-10					(756, 000)	
Warehouse for animal feed					(102, 000)	
Igloos					(120, 000)	
Classified building					(115, 000)	
Addition to meteorology building					(345, 000)	
Laboratory BD-2					(345, 000)	
Addition to M-1 building					(1, 128, 000)	
Research laboratory S-2					(430, 000)	
Bacteria nutrition laboratory					(700, 000)	
Meteorology laboratory					(162, 512)	
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah	826, 000	378, 000			378, 000	378, 000
Test grid structure					(378, 000)	
Fort Terry, N. Y	5, 364, 400	5, 279, 200			5, 279, 200	5, 279, 200
Laboratory and animal holding building					(3, 898, 800)	
Feed storage and animal shelter					(161, 000)	
Fence					(185, 000)	
Guard station					(6, 000)	
Fire station					(83, 000)	
Quartermaster warehouse					(86, 400)	
Motor repair and post engineer shops					(170, 000)	
Airstrip					(68. 000)	
Decontamination building					(270, 000)	
Steam lines					(51, 000)	
Auxiliary power station					(300, 000)	
Tobyhanna Signal Depot, Pa	352, 000	8, 895		8, 895		8, 895
Two Rock Ranch, Calif	204, 000	64, 730		64, 730		64, 730
Vint Hill Farms, Va	341, 000	39, 582		39, 582		39, 582
Fort Belvoir, Va	2, 620, 000	990, 710		288, 710	702, 000	990, 710
Classroom buildings (ERTC)					(494, 000)	
Headquarters and operations building (ERTC)					(208, 000)	
Fort Eustis, Va	3, 086, 000	356, 910		356, 910		356, 910
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia	2, 731, 000	44, 000		44, 000		44, 000
Madigan Army Hospital, Washington	174, 000	169, 000			169, 000	169, 000
Addition to heating plant					(169, 000)	
Big Delta, Alaska	4, 624, 200	1, 141, 873	$1, 141, 873			
Reserved to offset anticipated average in classified oversea			(1, 141, 873)			
Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska	2, 969, 000	938, 317		938, 317		938, 317
Wildwood, Alaska (Kenai)	3, 566, 000	77, 403		77, 403		77, 403
Ladd Air Force Base, Alaska	4, 737, 000	199, 335		199, 335		199, 335
Fort Richardson, Alaska	18, 930, 000	2, 137, 711		931, 711	1, 206, 000	2, 137, 711
Refrigerated warehouse					(670, 000)	
POL drum reconditioning plant					(536, 000)	
Okinawa	19, 814, 000	550, 000		550, 000		550, 000
Fort Buchanan, P. R	942, 000	170, 207		170, 207		170, 207
Corozal, C. Z	1, 800, 000	52, 486		52, 486		52, 486
Emergency construction, overseas	5, 000, 000	2, 659, 701		2, 659, 701		2, 659, 701
Classified installations and facilities	135, 010, 000	40, 712, 416	40, 712, 416			
LOC-France			(34, 000, 000)			
Location 19			(2, 298, 000)			
Location 23			(3, 841, 000)			
Iceland			(573, 416)			
Total		89, 576, 251	42, 967, 789	25, 972, 462	20, 636, 000	46, 608, 462

Status of unfinanced authorization, Public Law 155, 82d Cong., as of Dec. 31, 1955

Project, location, and items	Amount authorized	Amount unfinanced	Status of unfinanced authorization			
			To be financed	Not to be financed		
				Residual	Items canceled	Total estimated rescission
1st Army:						
Fort Devens, Mass	$306,000	$23,792		$23,792		$23,792
Fort Dix, N. J	29,951,630	9,575,352	$8,316,000		$1,259,352	1,259,352
40 Training facility (land)					(1,259,352)	
39 Hospital			(8,316,000)			
Camp Kilmer, N. J	5,642,470	760,135		640,015	120,120	760,135
80 Training facility (land)					(120,120)	
Pine Camp, N. Y	278,500	260,038			260,038	260,038
2.1 Training facility, other than buildings					(260,038)	
Camp Wellfleet, Mass	941,800	72,800		72,800		72,800
2d Army:						
A. P. Hill Military Reservation, Va	411,000	5,420		5,420		5,420
Camp Breckinridge, Ky	379,650	69,655		69,655		69,655
Fort Holabird, Md	1,401,600	235,000		235,000		235,000
Fort Knox, Ky	37,046,250	349,472		349,472		349,472
Camp Pickett, Va	622,960	21,228		21,228		21,228
3d Army:						
Fort Benning, Ga	27,579,826	2,417,454		2,417,454		2,417,454
Camp Blanding, Fla	2,316,600	172,500		172,500		172,500
Fort Bragg, N. C	39,410,960	9,101,196		9,101,196		9,101,196
Camp Gordon, Ga	3,390,960	47,322		47,322		47,322
Fort McClellan, Ala	18,203,115	2,515,455		2,463,255	52,200	2,515,455
122 Guardhouse (35 prisoners)					(52,200)	
Camp Shelby, Miss	2,361,560	191,380		191,380		191,380
Camp Stewart, Ga	1,347,000	99,638		99,638		99,638
4th Army:						
Fort Bliss, Tex	17,507,388					
92 Training facility (McGregor range)		800,000	800,000 (800,000)			
Camp Bowie, Tex	3,387,821	712,938		402,938	310,000	712,938
3 Roads					(310,000)	
Camp Chaffee, Ark	54,500	54,500			54,500	54,500
31 Training facility					(54,500)	
Fort Hood, Tex	7,201,954	3,487,762		129,208	3,358,554	3,487,762
146 Supplemental operation facility					(3,358,554)	
Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark	1,089,100	338,715		338,715		338,715
Fort Sill, Okla	13,129,130	189,499		189,499		189,499
Camp Swift, Tex	888,380	198,350		198,350		198,350

5th Army:						
Camp Atterbury, Ind	443,000	193,730		193,730		193,730
Camp Carson, Colo	349,990	5,976		5,976		5,976
Hq 5th Army, Chicago	300,000	3,949		3,949		3,949
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo	486,375	2,930		2,930		2,930
Camp Lucas, Mich	145,300	39,931		39,931		39,931
Camp McCoy, Wis	192,500	11,400		11,400		11,400
Fort Riley, Kans	7,298,700	963,500		963,500		963,500
6th Army:						
Camp Hanford, Wash	3,027,200	661,350		661,350		661,350
Camp Irwin, Calif	4,750,000	734,500		734,500		734,500
Fort Lewis, Wash	22,749,779	1,716,322		1,701,922	14,400	1,716,322
97 Battalion grease racks					(14,400)	
Fort Ord, Calif	22,558,720	887,429		887,429		887,429
Yuma Test Station, Ariz	1,773,850	41,686			41,686	41,686
8 Ordnance office and supply					[1] (33,600)	
9 Ordnance shops					[1] (158,400)	
11 Ordnance hardstands					[1] (12,500)	
16 Transportation hardstands					[1] (20,000)	
Ordnance:						
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md	8,285,000	857,329		557,329	300,000	857,329
47 Receiving and shipping building					(300,000)	
Benicia Arsenal, Calif	5,045,000	844,960		844,960		844,960
Black Hills, Ordnance Depot, S. Dak	425,300	98,865		98,865		98,865
Detroit Arsenal, Mich	3,009,000	332,292			332,292	332,292
Erie Ordnance Depot, Ohio	3,015,800	232,535		22,535	210,000	232,535
13 Post engineer office and shops					(210,000)	
Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Pa	9,445,000	4,551,013		2,233,013	2,318,000	4,551,013
14 General supply warehouse					(2,016,000)	
36 Car-level loading platform					(302,000)	
Mount Rainier, Ordnance Depot, Wash	4,485,200	1,896,197		515,997	1,380,200	1,896,197
7 Cold-storage building 8182					(80,200)	
15 Combat vehicle and allied trade shop					(1,300,000)	
Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Colo	2,896,000	457,856		457,856		457,856
Ravenna Arsenal, Ohio	425,000	425,000			425,000	425,000
1 Ammunition normal maintenance facility					(425,000)	
Redstone Arsenal, Ala	13,353,100	2,593,650		794,650	1,799,000	2,593,650
13 Additional pilot line facilities					(284,000)	
29 Reserach laboratory					(1,215,000)	
32 Installation hangar for special vehicles					(300,000)	
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill	126,000	117,238			117,238	117,238
5 Proof room on test range					(45,000)	
7 Ground mount test room					(72,238)	
Rossford Ordnance Depot, Ohio	8,313,533	132,274		132,274		132,274
Savanna Ordnance Depot, Ill	1,020,000	151,000		151,000		151,000
Sierra Ordnance Depot, Calif	1,118,000	104,663		104,663		104,663
Terre Haute Ordnance Depot, Ind	702,800	541,404			541,404	541,404
5 Central border plant and distribution line					(541,404)	
Tooele Ordnance Depot, Utah	4,102,900	1,333,434		1,333,434		1,333,434
Wingate Ordnance Depot, N. Mex	2,949,000	156,639		156,639		156,639

[1] Part of the authorization for these canceled items was used to cover overruns in items built.

Status of unfinanced authorization, Public Law 155, 82d Cong., as of Dec. 31, 1955—Continued

Project, location, and items	Amount authorized	Amount unfinanced	Status of unfinanced authorization			
			To be financed	Not to be financed		
				Residual	Items canceled	Total estimated rescission
Quartermaster:						
Atlanta General Depot, Ga	$1,260,000	$244,229		$244,229		$244,229
Auburn General Depot, Wash	4,475,700	70,694		70,694		70,694
Belle Meade General Depot, N. J	5,040,000	4,919,196			$4,919,196	4,919,196
1 to 3 warehouses					(4,919,196)	
Fort Lee, Va	2,675,000	140,665		140,665		140,665
Memphis General Depot, Tenn	7,225,000	522,643		522,643		522,643
New Cumberland General Depot, Pa	1,680,000	288,876		288,876		288,876
Richmond Quartermaster Depot, Va	2,533,400	148,277		148,277		148,277
Utah General Depot, Utah	8,820,000	210,722		210,722		210,722
Sharpe General Depot, Calif	12,758,500	1,288,526		1,288,526		1,288,526
Fort Worth Quartermaster Depot, Tex	4,740,000	1,161,428		1,161,428		1,161,428
Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot, Ind	942,000					
Chemical:						
Army Chemical Center, Md	3,512,735	738,842			738,842	738,842
80 Medical research laboratory					(738,842)	
Deseret Chemical Depot, Utah	1,585,400	4,737		4,737		4,737
Camp Detrick, Md	29,603,750	4,717,022			4,717,022	4,717,022
16 Enlisted mens barracks					(985,500)	
30 and 66 Technical administration building					(1,148,022)	
36 and 79 Technical library building					(566,000)	
31 and 83 Post engineer facility					(251,500)	
59 Addition to engineer shop					(295,000)	
72 Laboratory S-4					(480,000)	
76 Noncontaminated laboratory					(575,000)	
77 Contaminated laboratory					(413,000)	
18 Intelligence and security building					(93,000)	
Eastern Chemical Depot, Md	79,500	16,847		16,847		16,847
Midwest Chemical Depot, Ark	640,000	64,607		64,607		64,607
Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colo	581,000	23,000		23,000		23,000
Signal:						
Decatur Signal Depot, Ill	2,968,753	1,044,353		1,044,353		1,044,353
Fort Monmouth, N. J	18,162,500	451,320		451,320		451,320
Sacramento Signal Depot, Calif	5,955,687	1,122,843		1,122,843		1,122,843
Transportation:						
Fort Eustis, Va	28,109,650	9,137,375		2,554,175	6,583,200	9,137,375
61 Barracks, 38					(2,902,500)	
62 Messhalls, 15					(1,260,000)	

63 Company administration storehouse, dayrooms, 15					(468,000)	
67 Regimental headquarters, 2					(110,200)	
64 Battalion headquarters, 4					(108,800)	
76 Enlisted men's service club					(234,000)	
83 Prisoner's barracks					(158,400)	
84 Guard barracks					(77,400)	
85 Messhall					(112,200)	
86 Stockade office					(30,300)	
87 Detention barracks					(49,100)	
89 Processing and storage					(14,400)	
90 Sentry towers, 4					(19,200)	
91 Fence					(19,200)	
99 Cold storage plant					(262,500)	
53 Land acquisition					(757,000)	
Military Personnel Record Center, Mo	22,700,000	7,184,622		7,184,622		7,184,622
Medical:						
Fitzsimons Army Hospital, Colo	355,500	96,740		96,740		96,740
Madigan Army Hospital, Wash	1,843,500	223,905		223,905		223,905
Alaska:						
Alaska general	44,951,400	2,447,489		2,447,489		2,447,489
Big Delta	12,752,252	3,870,229		1,457,229	2,413,000	3,870,229
1 Family housing					(1,800,000)	
11 Guard house					(61,000)	
15 Instrument building tower					(78,000)	
16 Gas station					(36,000)	
31 Range development					(200,000)	
32 Fence					(18,000)	
38 Water supply and storage					(200,000)	
Eilson Air Force Base, Alaska	752,000	70,000		70,000		70,000
Ladd Air Force Base, Alaska	10,370,800	7,039,158		2,089,858	4,949,300	7,039,158
16 Combat and small arms range					(90,000)	
21 Site preparation					(67,500)	
26 Fire reporting system					(14,500)	
28 Chapel without Sunday school					(200,000)	
34–47 Tactical tank and supply facilities					(4,577,300)	
Ft. Richardson, Alaska	10,585,500	4,119,640		2,504,710	1,614,930	4,119,640
36 Clothing and equipment replacement shop					(82,500)	
41 Combat and small arms range					(90,000)	
51 Gymnasium and indoor training facilities					(609,000)	
64 Fire reporting system					(10,000)	
73 Chemical storage pads					(17,430)	
35 Refrigeration warehouse					(806,000)	
Skagway, Alaska	84,000	9,218		9,218		9,218
Whittier, Alaska	4,607,000	660,059		660,059		660,059
Welfare and morale	15,000,000	1,724,731	$1,724,731			
Classified military installations and facilities	(302,234,000)	(101,157,014)	10,133,209	22,000	91,001,805	91,023,805
Europe	173,658,500				(13,648,100)	
Austria-Italy	14,455,000		(4,529,000)	(22,000)		
Japan	100,000,000				(70,069,414)	
Classified zone of interior project	7,284,291				(7,284,291)	
North Africa (signal facilities)	6,836,209		(5,604,209)			

Status of unfinanced authorization, Public Law 155, 82d Cong., as of Dec. 31, 1955—Continued

Project, location, and items	Amount authorized	Amount unfinanced	Status of unfinanced authorization			
			To be financed	Not to be financed		
				Residual	Items canceled	Total estimated rescission
Joint military installations and facilities	$(40,766,000)	$2,121,070		$121,070	$2,000,000	$2,121,070
Classified project					(2,000,000)	
Okinawa	60,466,000	10,507,400		3,018,400	7,489,000	10,507,400
Strategic facilities and utilization					(4,574,000)	
Strategic facilities and utilization (Naha)					(391,000)	
Administrative facilities and utilization (Sukiran)					(497,000)	
Strategic facilities and utilization (Mach)					(2,027,000)	
Depot facilities	50,000,000	24,067,053		24,067,053		24,067,053
Emergency construction, Zone of Interior	27,000,000	21,606,831		21,606,831		21,606,831
Total, Public Law 155, 82d Cong		265,010,014	$20,973,940	104,715,795	139,320,279	244,036,074

Summary of authorization to expire June 30, 1956

	Residual authorization	Canceled items	Total
Total Public Law 155, 82d Cong	$104,715,795	$139,320,279	$244,036,074
Public Law 910, 81st Cong	1,216,204		1,216,204
Public Law 564, 81st Cong	16,619		16,619
Public Law 424, 81st Cong	347,450		347,450
Public Law 420, 81st Cong	130,836		130,836
Public Law 626, 80th Cong. (includes Air Force authorization not financed with MCA funds)	36,091,282		36,091,282
Total authorization estimated to be rescinded under provision of section 511, Public Law 161, 84th Cong			281,838,465

Mr. FLOOD. None of the rescissions, the $46 million and the $281 million, is going to eliminate or cut out any programs that would fit in with our aiding the troops—morale and other items, housing for the troops, medical care, and so forth?

Colonel SHULER. Absolutely not. This has been carefully studied and every item involved is an item that we no longer need. I personally think everyone connected with this should be complimented for trying to get the authorizations cleaned up to where we are only confronted with funding everything we absolutely need and nothing more. There have been times several years ago when we had $1 billion worth of authorizations on the books, specifically because of the Korean conflict and the ensuing cease-fire.

Mr. FLLOD. It is too bad that you fellows cannot work with the Air Force on these matters. I imagine that there could be interesting rescissions in that operation. That is all.

AUTHORIZATION REQUEST

Mr. FORD. How much did you ask in the authorization bill for fiscal year 1957 which has now been approved by the House?

Colonel SHULER. I would like to ask a question, Mr. Ford, on your last sentence? Do you mean that which has been heard by the House or that previously passed into law?

Mr. FORD. What was the authorization request which the Department of the Army submitted to the House Committee on Armed Services?

Colonel SHULER. $304,600,000 of new authorizations plus $460,000 of deficiency authorizations.

Mr. FORD. Making a total of what?

Colonel SHULER. About $305 million.

Mr. FORD. You also requested the rescission of $46 million?

Colonel SHULER. The rescission of $46 million would of course apply to prior authorizations, and would have no effect on this request. It will be in the same law, however.

Mr. FORD. What did the House committee recommend in the legislation which has now been passed by the House?

Colonel SHULER. From our hearings, my reading of the committee report, and the action that the House took on the floor, I do not think we were turned down on any item we requested. I think we got them all.

Mr. FORD. In other words, the Department of the Army's recommendations and the bill coincide, line items for line items?

Colonel SHULER. To the best of my knowledge. The Senate has not rendered a report yet, but the House has.

APPROPRIATION REQUEST

Mr. FORD. Before this committee you are asking for how much in new appropriations?

Colonel SHULER. $193 million.

Mr. FORD. Plus how much in projects which have not been approved by this committee before?

Colonel SHULER. We are asking this committee, Mr. Ford, to give us 193 million new dollars and allow us to place that amount of money and carry over money from fiscal year 1956 in the amount of $304 million against the new authorization requested and prior authorizations.

Mr. FORD. How will your program in the fiscal year 1957 compare with your program in the fiscal year 1956, dollarwise?

Colonel SHULER. It will be about the same, sir, because the obligation objective in both years is $400 million in direct obligations. I am confident that in fiscal year 1956 we will make the $400 million, and that will be our goal in fiscal year 1957. In order to do that we have to place considerably more items in the construction execution program, because of the slippage we get in the program. I am talking about clean, direct obligations of $400 million.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

Mr. FORD. What do you anticipate your unobligated balance will be June 30, 1956?

Colonel SHULER. At June 30, 1956, it will be $304 million.

Mr. FORD. The unobligated balance?

Colonel SHULER. Yes. That is the amount of money we would add to the new $193 million to support the fiscal year 1957 program to give us $400 million worth of obligations. I might point out that at June 30, 1957, the end of fiscal year 1957, however, the Army balance will be $497 million, less the fiscal year 1957 $400 million obligations. or $97 million, of which $60 million, as I said before, is tied up at budget stations on going work. So we will enter fiscal year 1958 with very little money to tide us through the first 3 months.

ANTICIPATED OBLIGATIONS

Mr. FORD. What is so sacred about $400 million annually?

Colonel SHULER. The $400 million a year for obligations which I mentioned heretofore is an objective that was given to the Army by the Department of Defense.

Mr. FORD. As I understand the Army's requests, when they were submitted September 1, 1955, you had appropriation or program much larger than $400 million?

Colonel SHULER. I was not referring earlier to the obligations goal, Mr. Ford, but rather to new appropriations and new authorizations requested on September 1, 1955. The Army at that time, contemplating that larger program, would have needed a higher obligation objective than $400 million.

Mr. FORD. What would have been your obligation program if your request of September 1 had been approved?

Colonel SHULER. I would state $528 million, and I reason that from the last Army estimate we had prior to the $400 million objective. I might amplify the statement that I previously made on the $400 million to say that the $400 million was a part of a number of Army programs. Within the total obligation objective available to the Department of the Army, that is the way we came out on the construction obligation.

Mr. FORD. If your September 1 request had been approved, you would have ended fiscal year 1957 with a great deal larger carryover, bearing in mind the $400 million anticipated obligations?

Colonel SHULER. That is correct.

We feel that we need enough money and authorizations to carry us through the first 3 months of a new fiscal year. It usually takes at least the first 3 months to get our money and our projects passed into law and out to the budget stations. Actually for the fiscal year 1956 execution program this was not completed until January of 1956.

Mr. FORD. It would appear to me that most of the reduction in your September 1 figure results in having less on hand to begin the fiscal year 1958 with than almost anything else.

Colonel SHULER. That is right, but somewhat over simplified.

Mr. FORD. You are going to fund this program to be presented out of $193 million in transfers from the Army stock fund, plus funds previously appropriated?

Colonel SHULER. Yes.

Mr. FORD. As I look at the budget message which was submitted on January 19, 1956, it anticipates $193 million of transfers from the Army stock fund from the Army. In addition, it is anticipated that for the Air Force there will be a $357 million transfer from the Army stock fund.

Mr. KING. You will remember we indicated a $500 million excess of cash. We were told $193 million of this would be utilized for covering that military construction of the Army, and the balance to the Air Force. I think that was transmitted to the committee by Mr. McNeil.

Mr. FORD. There is no anticipated transfer from Army P. and P. for the Air Force, Army or Navy?

Mr. KING. Not for the fiscal year 1957.

Mr. FORD. That is all.

DEFICIENCY ITEMS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1955 AND 1956

Mr. RILEY. Colonel Shuler, could you give us a brief statement on the reasons for this $460,000 to meet the deficiencies for 1955 and 1956?

Colonel SHULER. Yes. I intend to defend those items specifically in detail when we come to them on the schedule.

One is for a deficiency in authorization we were granted last year for rehabilitation for 3 ferry slips at Fort Jay, in order to accept the 2 new larger ferries. It is a result of competitive bids and a change in scope.

The ionosphere station at Adak is the result of an additional requirement and a change in scope. I will be glad, Mr. Chairman, to take up those in detail when we come to them.

TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

Mr. RILEY. Now, you stated this construction comes under three categories: the permanent type, the modified emergency, and the emergency.

Colonel SHULER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. Is there very much modified emergency, or emergency construction in this request, or is it principally for permanent construction?

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Chairman, out of the total request for the continental United States the only construction other than permanent would be at four temporary stations, for a total of $1,121,000—At Oswego, N. Y., Camp Hero, N. Y., Yakima firing center in the State of Washington, South Park Military Reservation, Pa. I must amplify that to say, that it excludes Nike, because all of our Nike is modified emergency. Of course, in nonbase rights overseas, it is all modified emergency.

Mr. RILEY. So the policy of the Army during peacetime is to build permanent-type facilities except in areas that may be used just temporarily?

Colonel SHULER. Except that we only build permanent facilities at permanent installations. We never build them on any other type of installations.

Mr. RILEY. You will not have very many installations that are not permanent from now on; will you?

Colonel SHULER. If we talk about major installations, sir, that is true, providing we exclude those closed but retained for mobilization purposes. I can not answer an unqualified yes to that question, however, considering all the small installations that we do not count as major installations.

Mr. FLOOD. I just want to be sure at no place did anyone in your request for funds this year for military construction cut out any funds which would eliminate entirely any entire program, or cut out funds from any entire program to such a degree that it would endanger to all intents and purposes the execution of any program, or any particular plan.

Colonel SHULER. No, sir.

ORDNANCE CORPS FACILITIES

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, MD.

Mr. RILEY. We will now go into the details of the first item at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

Colonel SHULER. Three ammunition igloos and training facilities, $147,000.

Magazines are required for storage of explosives used in connection with present ammunition training courses. Present facilities do not conform with Ordnance Corps safety regulations for handling and storage of explosives as they are located in an inhabited area less than 300 feet from permanent enlisted men's barracks and are only 30 feet apart. These conditions preclude storage of live ammunition. With the existing facilities, training must be conducted with dummy items, resulting in substandard training which is reflected in combat

effectiveness of troops. Construction of road, barricade, cap magazine, and storehouse is required to support ammunition training and renovation shop now under construction. Failure to provide these facilities will result in an impairment of the capability to adequately and safely conduct the necessary training involving the use of live ammunition.

We are requesting one item at this station. The item consists of three ammunition igloos, and training facilities. The magazines are required for the storage of explosives used in connection with the present ammunition training courses at this station. The present facilities, sir, are located in an inhabited area less than 300 feet from permanent enlisted men's barracks and are only 30 feet apart. Because of this condition we are precluded from training with live ammunition, and we do not feel the training is proper unless we can train with live ammunition.

Mr. FLOOD. Is there any new planning, or anything with regard to these ammunition igloos in training areas that is any different? This is about the way that we did it during the Civil War. Is there any reason for anything new? Are the plans to be inproved?

Colonel SHULER. Is there anyone here from the Chief of Engineers who can tell me what improvements have been made in the safety factors in the construction of igloos since the Civil War?

Mr. FLOOD. Or the Spanish War, if you prefer?

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Van Kuren can speak to that.

Mr. VAN KUREN. If I understand the question, do you mean the construction of the igloo, or the training methods?

Mr. FLOOD. With reference to safety and security of troops in training only, have there been, or are we thinking of any plans for improvement in the military construction field as it refers to the storage of ammunition?

Mr. VAN KUREN. In the design of facilities, in which we work on ammunition, the construction plans are constantly improving. Our standard storage igloo has been redesigned in the last 2 years to be a more useful and safer facility.

Mr. FLOOD. As distinct from the useful and the practicable, I am concerned at the moment only with security and safety.

Mr. VAN KUREN. Our safety standards have improved substantially in the 13 years that I have been associated with this program, and our facilities move right along in terms of safe barricades, safe safety distances, and the improvement of the tools with which we work on the ammunition.

Mr. FLOOD. I am sure of that. I just want to emphasize for the record, and for your thinking, that the public is becoming increasingly conscious because of recent developments, and the unfortunate thing that occurred with the Marines.

Colonel SHULER. Here is a good example of what Mr. Van Kuren is talking about: On the second item on page 9, under the block label, "Brief Description of Items and Any Features Affecting Cost Estimates," there appears the language, "Reinforced concrete barricades, 25-man, with periscope."

In other words, we are putting these trainees behind this barricade and letting them look through a periscope rather than having them subjected to the dangers that they might be if we did not put up this type of safety device.

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Mr. FLOOD. We can be assured that safety is the paramount thing in this construction.

Mr. VAN KUREN. We have that constantly under review by trained technicians.

BLACK HILLS ORDNANCE DEPOT, S. DAK.

Mr. RILEY. We will take up the next item, which is the Black Hills Ordnance Depot.

Colonel SHULER. Improvements to ammo renovation area facilities, $445,000. Improvements to existing facilities are required to provide minimum facilities to accomplish renovation of ammunition stored at this depot. (*a*) Present unprotected ramps are exposed to 20° F. climate. In winter months ramps are constantly covered with snow and ice resulting in a continuous hazard to the movement of explosives, equipment and personnel between operating buildings. Covering the ramps would convert man-hours now expended in removing snow and ice to productive work resulting in lower operating costs. (*b*) Existing facility lacks sufficient service storage magazines required for explosive components moving to and from operating lines. Operational space is presently used for such storage which hampers operations and exposes personnel to unnecessary hazards. (*c*) No inflammable storage facilities exist. Paints, solvents and other inflammable operating supplies are kept in open storage sites. (*d*) The ammo renovation facility comprises an investment of $775,000 and is 3 miles from nearest fire station. Due to fire symbol 4 operations conducted in this area, fire fighters are prohibited within 1,000 feet of building in case of fire. During nonworking hours a fire would be undetected, whereas an automatic sprinkler system would probably control the fire and save valuable facility. Elimination of this project will continue the unsatisfactory and unsafe conditions resulting in serious loss of operational efficiency.

This is an example of one of the items that has been previously authorized but not approved by this committee. The request of $445,000 is for improvement to the ammunition renovation area. The justification is on page 11. These improvements to the existing facilities are required to provide minimum facilities to accomplish renovation of ammunition stored at this depot. We get a 6-month period of blizzard weather here and apropos of Mr. Flood's remarks, the process would be very dangerous if we did not improve the operation with these items.

Mr. FLOOD. But here you say, "Renovation of ammunition."

I construe that to mean that you are actually doing something with the projectile, or the ammunition?

Colonel SHULER. That is right; and for these people who handle it we are trying to give the proper facilities safetywise.

Mr. FLOOD. What do you mean by "renovation of ammunition"? How do you renovate ammunition?

Colonel SHULER. We take ammunition that has not been passed for firing, and we work it over and make it safe so that we can fire it. In other words, we reclaim it.

Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California

Mr. Riley. The next item is the jet propulsion laboratory at the California Institute of Technology.

Colonel Shuler. Wind tunnel engineering building, $123,000.

A new supersonic wind tunnel is being constructed adjacent to the two existing supersonic wind tunnels. The present supersonic wind tunnel building is filled to capacity and the space available in it now for the engineering staff must be reduced to 3,100 square feet to make room for additional equipment used in connection with the new tunnel. Increased workload will necessitate an increase of technical staff to 75 personnel plus janitors and caretakers. The proposed facility will house test engineers, design section, instrumentation group and shops, the drafting group, the clerical staff, and top supervisory personnel. The present wind tunnel building cannot be enlarged to provide space for the new tunnel and the additional engineering staff. No other facility is available. Without this proposed facility the use of a d operation of the three wind tunnels will be drastically curtailed and nullified due to the lack of working space for the engineering staff.

I might state that the mission of this installation is quite important in that it is engaged in a long-range program in the field of jet propulsion, particularly in the propellant development. It concerns itself with development and testing of Corporal and other missiles.

What we are asking here is an additional wind tunnel engineering building because the third wind tunnel is nearing completion and the present engineering building, which was not large enough for the first 2 wind tunnels, will not accept the load for the 3 wind tunnels.

By an engineering building, I mean a building to house the technicians and the personnel who are concerned with the development problems on which wind tunnels are used.

Mr. Flood. What does a nice new clean, wall-to-wall wind tunnel cost now?

Colonel Shuler. This is not for a wind tunnel.

Mr. Flood. I know that.

Colonel Shuler. I will have to furnish that for the record. I just do not happen to have it offhand.

Mr. Flood. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. Riley. You may proceed.

Colonel Shuler. Wind tunnel setup shop, $20,000. The next item, a much smaller item, is a wind tunnel setup for constructing models and for the calibration and maintenance and repair of equipment in connection with wind tunnels.

In order to install the high pressure powerplant for the new hypersonic wind tunnel, the existing shop facilities must be eliminated, leaving the wind tunnel section without a setup shop. This project is actually the relocation of the present shop. It is an integral segment of the wind tunnel complex and failure to provide this facility will seriously affect wind-tunnel tests.

Pueblo Ordance Depot, Colo.

Mr. Riley. We will take up the next item, the Pueblo Ordnance Depot.

Colonel Shuler. Weapons maintenance shop and warehouse, $2,142,000. Project is required to provide maintenance and warehouse facilities for a new weapons ordnance mission. Pueblo Ordnance Depot has been designated as an installation for the supply of weapons materiel. Facilities will provide for receiving, storing, and issuing of these items. The inspection, repair, and/or rebuild, maintenance in storage, modification, and/or modernization of these items to standards prescribed by the responsible organizations, require the latest modern equipment and facilities. There are no existing facilities and, at present, the need is being met by use of minimum temporary facilities which have been provided in building 529 to take care of urgent immediate repairs and maintenance. Deferral of this project will seriously delay the effective performance of this special mission.

Colonel Shuler. This weapons maintenance shop and warehouse function is classified secret.

(Discussion off the recrod.)

Colonel Shuler. This weapons maintenance shop warehouse is to take care of an additional mission which has been assigned to the station in connection with the supply and maintenance of special weapons materiel.

Mr. Flood. What is the difference between hypersonic and supersonic?

Mr. Van Kuren. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Colonel Shuler. On page 16 there is an error. In the block of figures you see there which constitute the basis of need, the total under "Permanent" should read 115,328 and not 155,328.

Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

The next series of items is for Redstone Arsenal, Ala., and with your permission I would like to go into considerable detail on the first item because it is indicative of the remainder. I would like to give you more backup than I have included on the form 68c.

This is an extremely important station in the Army. The mission these items support is the training of both enlisted men and civilians for maintenance of guided missiles and rockets. These enlisted personnel come into the Army for a relatively short period of time, most of them, and we have to give them intensive training and try to get as much use of their talents as we can before they leave the Army. For that reason we need a very compact and highly efficient facility to train men for this very complex mission. I am talking about the entire family of guided missiles and rockets the Army now has or expects to have in the future.

CLASSROOM AND LABORATORY BUILDING NO. 2

On page 18 is the item for "Classroom and laboratory building No. 2 in the Ordnance Guided Missile School," $912,000.

Project is required to provide classrooms, laboratories, and office space for instructors of the Corporal External Section of Ordnance

Guided Missile School. This section is now housed in six converted chemical loading line buildings which have a single line of narrow cubicles separated by 1-foot-thick concrete safety walls, without air conditioning that is essential to the proper operation of the electronic training equipment, located 1½ miles from the permanent training center of the school. Additional instructional equipment for this section is now on order for which space must be provided. The present buildings will revert to storage space for small supply items. Elimination of the proposed facility would mean continuation of the present poor and unsatisfactory teaching conditions which would adversely affect the quality of instruction on the Corporal external guidance equipment at the Ordnance Guided Missile School. It would also necessitate instruction in several widely separated buildings far removed from the rest of the school. This particular one is for the training on maintenance of the Corporal. These men go overseas and to the continental United States and perform this service at the site.

The external section of the Corporal missile is now being taught in six converted ammunition loading buildings. The conversion consisted only of painting, addition of lighting, and the installation of special electrical power supplies. The structural features of narrow cubicles separated by concrete safety walls still exist. The size and location of these buildings, while suited for ammunition loading, provides only a makeshift arrangement for classroom use. The very limited space has resulted in overcrowded classrooms and the removal of offices for instructors and administrative personnel to other converted buildings more than a half mile away. The buildings are located 1½ miles from the permanent training, administration, housing, and messing facilities now under construction.

Present temporary housing and messing facilities are scattered from 1 to 4 miles distant. This requires the transporting of students by bus, two round trips per day. These transportation requirements will continue, even after the facilities under construction are occupied, until this project is provided.

The present classrooms and laboratories are not air-conditioned and ventilation consists only of portable fans. These conditions, plus the overcrowded classes and heat-producing equipment, make the rooms almost unbearable in the summer months. The addition of air conditioning is impractical due to the arrangement and construction of the buildings.

The external section of the Corporal missile includes the radar unit, doppler unit, and computer unit.

I would like to give you examples of some of the courses to be taught in this building.

One is for the maintenance supervisors; another for radar system repairmen; another for computer system repairmen; for doppler system repairmen; for internal guidance system repairmen—that is the internal system of the weapon itself; for mechanical system repairmen; for operations officers; and for maintenance and supply management.

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Colonel SHULER. The main thing I would like to emphasize before I go into these other items is that we have made a careful study of this and we feel this training is so highly specialized, and we must

concentrate so strongly on the student, that we cannot accommodate in one building more than the training for one missile, so we need a number of buildings.

Mr. RILEY. Is it also true that you can do more accurate work in buildings of proper temperatures, that not only does it help the people doing the work, but you can control your technical work better also?

Colonel SHULER. That is exactly true. As the chairman knows, the State of Alabama can get hot in the summertime and we get reduced efficiency if we try to conduct this type of training under uncomfortable conditions.

Mr. RILEY. These buildings that will become surplus as a result of this modern building will be of some use; will they not?

Colonel SHULER. Yes; they will revert to storage space for small supply items.

Mr. RILEY. They will be utilized?

Colonel SHULER. We will utilize them.

Mr. FORD. Are they permanent-type buildings?

Colonel SHULER. They are concrete type buildings.

Mr. VAN KUREN. They are reenforced concrete buildings. They are very small, perhaps three times the size of this room, separated by very thick concrete walls. They are widely separated so that the only use we can make of them is for things that can be stored separately.

HARDSTANDS, ROADS, AND UTILITIES

Colonel SHULER. The second item, on page 19, is to provide hardstands, roads, and utilities, $410,000 to serve all the facilities requested.

Project is required to provide roads, hardstands, and utilities to serve the facilities noted in B–4 above. Hardstands will accommodate radar, missiles, and missile components used for instruction and training of students in Ordnance Guided Missile School. No utilities or roads exist in this new area, and existing utility systems and roads will be extended to serve these new facilities. No existing facilities will be removed. Elimination of this work will seriously affect the GM schooling.

TRAINING SHOP BUILDING NO. 3

The next building, on page 20, is the training shop building No. 3, $725,000.

The project is required to provide a facility for practical exercises and demonstration type instruction in teaching the mechanical assembly, disassembly, and checkout of the Nike B missile plus electronic and mechanical assembly, disassembly, and checkout of the Redstone missile. It will also provide component-parts laboratories as well as staff and instructor offices. Due to the physical size of these missiles and quantities required for instruction, a large building with high ceiling and overhead crane is required. There are no existing facilities for this mission. Elimination of the proposed facility would jeopardize the urgent mission of teaching the maintenance and repair of Nike B and Redstone missiles.

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. RILEY. Are there any questions?

Go on to the next item.

CLASSROOM AND LABORATORY BUILDING NO. 3

Colonel SHULER. The next item, page 21, is "Classroom and laboratory building No. 3," $912,000.

The project is required to provide the number of classrooms necessary to teach the courses of instruction on the internal and external portions of the missile plus the classrooms and laboratories for the entire system. In addition, it will provide office space for the staff and faculty conducting these courses. At present, no facilities exist for these courses. Deferral of this project will prevent the urgently needed proper training of troops in maintenance and repair of these missiles.

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT, MAINTENANCE SHOP

Colonel SHULER. The next item, on page 22, is a special equipment, maintenance shop, estimated at $176,000. This has to do with the maintenance mission at the station on a large number of rollingstock items comprised of self-propelled vehicles, gasoline- and diesel-driven generators, and such items as missile launchers, loading racks, rails, and heavy dollies.

Mr. RILEY. A good bit of that is special equipment?

Colonel SHULER. It is almost all special equipment in connection with this type of training.

The Ordnance Guided Missile School is responsible for the first and second echelon maintenance of special purpose wheeled vehicles, and first through third echelon maintenance of vehicle equipment and ground handling equipment including gasoline- and diesel-driven generators. At present, Ordnance Guided Missile School has on hand over 100 items of rolling stock and approximately 50 items such as missile launchers, loading racks, rails, and heavy dollies which require maintenance. All first and second echelon maintenance is performed out-of-doors by school personnel. Redstone Arsenal Transportation Division performs overflow second echleon automotive maintenance and remainder must be sent to Anniston Ordnance Depot 100 miles distant. This facility will consolidate all these functions in one building and under the jurisdiction of the authorized mission agency. The only building space now occupied by Ordnance Guided Missile School for this function is a 10- by 22-foot records office for 8 people in a converted ammunition building assigned to another segment of the school. Elimination of the proposed facility would require continuing maintenance work under outdoor conditions and the ancitipated increase in workload could not be accomplished.

ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SHOP

The next item on page 23 is an electronics equipment maintenance shop—$176,000.

This project is required to provide building suitable to maintain, repair, and calibrate all Ordnance Guided Missile School electronic instruments and equipment. Instruments costing approximately $5 million and equipment costing approximately $70 million are now on hand. A portion of a converted ammunition warehouse is presently

being used for the maintenance. The building is not dust free, nor air-conditioned and workload has outgrown the available space. If sufficient equipment in proper working order is to be kept available to meet the training needs of the school, larger and more efficiently arranged space must be provided for this purpose. The joint occupant of the warehouse needs and will occupy the vacated space. Elimination of the proposed facility would necessitate continuing work in the crowded conditions unsuited for electronic maintenance and repair. An increase in workload, using present facilities, would mean a large increase in inventory of electronic instructional equipment due to a slower return of such equipment to service.

TECHNICAL LIBRARY

The next is a "Technical library," $169,000, on page 24. This building would be used for collecting, classifying, and providing storage and ready reference for technical documents, periodicals, handbooks, textbooks, and film used by the Ordnance Guided Missile School.

The project is required to provide a library building for classified and unclassified storage and ready reference for technical documents, periodicals, handbooks, textbooks, and film as used by Ordnance Guided Missile School. Space will be provided for night study by students and for meetings of large groups of personnel for orientation and instruction by films. Five rooms in a converted chemical loading line building are now used to house this function. These rooms are narrow in-line cubicles separated by 1-foot concrete safety walls. No assembly space is available in this building which is located 1 mile from the center of the permanent training area. These rooms will revert to storage of small supply items. Elimination of this project would require continuation of the present undesirable situation of having classified documents stored in several widely separate libraries throughout the school area. It would also require continuation of inefficient use of supervisory personnel for home study halls spread throughout the school.

TRAINING AIDS SHOP

The next item is on page 25. It is a training aids shop, $142,000. The mission to be performed in this building would be, of course, to fabricate and build the training aids necessary in a broad program such as this, and also to be utilized throughout the Ordnance Corps to continue the training once the man went out to his job.

Project is required to provide space for reproduction, drafting, and illustrating, wood and metal fabrication, material storage and administration in the manufacture of training aids by Ordnance Guided Missile School. These aids are for local use and national distribution. This function has outgrown the temporary space now being used in portions of several scattered warehouses. Other school activities jointly using these warehouses urgently need and will occupy the vacated areas. Proper supervision of the now separated phases of this work is very difficult. This facility will consolidate all activities in one building. The necessary space, improved control, more efficient and economical operation necessary to meet the increased

production demands placed upon the Training Aids Branch will be attained with this facility. Elimination of the proposed facility would adversely affect the production to all military segments which are instructing personnel in the field of guided missiles.

CLASSROOM AND LABORATORY BUILDING NO. 4

The next item is "Classroom and Laboratory Building No. 4, $912,000," on page 26. Building is required to provide classrooms and laboratories for the internal and external guidance sections of the missile. Office space for the instructors and administrative personnel will also be provided. The schedule of the missile program will require the Ordnance GM School to commence resident instruction on this missile at approximately the same time that this facility could be completed. Since no other suitable facilities are or will be available in the Ordnance GM School area for these courses of instruction, it is imperative that this project be included in the fiscal year 1957 MCA program. Elimination of the proposed facility would prevent the performance of Ordnance Guided Missile School's assignment for the program.

That particular missile is our development for low range altitudes as a supplement to the Nike.

TRAINING SHOP BUILDING NO. 4

The next is "Training Shop Building No. 4, $725,000," also for the missile.

Project is required to provide a facility for practical exercises and demonstration-type instruction on the missile which must, because of the nature of the equipment, be conducted indoors. It will include shop space having a high clearance crane as well as a large clear area for the mechanical assembly, disassembly, and checkout of the missile. The size and number of missiles which will be in the shop have determined the space required. The building will also include component parts laboratories and classrooms as well as offices for instructors adjacent to the main shop floor. The schedule of the missile program will require the Ordnance GM School to commence resident instruction on this missile at approximately the same time that this facility could be completed. Since no other suitable facilities are or will be available in the Ordnance GM School area to fill this need, it is imperative that this project be included in the fiscal year 1957 MCA program. Elimination of the proposed facility would jeopardize and probably preclude the teaching of the maintenance and repair of the missile at the Ordnance Guided Missile School.

That concludes for this station a family of school buildings and training facilities we feel are urgently needed to give our civilians and enlisted men proper training to do onsite maintenance of guided missiles.

Mr. RILEY. Any questions?

Mr. FLOOD. Except that you will not use civilians in the field for this work?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, we will, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. In the field?

Colonel SHULER. Yes. We will have a certain number of civilian experts needed for continuity, both at the rear depot level, the intermediate depot level, and on traveling teams at the site itself.

Mr. FLOOD. Of course upon the outbreak of hostilities you will not have civilians, or is the development of guided-missile warfare going to bring us into a new situation where, in case of the outbreak of hostilities, because of the nature of it, we are going to have a new combination of civilians and military personnel in action?

Colonel SHULER. That comes to the question of whether you put everybody in uniform. I am not competent to answer that. However, such a team, in one way or another, will certainly be necessary.

Mr. FLOOD. This is not the place to discuss that very interesting development, but I can see where some place or another, this committee or the legislative committee, somebody will be eager to discuss with the Army and military personnel the matter of civilians operating on the same team in combat with the uniformed personnel.

Colonel SHULER. May I speak off the record?

Mr. RILEY. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. FLOOD. On the record, I can envision where that is going to create a new family of problems. I can see, with our trained experienced technical forces in the Army, and in the Air Force, where this terrible problem of maintenance crews will be material, and not only the great divergence in pay scales but questions of discipline and morale will create new and difficult problems in the command area if this new warfare generates this development.

Colonel SHULER. Most of the civilians would go in the depot and field maintenance shops, both to impart the latest information and to solve actual maintenance problems.

Mr. FLOOD. As a matter of fact, I suppose when this new war comes on, the line of demarcation will be academic. It will not matter whether you are or are not in uniform, as far as combat zone is concerned.

Colonel SHULER. That is probably about right, sir.

SENECA ORDNANCE DEPOT, N. Y.

The next station is the Seneca Ordnance Depot, page 28. The item is a railroad spur, in the amount of $88,000.

The project is required to provide an unloading platform and a spur track to acid storage area which was funded in the fiscal year 1955 program. At present, carboys of acid arrive in railroad cars at the existing spur track loading platform, about 1 mile distant, and are then trucked to the storage area. If these facilities are not provided the double handling and trucking of these dangerous chemicals must be continued and a safety hazard exists. In the event of carboy breakage there are no decontaminating or change house facilities available at the existing unloading point.

(Discussion off the record.)

Umatilla Ordnance Depot, Oreg.

Colonel Shuler. The next item, "Liquid propellant storage area facilities," $258,000, is a similar item for the Umatilla Ordnance Depot, page 30. Also, facilities to satisfy the mission they have of providing liquid propellants to a large area in the vicinity of the Umatilla Ordnance Depot in support of the Nike and guided missiles programs.

This project is required to provide facilities for the storage and issue of liquid propellants. The depot was recently assigned this mission and no facilities exist which can be used for this assignment except temporary prefabricated shelters now being used to provide minimum cover only. These do not provide even the minimum safety requirements. The mission of storage and issue of liquid propellants cannot be safely performed at this station unless these facilities are provided.

White Sands Proving Ground, N. Mex.

The next station is the White Sands Proving Ground. This is a unique station in that every branch of the service—Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps—are represented in the research and development mission.

We are asking for three items: a sewage disposal plant, extension of gas and water distribution lines, and expansion of the electrical distribution system. This is a rocket testing station and it also has a research and development mission.

Mr. Riley. Does the Army have to furnish the facilities there, or do the other services have facilities also?

Colonel Shuler. I'll ask Mr. Van Kuren to answer that. The Air Force has a base nearby, which I believe receives full Air Force funding.

Mr. Van Kuren. That base is totally funded by the Air Force. The range proper is operated and financed by the Army.

Mr. Flood. The Navy has a group there, barracks and a motor pool. Is that Army stuff?

Mr. Van Kuren. The facilities the Navy has were built about 1947, 1948, and 1949, with Navy funds, and about 4 years ago there was an agreement reached that additional range facilities would be an Army responsibility.

Mr. Flood. The range facilities?

Mr. Van Kuren. Yes.

Mr. Flood. Who built that Navy center that is there now? Did they build it or did the Army build it?

Mr. Van Kuren. The buildings that the Navy operates were built with Navy funds. At the present time the agreement is that general purpose facilities would be financed by the Army.

Mr. Flood. Facilities like these?

Mr. Van Kuren. Yes. If they require special facilities they are to furnish them.

Mr. Flood. But any barracks or recreational facilities, that is Army money?

Mr. Van Kuren. Strictly an Army responsibility.

Colonel Shuler. These items requested are deficiencies in utilities. For example, the present sewage disposal facility is inadequate, permitting raw sewage to go through.

The sewage-disposal-plant request is for $305,000. The existing facility consists of an Imhoff tank w/bar screen, Parshall flume, sludge beds, and pump and chlorination equipment designed for a 4,600 population. Proposed plant will be designed for the present 7,000 population and future expansion to 10,000. During peak periods, rate of flow of resident and industrial waste is such that the Imhoff tank overflows, resulting in improper treatment of sewage. Proposed type plant requires less total area, allowing maximum location of instrumentation and service facilities in the range technical service areas. System, as proposed, can be modified to increase capacity beyond 10,000 by addition of similar units and heating sludge in digester. To allow for expansion in cantonment warehouse and range technical service areas, present facility will be removed upon completion of proposed facility. Deferral of this project will result in the continued use of two Imhoff tanks designed for 4,600 population. This plant is now seriously overloaded and during peak loads allows raw sewage to pass through, creating a health hazard.

The extension of water and gas distribution lines request is for $75,000.

This project is required to provide additional water and gas facilities to new areas and to improve water and gas pressures by replacing dead-end lines with loops. The existing systems are seriously overloaded by the continuous addition of single lines to new areas, which now are not receiving the proper amount or the required pressure of water and gas. Deferral of the project will continue this poor service which may cause a serious shutdown of equipment and facilities required for the GM program.

The expansion of electric distribution system request is for $313,000.

This project is required to provide electrical equipment rated at 8,500 kilovolt-amperes (85-percent power factor) to meet present daily peak load of 6,250 kilowatts and estimated daily demand of 8,500 kilowatts anticipated within the next 3 years. Proposed facility will be capable of providing power for recently completed facilities and proposed new construction. Facilities consist of test and observation buildings and structures and equipment, R. and U. support facilities such as compressor buildings, air-conditioning equipment, and so forth. The facilities used for research and testing are continuously being installed, moved, modified, dismantled, and reerected. Existing power equipment does not provide for electric power in the event of failure of one circuit; when circuit breaker cuts out, power is shut off in all areas. Proposed system will provide separate feeders and protection in each area; any circuit which fails may be cut off without interfering with other areas while repairs are being made. Deferral of this project will require continuation of present unsatisfactory power failures and poor voltage regulation which delay proper performance of research and testing operations.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS FACILITIES

Next is the Quartermaster Corps. I would like to take up together four stations. If you will turn to page 36, please, and defer in your mind the second station until we finish the first, the Atlanta General Depot; the third, the Fort Worth General Depot; and the last two, the New Cumberland General Depot, Pa., and the Sharpe General Depot, Calif.

All of these have to do with a new mission which has been assigned to the Army by the Department of Defense, transferred from the Air Force Army aviation depot support.

I would like to place in the record a description of what this mission amounts to, which is over and above the information contained on form 68c. It applies to all four projects.

ARMY AVIATION DEPOT SUPPORT

The support consists of the receipt, preservation, maintenance, and storage of Army aircraft received from repair contractors, overseas rollup and manufacturers. Also to prepare aircraft for issue and shipment overseas. The operation also includes inspection, minor modifications, installation of equipment, preservation, assembly, disassembly, and crating; the receipt of unserviceable aircraft assemblies and subassemblies for segregation, inspection, and classification to determine whether they are within economical reparable limits.

Upon accumulation of sufficient quantities they will be shipped to contractors and/or the Air Force and Navy for rebuild.

This mission caused us to make a careful survey of the facilities we have. We studied air densities and came up with these four locations. We tried to find locations where we already had runways and so on.

ATLANTA GENERAL DEPOT, GA.

The facilities needed at Atlanta include a hangar with shop, taxiways, and aprons, and a runway. Incidentally, all runways are 3,000 feet long and 75 feet wide.

The hangar, with shop, request is for $532,000. This project is required to provide facilities for the receipt, preservation, maintenance, and storage of Army aircraft received from repair contractors, overseas rollup, and manufacturers. Also to prepare aircraft for issue and shipment overseas. Operation includes inspection, minor modifications, installation of equipment, preservation, assembly, disassembly, and crating. The receipt of unserviceable aircraft assemblies and subassemblies for segregation, inspection, and classification to determine whether they are within economical repairable limits. Upon accumulation of sufficient quantities they will be shipped to contractors and/or the Air Force and Navy for rebuild. This mission previously performed by the Air Force for Army aircraft has now been assigned to the Army. There are no facilities available to perform these operations. Failure to provide this facility will preclude fulfillment of the mission.

The taxiways and aprons request is for $150,000. This project is required to provide connecting taxiways and aprons for the runway and maintenance hangar. These facilities are required to support the newly assigned maintenance mission for Army aircraft. There are no existing facilities. Failure to provide these facilities will render the aircraft movement complex inoperable.

The runway request is for $150,000. This project is required to provide facilities for movement of aircraft which is essential to the newly assigned maintenance mission in support of Army aviation. There is no existing runway. Failure to provide this facility will preclude accomplishment of the mission.

Fort Worth General Depot, Tex.

At Fort Worth we need more facilities than at Atlanta. There we need a hangar with shop, a runway, taxiways, and aprons; 73 acres of land, roads, and parking, a security fence, and extension of utilities.

The hangar with shop project for $562,000 is required to provide facilities for the receipt, preservation, maintenance, and storage of Army aircraft received from repair contractors, overseas rollup, and manufacturers. Also to prepare aircraft for issue and shipment overseas. Operation includes inspection, minor modifications, installation of equipment, preservation, assembly, disassembly, and crating. The receipt of unserviceable assemblies and subassemblies for segregation, inspection, and classification to determine whether they are within economical repairable limits. Upon accumulation of sufficient quantities they will be shipped to contractors and/or the Air Force and Navy for rebuild. This mission, previously performed by the Air Force for Army aircraft, has now been assigned to the Army. There are no facilities available to perform these operations. Failure to provide this facility will preclude fulfillment of the mission.

The runway project for $158,000 is required to provide facilities for movement of aircraft which is essential to the newly assigned maintenance mission in support of Army aviation. There is no existing runway. Failure to provide this facility will preclude accomplishment of the mission.

The taxiways and aprons project for $158,000 is required to provide connecting taxiways and aprons for the runway and maintenance hangar. These facilities are required to support the newly assigned maintenance mission for Army aircraft. There are no existing facilities. Failure to provide these facilities will render the aircraft movement complex inoperable.

Land acquisition will cost $153,000, Government-owned land is not available at the installation for the proposed aviation facilities to support the Army aviation program. These facilities will consist of an airstrip, aprons and taxiways, hangar and shop, which will be located on this land which lies one and one-half miles from the Fort Worth General Depot. No public opposition to the purchase of this land is expected. Depot support of Army aircraft cannot be accomplished at the depot without the above-mentioned facilities which will be located on this land.

The roads and vehicle parking project for $41,000 is required to provide roads and vehicle parking areas to support the proposed aviation facilities necessary for the depot supply activities in support of the Army aviation program. There are no existing facilities.

The security fence project for $42,000 is required to provide security fence at this installation to prevent unauthorized entrance of personnel and protect United States property against damage or theft. Fence will enclose aviation facilities necessary in support of the Army aviation program. There is no fence around the proposed new area.

The extension of utilities project for $171,000 is required to extend utility systems to the area where new aviation facilities are to be constructed. Facilities are required for the depot in support of the Army aviation program. There are no utilities existing in the new area. Failure to provide these utilities will render the supported facilities inoperable.

NEW CUMBERLAND GENERAL DEPOT, PA.

At New Cumberland, runways and taxiways exist, so the only thing we need is a hangar with shop; and the same thing applies at Sharpe, where we have a runway and taxiways.

The hangar with shop project for $631,000 is required to provide facilities for the receipt, preservation, maintenance, and storage of Army aircraft received from repair contractors, overseas rollup, and manufacturers. Also to prepare aircraft for issue and shipment overseas. Operation includes inspection, minor modifications, installation of equipment, preservation, assembly, disassembly, and crating. The receipt of unserviceable assemblies and subassemblies for segregation, inspection, and classification to determine whether they are within economical repairable limits. Upon accumulation of sufficient quantities they will be shipped to contractors and/or the Air Force and Navy for rebuild. This mission, previously performed by the Air Force for Army aircraft, has now been assigned to the Army. There are no facilities available to perform these operations. Failure to provide this facility will preclude fulfillment of the mission.

SHARPE GENERAL DEPOT, CALIF.

The hangar with shop project for $655,000 is required to provide facilities for the receipt, preservation, maintenance, and storage of Army aircraft received from repair contractors, overseas rollup and manufacturers. Also to prepare aircraft for issue and shipment overseas. Operation includes inspection, minor modifications, installation of equipment, preservation, assembly, disassembly, and crating. The receipt of unserviceable assemblies and subassemblies for segregation, inspection, and classification to determine whether they are within economical repairable limits. Upon accumulation of sufficient quantities they will be shipped to contractors and/or the Air Force and Navy for rebuild. This mission, previously performed by the Air Force for Army aircraft, has now been assigned to the Army. There are no facilities available to perform these operations. Failure to provide this facilitiy will preclude fulfillment of the mission.

Mr. FLOOD. I do not see any request for communication facilities, control towers, navigational aids, and so on. You are going to test fly aircraft. Are you not going to use control towers, ground safety navigation lights, and so on?

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Flood, I hope I did not play the flying side of the mission. We will get the aircraft there and either take them apart or haul them over the roads for further repairs. It is just a strip to get them in the depot. It is a minimum facility.

Mr. FLOOD. But you will need some minimum facilities for safety.

Colonel SHULER. Yes; we certainly intend to make it as safe as we can, and we certainly would not do without that if we were talking about Fort Belvoir, for example, where we fly in and out all the time.

Mr. FLOOD. But you are not going to put a strip down, and when you send pilots to take aircraft from Davis Field at Belvoir to New Cumberland to have somebody check it, you are going to have some kind of safety facilities for these people who come in with these things; are you not?

Colonel SHULER. We certainly intend to make them as safe as we can.

Mr. FLOOD. Do not forget when you are going into the New Cumberland area you are going into some areas where there are military airports and where there are civilian airports, and you will be flying into different air navigation control patterns of the CAA, and it occurs to me you will need some kind of communication and ground safety facilities for this purpose.

Colonel SHULER. May I furnish for the record, sir, a paragraph in answer to your question and give you the information as to why we are not furnishing them with the safety measures you inquire about?

Mr. FLOOD. If money is the answer, that will not be sufficient.

Colonel SHULER. It is not money. This is the complete request as it stands from the very first request.

Mr. FLOOD. That does not answer my question. I want to know if you are going to build these things within the next year, are they going to be operational within that time? If they are, why did you not ask for the minimum navigational facilities and communications facilities? No matter how seldom you use these strips, you will have Army personnel and test personnel flying in and out of the strip.

Colonel SHULER. We will furnish that for the record.

(Statement for the record furnished as follows:)

AVIATION DEPOT SUPPORT FACILITIES

Flight operations in connection with the support facilities proposed for New Cumberland General Depot, Pa., and Sharpe General Depot, Calif., are conducted on the runways at Harrisburg Municipal Airport and Lathrop Municipal Airport, respectively. These municipal airports are equipped with safety and operational controls in accordance with CAA criteria. With reference to the airstrips proposed for Atlanta General Depot, Ga., and Fort Worth General Depot, Tex., the density of programed flights does not contemplate night operations, therefor permanent night-lighting facilities for these strips are not included. In case of emergency night operations these installations may be equipped with portable night-light kits for strip lighting or pilots be instructed to land at the nearest lighted field. Also due to the few daily takeoffs and landings currently scheduled, a control tower and operator are not considered a requisite safety measure as flight operations are intended to be controlled by visual signalling equipment or voice-to-voice radio equipment located in the hangar. Runway marking and wind direction indicator sock will be included as standard safety devices in these proposed projects.

COLUMBIA QUARTERMASTER MARKET CENTER, S. C.

Colonel SHULER. The other station is the Columbia Quartermaster Market Center, on page 41. This facility is required to house all administrative personnel of the Columbia Market Center and Navy Area Provision Supply Office who now jointly occupy approximately 5,061 square feet (net) of leased office space located in the city of Columbia, S. C., approximately 1¼ miles from the Government-owned cold-storage facility operated by market center personnel. This project will consolidate administrative and storage facilities on one reservation, provide better control, and eliminate the cost of renting commercial office space. The annual saving of rental for space now in use, plus an additional 457 square feet, which is in process of leasing for occupancy December 1, 1955, totals $13,175.

This is for an administration building. It will be placed on Government-owned land, 1.33 acres there, and is intended to consolidate the administrative and storage facilities in one location. It gives us better control and more economical operation.

Mr. FORD. Off the record.
(Discussion off the record.)
Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Riley, I see where they will heat that building by an oil-fired boiler. I do not know if that has the same effect on you as it does on me.
Mr. RILEY. Off the record.
(Discussion off the record.)
Mr. RILEY. On the record, according to the information given, this building will amortize itself in about 7 years?
Colonel SHULER. Yes. The annual saving is $13,175 and I think, even including maintenance, your statement is right.

CHEMICAL CORPS FACILITIES

Next is the Chemical Corps, three stations, beginning on page 55, covering the Army Chemical Center, Md.; Camp Detrick, Md.; and Dugway Proving Ground, Utah.

ARMY CHEMICAL CENTER, MD.

On page 56 is the Army Chemical Center, Md., which has the mission of research and development in the fields of chemical and radiological warfare and radiological defense, the conduct of medical chemical research and manufacture of chemical warfare material and protective devices.

We are asking for three items, an enlisted men's service club; renovation of two buildings for troop housing; and a marine dock.

ENLISTED MEN'S SERVICE CLUB

First the Enlisted Men's Service Club, $368,000 on page 57. This project is required to provide an enlisted men's service club of the size allowed by AR 415–31 for the permanent strength of this station. These activities are now temporarily housed in an old World War I barracks building with an area of 16,674 square feet. This barracks building will be demolished since it is deteriorated and costly to maintain.

This is a requirement of the permanent plant of the Army. We have no permanent buildings for this facility. We are using temporarily an old World War I barracks building with an area of 16,674 square feet. This project would give us a building suitable for providing the normal facilities of an enlisted men's service club.

Mr. FLOOD. I certainly hope you succeed with that. These men are in substandard barracks from World War I, and they were probably substandard then.

Colonel SHULER. I think they deserve something much better.

Mr. FLOOD. My only objection is, why was not something done before?

Colonel SHULER. The answer to that is the same as for hundreds of millions of dollars of needed items, similar and otherwise. We have not been able to get them all through the entire process of review.

Mr. FLOOD. What about the facilities down there for dependents' housing in an area like this? We must continue to keep in mind we have to improve them and we have to spend money for them, especially

housing for dependents, care of dependents, care of troops. From now on, as you get more flat heels and long hair in this shooting business, you have to do it.

Colonel SHULER. We certainly intend to do that. The fact of the matter is we have a request in this year, I think, for more morale and welfare items than in many programs in the past. We are trying to start each year about 14,000 permanent barrack spaces until 1974, so as to alleviate our permanent barrack deficit.

Mr. FLOOD. I hear less and less from the iron-pants soldiers about mollycoddling the troops. The less I hear about it, the better.

Colonel SHULER. Renovation of two buildings for troop housing is for $280,000. This project will provide an additional 240 permanent barracks spaces against the total requirement of 1754 spaces. Troops are now housed in substandard barracks of World War I construction. Elimination of this project would result in continued use of substandard housing. Only 240 permanent barracks spaces now exist.

We are renovating two permanent existing buildings, which, although they are old, the foundations and shells are quite solid. We can do that for $1,166 a man against $1,350 a man if we built permanent barracks, without a mess. We did this same thing last year in our program, and we feel that these buildings, being as solid as they are, give us a good end product.

Mr. FORD. Do you end up with a product you would call a permanent-type barracks?

Colonel SHULER. Yes; we would take credit for permanent-type barracks.

Mr. FLOOD. In the last 30 years I never saw a second-rate undesirable permanent installation barracks and troop quarters in the German Army. I never saw a bad one in 30 years, permanent.

CASH LIMITATION ON PERMANENT BARRACKS

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Flood, this year—I think I told you this last year sitting in this same seat—there is a limitation per man of $1,700 placed on permanent barracks, with mess, by the Senate. This year we are trying to get that limitation removed and, barring that, we have asked for a raise in the limitation to $2,500 a man to put in the barracks some of the things I am sure you are thinking about.

Mr. FLOOD. I certainly hope you get it because you can say what you want to about the German Army, the professional trained German Army was a tough outfit. While their drill sergeants may have brutalized them, and while the tactics may not have been the kind we want, that is another problem; but certainly their cantonments and permanent barracks, compared to ours, leaves much to be desired on our side for the enlisted and NCO ranks.

Colonel SHULER. The construction index has risen 12 percent in the past 3 years. We hope they will give us a higher cost ceiling so that we can make our barracks look a little better and provide better living conditions for the troops.

Mr. FLOOD. I agree with you. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

MARINE DOCK

Colonel SHULER. The last item is the marine dock, $241,000, which consists of rehabilitation of the existing dock, and a new dock.

The dock is required for vessels which transport material across Gunpowder River to the test area on Carroll Island and will provide a dock which will be accessible to all craft up to the Q class. It will permit loaded trucks carrying test materials to be driven directly to boatside, thus eliminating unnecessary handling. The new dock is an addition to the present improvised dock which will be improved and paved. At present, vessels requiring less than 4 feet draft are loaded from the improvised dock. To load vessels requiring 4 feet or more draft, material is now being hand carried from trucks over 300 feet of narrow wooden catwalk to a wooden dock constructed for passenger vessels about 20 years ago. The Q-class craft which are too large to use improvised or passenger dock must be loaded on the other side of Gunpowder Neck in Bush River, approximately 15 miles by waterway.

I might point out that in addition to the mission of providing a place where these boats can come up and pick up the material, they have the additional mission of air-sea rescue work in conjunction with the Coast Guard, and this dock would be used in connection with that mission.

CAMP DETRICK, MD.

Now, we come to Camp Detrick, Md., page 60. There are three items, addition to the decontamination building, extension to parking areas, and warehouses for some of the very delicate equipment utilized at Camp Dietrick. Incidentally, this station has a research mission for all types of biological warfare.

Mr. FLOOD. That raises this question. I am concerned with safety vis-a-vis metropolitan congested areas in the development of chemical warfare services, and the development and beefing up of these centers in obviously densely populated areas. I would like some observations from your safety and security people; not so much security as just safety. There is a rumbling among the civilian population about this. Since it is before us and we are being asked for money to build it up, we want increased assurances if we can get them that the development of these programs in these areas is safe.

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Flood, in answer to that, these items are, of course, not an augmentation of the station but a buildup of the permanent plan within the confines of the station.

The addition to decontamination building will cost $470,000. Sterilization of contaminated effluent (industrial waste and sewage) generated at Camp Detrick is mandatory for the protection of Camp Detrick adjacent community, and community located downstream on the Monocacy and Potomac Rivers. Current estimates for future growth in activity at this installation when compared with present operating data and capacity indicate that this addition is required to accommodate current and future construction of research facilities, contaminated laboratories. The addition of these 2 units which will make a total of 6 (six 200-gallon per minute) units will provide the necessary units to permit safe operation of the present facilities which

are being constructed or are under contract and biological operating facilities which are planned in the current and future construction program, so far as these needs can now be determined.

The first item is an addition to the decontamination building, and that particular item is slanted at the matter you are referring to. The contaminated effluent generated at Camp Detrick must be decontaminated by sterilization for the protection of Camp Detrick, the adjacent community, and the communities located downstream on the Monocacy and Potamac Rivers. The addition of these 2 units, which will make a total of 6 units, will provide the necessary units to permit safe operation of the present facilities which are being constructed, or are under contract, and biological operating facilities which are planned in the current and future construction program, as far as these needs can now be determined.

In other words, we are extremely cautious to make this a safe installation, and by this request we intend to provide the necessary facilities to so make it.

Mr. FLOOD. Why should it be located in an area that calls for a superabundance of caution?

Colonel SHULER. You would need caution wherever you placed it, but certainly you would need more caution if you placed it in the center of a heavy population. This station was activated in March 1943. The station has evolved since then until it is now a permanent station.

Mr. FLOOD. I would like somebody from the Army to show at this point of the record why, with an installation of this sort which obviously will be developed, and when at the time it was located there it was shown that there is a special safety quotient there which will become worse, why would they place it there to begin with?

Colonel SHULER. We will put that in the record.

Mr. FLOOD. I would like the record to show that nobody has brought this to my attention. I am not aware of any problem.

(Statement for the record as follows:)

CAMP DETRICK

Camp Detrick was activated in 1943, using the National Guard facilities to conduct a highly classified BW research project. This location was selected as being a suitable and available existing installation, in close proximity to Washington, D. C. The proximity to Washington was a requisite to facilitate the close monitorship of the project by the various committees of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. The nature of the work conducted at this installation involves toxic and virulent occupational hazards against which operating personnel are provided maximum protection by special construction and devices and all operations are supervised by a safety division for compliance with safety regulations and measures. As an added precaution all personnel are continuously checked against possible exposure or contagion. To avoid contamination of adjacent property and menace to public health all contaminated sewage is decontaminated through a pasteurizing process prior to discharging into the Monocacy River.

Colonel SHULER. The extension to parking areas for $143,000 is required for automobiles of Camp Detrick's personnel who work in the area where the animal farm, the fabrication shop, Virus and Rickettsia Division, Allied Science Division, Aerobiology Branch, and sewage decontamination facility and the safety building are located. New buildings (MV–1, BS–PD1, and MV2, 3, 4, and 5) are being completed in this area and the makeshift unimproved terrain

makes temporary parking spaces unusable during inclement weather. Security requirements limits the number of private vehicles which may be permitted within the mission area. Roads for this area are included in the fiscal year 1956 funded MCA program. The master plan provides this permanent parking area located outside of the security fence on the perimeter of the mission area. Present facilities consist of a small surfaced area, soil stabilized area, and an unimproved dirt area. There are no off-post parking areas other than streets and roadways in the vicinity of the station. The width of these streets and roadways would make this practice hazardous.

This project is to provide parking space required for automobiles of Camp Detrick's personnel. Security requirements, which are very strict, limit the number of private vehicles which may be permitted within the mission area.

This is to provide the minimum walking distance for personnel who work in the area where the animal farm, the fabrication shop, the Virus and Rickettsia Division, Allied Science Division, Aerobiology Branch, and sewage decontamination facility and the safety building are located.

Mr. FORD. Is not the cost of $210 per car a little high?

Colonel SHULER. It might seem a little high, but the cost is $5.41 per square yard, which is about normal for pavement and all the other improvements. You have your drainage, earthwork, and macadam on top of that. It does seem, based on the automobile density, that it is a little high. If we do not put macadam down, we have mud and so on, and cannot park the cars there. We do not mind people walking a reasonable distance, but it is an unreasonable distance the way it is now.

Mr. FORD. How many parking spaces do you have now?

Colonel SHULER. We have 11,700 square yards. We are asking for 26,427 square yards in this request. If we get that, that will be about 38,000 out of the total requirement.

Mr. FORD. How many parking spaces do you have now?

Colonel SHULER. I would like to furnish that for the record.

Mr. FORD. Referring to page 60, your present personnel strength is 2,595. You want to construct parking facilities with these funds for 660 cars. That is about one car for every fourth individual, both military and civilian, stationed there. Is that not a high percentage of cars against total personnel?

Colonel SHULER. The figures I have here, which you do not have in your book, which are entered in the "interim" line, show a total of 2,851, which is a little larger than you have. Practically all these civilians do not live on the post but off the post.

As far as the enlisted men are concerned, and I do not have the figures here, I am sure a number of them do also. I think what I should do is furnish you for the record the total number of automobiles involved at this station.

Mr. FORD. It does not look too good from the point of view of the figures we have had so far. If you can beef up the justifications, it would be helpful, I am sure. When you figure the cost per car and the ratio of the employees, both military and civilian, to the parking spaces requested, it does not appear to be too solid.

Colonel SHULER. We will furnish information to supplement.

(Statement for the record is as follows:)

CAMP DETRICK

The existing parking area of 11,700 square yards to be retained was constructed in 1954 at approximately $5.15 per square yard. This paving is located in area C and accommodates 292 vehicles for personnel employed in area A. Space for privately owned vehicles is computed at 40 square yards which includes the parking space and access lane thereto. The proposed project is for 26,427 square yards estimated at $5.41 per square yard and provides space in area A for 660 vehicles. The existing and proposed areas provide for 952 vehicles or an average of 1 space for every 3 personnel based on an interim strength of 2,851. The total estimated cost of the existing paving and this request is $203,000 or an average of $213 per space including access lane thereto.

WAREHOUSES

Colonel SHULER. The last item at this station, on page 63, is for 4 warehouses. The research and development work in biological warfare, which is the mission of Camp Detrick, requires the use of chemical and pharmaceutical supplies and special scientific equipment, very delicate equipment, and these warehouses are needed for the storage and preservation of this delicate equipment.

Fourteen temporary warehouses and 2 barns which were acquired with new land area are now used for warehousing operations. Nine warehouses are grouped in one general area, 3 in another and 2 warehouses and 2 barns are in widely separated locations. There are 4 issue and 1 receiving warehouses which require separate crews. Temporary construction prevents the adequate use of materials-handling equipment and reduces potential vertical space utilization. The usable space in this type of construction is only 60 percent of gross area. The proposed warehouses will permit: (*a*) A reduction of 4 warehousing personnel at an annual savings of approximately $15,000; (*b*) provision of a single issue location and reduction of the time now spent by operating and technical personnel drawing material at 4 separate locations, at an estimated annual savings of $31,000; (*c*) reduce cost of inventory and clerical checking by improving internal stock control; (*d*) prevention of loss due to deterioration of such items as rubber goods, chemical and scientific equipment in the present inadequately heated facilities; (*e*) disposition of some present facilities with an estimated annual savings of $5,000 in maintenance cost.

DUGWAY PROVING GROUND, UTAH

The next station is Dugway Proving Ground, Utah.

We are requesting three items, additional water supply, a field analysis building, and piping at the tower grid.

Additional water supply, Easy Area, $377,000: The Easy Area existing water-producing capacity of 1,940 gallons per minute, averaging 40 million gallon per month, cannot adequately meet present demands for water during the summer. Also the 1955–56 construction program authorizes construction of 30 NCO quarters and four 80-man barracks with messhall. These facilities, when finally in operation, will require approximately 60,000 gallons of water per day additional. Since existing wells have been in operation, the water table has dropped approximately 7 feet and has not recovered. Due to location of the two existing wells in Easy Area, on underground

water-basin edge, the United States Geological Survey recommends, after studying the problem, that additional wells be drilled in southern part of Easy Area to tap a more reliable source. During August 1954, 41,200,000 gallons of water were used for all purposes in Easy Area and failure of one well or pump at such a time without adequate standby supply would result in an emergency situation. Failure to provide this project will result in an inadequate supply of water to meet installation requirement including fire protection.

The first item, on page 65, is for additional water supply. The United States Geological Survey has recommended, after studying the water-supply problem we have out there which has been occasioned by the water level dropping and not recovering, that we drill additional wells. I believe the 68c gives full justifications by gallons required as to why we need this particular facility. We must solve this problem one way or another, and it seems the best way is by additional well drilling. It is something like the situation we find on the west coast, where the water level is receding each year.

The field analysis building is estimated to cost $408,000. Workload due to field test program in Chemical Warfare Division has increased 400 percent in 1954 over that in 1952 and 1953 during which years 5,400 samplers per month were placed in the field and 6,000 samplers per month were analyzed in the laboratory. Fieldwork units have increased to 16,000 and laboratory work units to over 36,000 per month. At present, facilities in temporary structures (as modified, equivalent to 4,500 square feet) used by field test branch and 4,400 square feet of permanent area used by laboratory branch are inadequate to sustain the present load in that they are not suitable to adapt assembly line procedures for efficient operation. At present about 120 man-hours per day are wasted in manual moving of sampling items from one working area to another because of insufficient working space and inefficient layout. The glass-blowing shop is housed in another frame temporary building, built in 1943, whose exhaust system is not capable to exhaust the 400 to 600 cubic feet of CO_2 produced in an 8-hour day operation. Centralizing all functions connected with field testing under one structure as proposed, would increase output per man to handle about 20 more units per day in the field and 120 more units per day in the laboratory. The present permanent facility will be alloted to the Organic and Biophysics Branch of Chemical Warfare Division. The temporary structure will be recommended for storage or destruction. Elimination of this project will result in continued inefficient operations under hazardous and unsafe conditions.

This project consists of a 17,600 square foot single story, T-shaped permanent building, which will be the test-sample processing facility for all chemical warfare field tests. It will include laboratories, administrative offices, glass-blowing shop and other support facilities. Special features include air conditioning, vacuum and gas systems, no-draft ventilation of the glass-blowing space, installation of laboratory benches and hoods, glass drying ovens, and annealing facilities.

Although the temporary facilities for accomplishing the chemical-warfare test program were adequate in 1952 and 1953, the volume of work in the Chemical Warfare Division had increased approximately 400 percent by 1954. During fiscal year 1955 the work continued to increase and reasonable expectations are that there will be continued

expansion in fiscal years 1956 and 1957. The recent increased workload is shown by the fact that the number of units placed in the field increased from approximately 5,400 in July 1953 to 16,000 in December 1954. The number of laboratory work units increased from 6,000 to over 36,000 per month during the same period.

So we are getting a terrific increase in the program and this building would take care of the necessary facilities for this program.

The piping at Tower Grid is for $82,000. Test directives from higher headquarters cannot be implemented with the present equipment which is radio controlled and powered by lead acid batteries. This project will provide control gear with necessary electrical power and vacuum supply buried in the ground in such a manner as to protect it from shrapnel and reduce the maintenance requirements caused by the effects of temperature, moisture and dust. This project will save $20,000 per year in maintenance and operational costs. All sampler stations are controlled from a central control point. Each sampling station has several bottles on a round disc which is rotated by electrical equipment as samples of air are taken by vacuum control at different time intervals during a test run. It provides flexibility to allow scheduling of tests on a firm basis regardless of wind direction restrictions. It will allow the use of more sampling stations to increase the validity of the data collected. The batteries now in use can be eliminated except in the outlying areas and it is believed at least 12 tests a year can be saved by the flexibility and firm scheduling which this project will provide. These tests vary in cost from $3,000 to $10,000 each.

This item has to do with testing chemical warfare agents under field or war type conditions. This project will eliminate 2,520 lead acid storage batteries which have to be moved in and out for the tests, and will save us a lot of money, specifically, $20,000 per year in maintenance and operational cost. The project will amortize in a short time, in 5 or 6 years at the most.

Mr. RILEY. The committee will adjourn until 1:30 this afternoon.

SIGNAL CORPS FACILITIES

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.

Mr. RILEY. Colonel, we will take up the next project.

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Chairman, the next station is Fort Huachuca, in the Signal Corps category. This is one of our newer permanent stations and it has a very important mission in the fields of electronic warfare, battlefield surveillance, Signal Corps aviation, meteorology and related activities, and provides specialized individual and unit training.

We have stationed at this particular installation a component of Army aviation to assist in this research and development.

The items we are requesting here are included on page 69. They consist of a hangar with shops; two enlisted men's barracks; extension of utility system and roads; motor repair shop; hardstand for motor park; motor park facilities; two warehouses, and an Army Electronics Proving Ground technical building.

The total request for this station is $6,856,000. The hangar with shops for $616,000 is required to provide for maintenance of 42 fixed-

wing aircraft of six types: L–19, L–17, L–20, L–23, U–1, and C–46. Present facilities include one emergency type frame hangar (5,632 square feet), which is in poor condition, and a Butler-type building (6,000 square feet) which are utilized for field maintenance. The proposed hangar with shops will be used by the Aviation and Meteorological Department, Army Electronics Proving Ground, 416th Signal Corps and the 93d and 16th Signal Battalions, for the maintenance and operation of aircraft assigned these units. Shop space of 15,000 square feet is required to maintain the six types of aircraft. In addition to normal maintenance requirements, the shop will contain two screen rooms and other facilities for test and maintenance of electronics equipment installed in aircraft, particularly equipment assigned for test projects.

The two enlisted men's barracks for $1,216,000 provides 652 spaces of the deficiency of 4,017 spaces required to house the permanent peacetime strength. There exists 1 permanent barracks of 372 spaces. The remainder of the troops are housed in modified emergency barracks constructed in 1942. The modified emergency barracks are in poor condition due to lack of proper maintenance while the post was inactive from 1945 to 1951.

The extension of utility systems and roads, $489,000, is required to provide utilities to service all new fiscal year 1957 construction in a new area. There are no existing facilities in this area. It is not possible to connect new facilities to the existing sewer system, as it is now overloaded; therefore, a new sewer line will be constructed from the center of the new construction area to the existing sewage treatment plant. Existing roads, and gas, water and electrical systems will be extended to serve the new area. Deferral of this project will delay the proper utilization of the new facilities.

The motor repair shop (motor park) for $86,000 is required to provide shop facilities for the proper maintenance of vehicles assigned to this station. There are no permanent existing shops in this new area. The existing mobilization type shops are located 3 miles away and consist of temporary shops housed in tents and tool sheds, which were set up for interim use. Deferral of this project will require extensive travel for all vehicle repairs to the temporary shop facilities.

The hardstand (motor park) for $42,000 is required to provide work areas and parking facilities to support the motor repair shop proposed for fiscal year 1957. There are no existing facilities in this new area. Deferral of this item will interfere with the proper utilization of the new motor repair and servicing facilities.

The motor park facilities for $23,000 is required to provide facilities to support the proposed motor park assigned to this station. There are no existing facilities in this new area. Temporary facilities are located 3 miles away and will be retained for mobilization use. Deferral of this project will interfere with the proper utilization of the new motor repair facilities.

The two warehouses with railroad spur for $316,000 is required to provide storage for 6,000 M/T for mission property equipment. At present, 3,000 M/T are on hand; this amount will increase to 6,000 M/T by fiscal year 1957. Storage space is now available for only 1,800 M/T. The remainder is stored in the open where it is subject to damage by the elements. This is delicate communications

and electronics equipment, much of which is nonstandard or prototype items. Some of these items are the only ones of their kind in existence. Existing space will be utilized for post warehousing on completion of this project. The railroad spur is an extension of an existing spur and is required to eliminate double handling and trucking of delicate equipment.

The Army Electronics Proving Ground technical building (first increment) for $4,068,000 is required to provide space for performance of technical mission at Army Electronic Proving Ground. The mission includes technical and engineering tests and evaluation of communications electronics systems, operational research, and development of techniques and new requirements of Signal organizational elements. Currently, these tasks are performed in five different fields, each supervised by a department. This project is the first increment of an expandable building, and will house two departments as well as certain facilities common to all departments. Suitable space for performance of the mission does not now exist. The activities are being carried on in modified emergency buildings which have been diverted or temporarily converted for the purpose, and do not provide proper space or facilities. These buildings are old, being constructed about 1900 and in 1942. They will be retained for mobilization and other purposes upon completion of this project. Failure to provide this project will seriously retard this important electronics technical mission by compelling continued use of substandard facilities.

Mr. RILEY. This technical building must be a pretty large affair. Do I understand this is the first increment?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. You expect to add on to it later?

Colonel SHULER. I would like to give this committee some detailed justification on this building which will be in addition to that contained on the 68c:

A technical building, with an ultimate requirement of approximately 407,000 square feet gross, 316,050 square feet usable, for offices, engineering heavy duty space, and supporting and services areas, is required to house the technical functions and offices of 5 departments of the Army Electronic Proving Ground at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. The total space requirement is based on providing administration and office space at 85 square feet per person, and engineering space based on individual technical and functional needs. The technical building will ultimately provide housing for the following departments: Electronic Warfare Department, Combat Development Department, Battlefield Surveillance Department, Engineering and Technical Department, and the Aviation and Meteorological Department. These departments will be located in separate wings of the structure with a central core to accommodate the facilities. The structure is to be constructed in two increments.

The first increment requested at this time will be the center core with 1 wing comprising a basement and 2 stories. This increment will provide the minimum essential space to perform the current mission of the AEPG. As field testing of the equipment utilized by the five departments to be housed in this building progresses, the requirement for the second increment will be generated.

The 44 temporary buildings, comprising 186,423 square feet, now occupied by the 5 departments, were built in 1900 and 1942. Their design causes crowding and they are unfit for such activities due to age and original purpose. All have poor lighting, insufficient and poor distribution of heat, inadequate and hazardous wiring, are void of air conditioning, have floorload limitations, and in general are not suitable for use as technical buildings.

This post was made permanent just a few years ago and I am very familiar with the station, having assisted in getting it back from the State of Arizona after the Korean war and getting it in shape for use in that area. This is one of the older stations of the Army, a good deal of the construction being of the adobe type, and the rest wood, World War II type.

Mr. RILEY. Will this be about one-half of the ultimate building, or a third, or how much?

Colonel SHULER. The total requirement is 407,000 square feet. This project is 168,000 square feet; so it is a little over two-fifths of the ultimate building.

Mr. RILEY. How long do you propose to phase this out to its ultimate completion?

Colonel SHULER. I would say there is a possibility of our being back in fiscal year 1958 or 1959 program for the second increment of the building; because it will take a good number of months to build this first increment. At the same time, we would like to get a lead time start on building the second increment. So probably 3 or 4 years from now we would have the final building with both increments.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have to build a lot of technical equipment into the building?

Colonel SHULER. No, sir; I do not think that is so; at least not any large equipment, although there will be some lab equipment in connection with the mission, and of course power equipment and such will be needed.

Mr. FORD. Is this about the total strength they anticipate having there, percentagewise?

Colonel SHULER. The permanent strength listed on page 69 of about 6,854 would be a reasonable figure for planned permanent use. However, it is a station which has a large number of high skills, high-grade technicians and scientific personnel.

Mr. FORD. When you say 43 mile northwest of Bisbee, where does that mean it is?

Colonel SHULER. It is roughly 90 miles southwest of Tucson. It is a very isolated station. That is the reason it is out there; because, in the electronic warfare type of operation, you not only do not want to interfere with outside radios, televisions, and so forth, but also you want to be free from any outside electronic disturbance in your own work. That is why it was moved from Fort Monmouth to the location shown on that map.

Mr. FORD. Is it a desert-type area?

Colonel SHULER. It is in the desert. However, the elevation is such that it has quite a delightful climate in the summertime, not getting nearly as hot as down on the desert floor and, in the wintertime, it actually gets below freezing. It is a very old station, goes back to 1881, first as a cavalry base.

In further testimony on this station: The activities of the Electronic Warfare Center, heretofore carried on at Fort Monmouth, N. J., were transferred to Fort Huachuca. This work, which is highly classified, consists primarily of technical and tactical development; and tests of electronic warfare equipment, organization, and doctrine.

The battlefield surveillance program carried on at Fort Huachuca involves field testing and evaluation of equipment and techniques, including ground and airborne television. This program was initiated during the past 2 years as a result of special studies conducted by the Army in conjunction with the Navy and Air Force. Based on these studies, it was determined that the Army should take all possible measures to extend its capabilities through electronic means in the surveillance of battlefield areas in order to provide faster and more accurate information under combat conditions.

Responsibility of the combat developments department at Fort Huachuca is the overall coordination of operations research activities, including organization, systems analysis, experimental field tests, and preparation of military characteristics. Its ultimate objective is to insure Army readiness to provide timely, adequate and reliable means of signal communication for efficient exercise of command, and prompt transmission of information and instruction in modern and future warfare.

The combat developments department prepares doctrinal concepts, procedures and techniques in sufficient time to provide the necessary guidance in the development and procurement of suitable signal systems and equipments. This department also will determine requirements for and prepare military characteristics on new signal equipment, review training and operational literature, and plan and supervise troop exercises used to test signal doctrine, policy, procedures and techniques.

Signal Corps aviation activities at the new electronic proving ground include technical and tactical tests of Army aircraft communication and navigational systems and equipment. Also, aircraft are used at Fort Huachuca in connection with the developmental work to be conducted in the fields of electronic warfare, battlefield surveillance, communications and photography. This program is carried on by the Signal Corps Aviation Center which was transferred from Fort Monmouth.

Mr. RILEY. When was that transfer made; do you recall?

Colonel SHULER. I believe approximately 3 years ago.

Colonel GOULD. On February 1, 1954.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS FACILITIES

FORT BELVOIR, VA.

Mr. RILEY. Take up the next item.

Colonel SHULER. The next station is for the Corps of Engineers at Fort Belvoir, Va. We are asking there for a petroleum distribution test facility, 5 ammunition magazines and 3 items for the Davison Army Air Field—a hangar, a flight training building, and runway lighting.

The petroleum distribution test facility for $101,000 is required for projects 8–53–03–003 and 8–53–03–001 under OSD directive. This

facility is required to develop high-speed refueling equipment for aviation uses. Responsibility for development has been delegated to Corps of Engineers by OSD. No other Government or industrial test facility for high capacity equipment of this type eixts. Naval research takes up to 300 gallons per minute. The present ERDL program will take up to 1,500 gallons per minute. With present facility at the laboratory required degree of temperature control of fuels cannot be maintained, the critical range being 70° F.–90° F. An extensive test program on filters, water separators, meters, pumps, and related fueling equioment must be implemented. No other Government or industrial test facility for high capacity equipment of this type exists. Thus civilian industry has not developed such a program and cannot perform this work. Aluminum piping, fittings, and valves are necessary in the reduction of corrosion, exclusion of foreign materials and corrosive elements. Present program will require 5 years. Test equipment will continue to be utilized thereafter in similar R and D work. Elimination of this project will preclude the Army from complying with the DOD directive and curtail the military's development of high-speed fueling facilities.

The first item on page 80 is for a mission assigned to the Army by the Department of Defense in connection with research for the Air Force to explore into fueling systems which will go up as high as 1,500 gallons per minute. It is considerably higher than we are at the present time on any of our refueling systems, and I think is a very worthwhile research and development project. This would give us the facilities in the research and engineering laboratory area to conduct this assigned mission.

The five ammunition magazines (EPG) for $112,000 will provide facilities for storage and supply of all explosives and ammunition for entire Military District of Washington. The existing facilities do not comply with the safety standards in that ammunition is in open storage where it is subject to rapid deterioration. The incompatability of ammunition and explosives prevent mixed storage within existing magazines. The open storage area danger zone covers the Engineering Research and Development Laboratories, demolitions and explosives testing area, and a troop-training area. Consequently, the activities of the laboratories and troop training require restriction. In the event of fire or excessive deterioration there is danger to the surrounding civilian residents and property which could result in loss of life. If this project is not authorized, continuance of open storage will be necessary with the inherent hazards involved in the care, handling and preservation of ammunition and explosives and the potential repercussions in the event of an accident to either civilians or troops.

The five munition magazines are needed to correct conditions in the storage of ammunition, TNT, and dynamite at the engineering center.

As you well know, the engineers specialize in demolition, and we have to store both types of explosives.

DAVISON FIELD

The next item is at Davison Field, for a hangar and this is in connection with the safety and readiness of helicopters at that field. I visited the field about a week ago and took a good look. It impressed

me as being an area out in the middle of a rocky field which has very inadequate facilities.

(Discussion off the record.)

Colonel SHULER. The hangar (Davison Army Air Force Heliport) for $174,000 is to meet a new requirement for a light cargo helicopter company hangar to provide adequate shelter and safety protection for 6 H–21 and 1 H–13 type helicopters. There is no suitable existing building for this purpose at the heliport. The existing standard medium Army aviation hangar is used for aircraft maintenance and repairs leaving no suitable space for storage of aircraft which must be available for flight on 10 minutes notice regardless of weather, season, or hour of the day or night. Since the rotor blades of the helicopter must not be unbalanced and must be free from ice, it is necessary to provide adequate shelter. It is necessary that the shelter be separate and apart from maintenance and repair functions because of the hazards such as fire and damage in movment incident to these operations. Elimination of this project will result in parking aircraft in the open which, during adverse weather conditions, will completely nulify the alert capability assigned to this mission.

The Flight Training Building for $40,000 is to meet a new requirement for a building to house 2 classrooms and link trainers for instrument instruction and aviation weather indoctrination for an average of 75 of approximately 95 Army pilots currently stationed in the Washington, D. C., area, who are dependent on Fort Belvoir for operational and proficiency training. There is no adequate existing space for the above requirements. Four link trainers have been authorized. One will be housed in the operations building. Three will be housed in separate rooms in the new structure. One classroom will have blackboards, motion-picture screen, table and chair per student for 25 students undergoing regular instruction throughout the year. A second classroom will have blackboards, motion-picture screen and standard upright chairs with arm rest for writing. If this project is not authorized training capacity will be only 25 percent of that necessary for assigned personnel.

On the next two items—one, runway lighting, all one has to do is to go down and look at what they are using now. I think this is a very, very desirable project, because they have a makeshift, badly working setup now and this will make it safer for the use of the runway.

Mr. RILEY. How long a runway do they have at Fort Belvoir?

Colonel SHULER. Three thousand feet. That is pretty much the standard Army aircraft runway length.

Runway lighting, costing $65,000, is to provide DA required airfield lighting for training of Army pilots in night operations. The existing system is improvised, combat type. It does not function properly, is obsolete, and beyond repair. The existing lighting equipment will be removed when a permanent system is installed. In inclement weather lights are required at all hours for safe air navigation. Approximately 100 flights are made daily. If this project is not approved the present unsafe conditions will continue to exist.

TRANSPORTATION CORPS FACILITIES

The next project is in the Transportation Corps. There are three stations involved in this section of the book—Fort Eustis, Va.;

Oakland Army Base, Calif., and west coast ammunition terminal, California.

FORT EUSTIS, VA.

The first on the list of items is at Fort Eustis, a sewage collection system, hangar with workshops, and hardstand for the hangar area.

The sewage collection system for $635,000 is required to extend the sewage collection system of the installation and to replace deteriorated portions of the existing system in heavy populated areas of the post. Existing sewage mains were constructed of terra cotta in 1918. Many sections of these mains were installed without any mortar or mastic pipe joints witb the result that sand, silt, and tree roots clog the sewage mains. During periods of inclement weather rainwater infiltration into the mains prevent the proper disposal of sewage in some areas of the installation.

This item, on page 87, is to correct a deficiency in the sewage collection system in that the existing sewage mains were constructed of terra cotta back in 1918 and when it rains down there we get the sewage collecting system full of roots, sand, and rocks, and it makes our sewage-treatment plant back up. This will correct the very undesirable situation which has gone uncorrected so long.

Mr. FORD. Will this be a permanent correction?

Colonel SHULER. This will be a permanent correction at a permanent station; yes, sir.

HANGAR WITH SHOPS

The next item is "Hangar with shops," $559,000. There are some corrections I ask the committee to make on the 68c on page 88. Your page should read as follows, instead of the way it reads now:

"This project provides a hangar with shops for field maintenance of 33 fixed-wing aircraft assigned to this station. The dollar value of fixed-wing aircraft based at Fort Eustis forecast for fiscal year 1958 is estimated at $24 million."

The value of the rotary wing at Eustis on this same basis is $18 million. This request is only for the fixed-wing aircraft at the station.

The justification for the hardstand to go with the hangar, on page 89, should receive the same corrections. There is no change in the request.

When we come to Fort Rucker a little later on in the testimony. I will give the committee a complete rundown on Army aviation and mention why this unit is stationed at Fort Eustis.

OAKLAND ARMY BASE, CALIF.

The next item is the Oakland Army Base, which is a somewhat isolated station in Oakland, Calif., at the foot of the Bay Bridge down on the waterfront, considerably removed from the city of Oakland and surrounded by a commercial area.

Theater with stage, $371,000: We need this theater which was authorized previously by Public Law 161 of the 84th Congress. We are asking this committee to approve this previous authorization for funding.

This is a permanent requirement at this permanent station.

Mr. RILEY. That is on land owned by the Government?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir. This will be on the post proper. Project is required to provide recreational facilities for over 3,100 military personnel and their dependents. Existing temporary building, constructed in 1942, contains 3,861 square feet, is in poor condition, not large enough, is scheduled for removal as it is located on the site of planned permanent construction. Distance to similar facilities is approximately 4 miles. Deferral of this project will compel personnel to continue using temporary, overcrowded facility.

WEST COAST AMMUNITION TERMINAL, CALIFORNIA

The next item is the west coast ammunition terminal, $3,209,000. You will possibly recall that last year this committee felt that even though the project was authorized, it had, in essence, a string attached to it in that Mr. Vinson said he was going to send a subcommittee out to look into the Port Chicago and west coast ammunition projects. With your permission, I would like to read an extract from this year's record of my testimony before the same committee, the House Armed Services Committee. I am now extracting from the testimony verbatim:

Colonel SHULER. May I ask a question prior to that item?

On page 92 is the item for land acquisition at west coast ammunition terminal. I would like to respectfully ask the committee's permission to seek appropriations before the Appropriations Committee for that item. You will recall that this land acquisition is the first phase of a plan to develop an ammunition outloading terminal for use in the event of an emergency. This is the only terminal presently planned for the west coast outloading requirements of the Army. It is so located as to be remote from the large populated centers and vital industries, but it is convenient to railroad and highway systems. The present Army plan envisions acquisition of real estate and dredging pre-M-day and construction of wharves and ancillary facilities post-M-day. Failure to acquire this property in the immediate future may require condemnation of privately owned properties if infringement on the proposed safety zone continues to expand. The infringement problem is progressively worsened with delayed acquisition.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been authorized.

Colonel SHULER. Yes, but last year the Appropriations Committee felt because this committee was going to send a subcommittee out to that area, that there were strings tied to it, but it is authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. Now where is the act authorizing 22,360 acres of land at the West Coast Ammunition Terminal?

Mr. KELLEHER. That is Public Law 161, last year's bill. The Army didn't get any appropriations for this and the Appropriations Committee said in its report that in view of the fact that you were sending a subcommittee out there they wanted to hold up on it.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, yes; I remember.

Mr. KELLEHER. Mr. Price, I believe, has something to say on that.

Mr. PRICE. In our report we will recommend that this money be made available. There has been some question, I think, that is possible for you to resolve or meet objections over some land that has to do with wildlife refuges and so forth. I understand those matters are being worked out and objections are being removed.

Mr. SHORT. And the significant thing, too, is if you do not acquire it now, it would cost us much more later on after the local people go in and develop it. Now is the time to buy.

The CHAIRMAN. Then if there is no objection on the part of the committee, we will have Mr. Kelleher write a letter to whoever is handling it and tell them that there is no objection to acquiring 23,360 acres at the West Coast Ammunition Terminal. It has no relation to Port Chicago.

Mr. PRICE. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, that is agreed to.

Colonel SHULER. Land acquisition, West Coast Ammo Terminal; this land acquisition is the first phase of a plan to develop an ammunition outloading terminal for use in the event of an emergency. This is the only terminal presently planned for the west coast outloading requirements of the Army. It is so located as to be remote from the large populated centers and vital industries but is convenient to railroad and highway systems. The present Army plan envisions acquisition of real estate and dredging pre-M-day and construction of wharves and ancillary facilities post-M-day. Failure to acquire this property in the immediate future may require condemnation of privately owned properties if infringement on the proposed safety zone continues to expand. The infringement problem is progressively worsened with delayed acquisition.

Mr. RILEY. As I understand, in regard to the wildlife people, I was told there was some arrangement being made to shift the wildlife reservation to another area. Do you know anything about that?

Colonel SHULER. I do know this, not in specific answer to your question, but I do know we have worked all along to take care of the problem out there, a large part of which is duck hunting. There are duck hunting preserves and clubs there, and certainly to allow people to come in and use the property for the same purpose, by permission, would look quite reasonable, but does not answer your specific question as to whether we would move the wildlife reserve to another area, or not. I will furnish a statement for the record on this matter.

(Statement for the record is as follows:)

The Department of the Army is cognizant of the importance of the refuge to the waterfowl population in the Potrero Hills area and the concern of the California Fish and Game Commission and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service over the possible adverse effect of the dredging on wildlife. Therefore, in developing plans for the dredging, the United States Army district engineer, Sacramento district, has been consulting with the above-mentioned agencies relative to the problem.

Four plans were proposed by the California Fish and Game Commission for reducing the adverse effects on wildlife to a minimum and both that commission and the Department of the Interior recommended that the plan known as plan I be adopted. Plan I in brief, provides that no dredged spoil will be placed on the Joice Island Waterfowl Refuge, but will be deposited in marshy areas along Suisun Slough Channel north of Joice Island. In addition, this plan provides for the replacement of a ferry connecting the mainland with Grizzly Island with a bridge, estimated to cost $250,000.

In a letter dated January 30, 1956, from the Assistant Secretary of the Army to the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, he stated that the design of the project can be developed in a manner compatible to plan I, subject to a determination as to the extent the present access to Grizzly Island may be legally replaced, and that in the development of more detailed plans, continued consideration will be given to this problem to permit maximum retention of the wildlife value in the area.

It appears that the California Fish and Game Commission, the United States Department of the Interior and the Army are in agreement as to the action that would be necessary to minimize the adverse effect of the proposed dredging on wildlife in the area.

Mr. RILEY. This is one of the few places, as I understand, where you can have an ammunition loading depot on the whole Pacific coast. There are not very many places out there where you can get a harbor of this nature as it is building up so fast that, unless we acquire this property, we are going to have to pay through the nose later on if we do need it?

Colonel SHULER. Yes. Actually we made—by "we" I mean the Transportation Corps and the Army Staff—made a thorough reconnaissance and investigation and study of every possible site on the entire Pacific coast from the State of Washington down to below San Diego. This by far is the best all-around place, considering the fewer number of people disrupted, the highway and railroad needs and the facilities you mentioned, and all of the aspects of the problem. And this is the only one planned for the west coast.

Mr. RILEY. When I was out there the latter part of last year the engineers showed me this location and it appealed to me. Of course you cannot get a location of this kind anywhere without hurting somebody.

Colonel SHULER. That is certainly true.

Mr. RILEY. And there will be less people hurt there, apparently, than any other place that has been considered.

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. FORD. Where is this in relation to Port Chicago?

Colonel SHULER. This is right across the body of water from Port Chicago as you come out of the bay itself and up a neck of water. It is located on one of the numerous sloughs that come off of this body of water that, in turn, comes off of the bay. We, of course, are acquiring either in fee or restrictive easement up to a certain safety line which is established by the Ordnance Corps, just as in the case of Wilmington Ammunition Terminal in North Carolina, and Kings Bay.

Of course Port Chicago and this mission are entirely different. In Port Chicago they are partially loading warships with ammunition to fire from the warships. We would be shipping full cargo vessel shiploads of high explosives both for the Air Force and the Army, transit in and out. It is not to be storage area or anything like that.

The case of Port Chicago, I believe, is a good example of how people build up all around, until you get into a situation where you either have to acquire their property, or you are up against it. We wish to prevent a similar situation.

Mr. RILEY. It is very dangerous to have this kind of facility in a heavily populated area, and there are not many places left on the California coast where you can find a location of that kind.

Colonel SHULER. No.

MEDICAL CORPS FACILITIES

WALTER REED MEDICAL CENTER

Mr. RILEY. Take up the next project.

Colonel SHULER. The next project is for the Medical Corps, at one station, the Walter Reed Medical Center. We are asking for two items. One is an addition to the Army Medical Service Graduate School; the other is a chapel and chaplain's office.

On the first item, I would like to add to the rather complete justification on the 68c, the following:

The present mission is to conduct research and evaluation studies in the military aspects of the biological and medical sciences, correlate these findings with data from other sources and disseminate the basic tenets derived therefrom in a graduate educational program as required for the national defense; to plan and conduct the Army Medical

Service's medical, dental, veterinary, and allied sciences advanced technical and graduate educational programs required for the military aspects of professional practice in support of the Army's mission in national defense; to plan and conduct research and development in relation to this program on approved projects; to provide advisory services on problems in procedure or technique in military medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine; to provide special technical quality control where required, and conduct developmental studies in relation to biologic products presenting problems of military importance; act as a diagnostic reference source for installations of the Army for difficult medical service problems and evaluations that require complicated analyses of tests not available in other Army installations.

This would also allow us to correct many of the troubles we ran into during the Korean conflict and extend our research and development to studies of the interrelationship of trauma and battle shock; definitive studies of the mechanics underlying neuropsychiatric disorders; and the characterization of biochemical changes incident to various physiological phenomena, including cardiovascular diseases.

Next is addition to Army Medical Service Graduate School, buildings 40, 40A, and 40B (R and D), for $4,075,000.

The Army Medical Services Graduate School is responsible for conduct of the largest and most important in-service part of the research and development program in the medical and basic sciences designed to meet Army requirements. Present facilities, erected in 1933, comprise parent facilities for research and development and graduate medical studies. 80,000 square feet of laboratory space, coupled with recent research and development construction at Forest Glen Annex, permit studies employing small animals. Additional space immediately adjacent to Walter Reed Hospital facilities is required before new problems requiring pursuit of human studies centered on prevention of diseases, treatment of both battle and mass casualties, definitive studies of mechanisms underlying neuropsychiatric disorders and other treatments and diseases peculiar to military operations can be undertaken. Without additional space, valuable leads obtained in Korea cannot be pursued. If the Nation's medical services are to be prepared for atomic war, it is imperative that these problems be solved and results disseminated. The Army Medical Service can materially influence the capabilities that could be made available for successful treatment of mass casualties. Present facilities permit prosecution of neither the permanent nor the new missions covering medical, dental, and veterinary fields, as assigned by Defense Department.

For the Chapel and Chaplains Office we are asking $134,000, primarily to provide, within main hospital area, a place easily accessible for personal meditation and prayers of patients, members of their immediate family, friends and relatives of seriously ill and of deceased patients. Present facilities utilized as a chapel consist of conference room in main hospital group (Building 1–A) with chaplain's office being located approximately 400 feet away in basement of Building 1–E. Due to physical proportions of conference room and its normal use throughout the week, it is not only poorly suited for chapel services, but also for mediation and prayer. Main chapel at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, main section is a permanent memorial building located in northwest corner of installation, physi-

cally removed from all other post buildings. This chapel is 1,000 feet from nearest exit of hospital proper. This condition precludes its use not only by many categories of patients, but also by members of family, friends, and relatives. Chaplain's offices will revert to registrar's office.

The chaplain's office is sorely needed to provide a place close to the hospital proper for the kinfolks and loved one of patients to go for meditation and prayer. The setup there now is such that the present chapel facilities are too far away from the main building and people have to leave the building and walk quite a distance to get to them. We would like to have a minimum chapel facility right in the hospital complex. The total requirement is for 454 seats in the permanent master plan. We have 326; this would give us 128, or the remainder of the requirement.

Mr. RILEY. To what use will you put the present chapel facilities?

Colonel SHULER. They are fully used for the people in the entire installation to go to church services, the normal post complement, the enlisted people, the officers and doctors. This chapel would be more for inside hospital use as a quieter and closer setup for patients and their relatives.

Mr. RILEY. Would it be available to the patients in the hospital who are able to move around?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir.

PROSTHETIC RESEARCH

Mr. FORD. I notice in the hospital that part of the description is predicated on prosthetic research. It was my understanding that the Veterans' Administration was doing an outstanding amount of research in that field.

Colonel SHULER. I have Colonel Adams here who represents the Surgeon General. Colonel, would you address youtself to Mr. Ford's question of whether or not we are duplicating the Veterans' Administration research in that area?

Colonel ADAMS. We have at Forest Glen facilities for research in prosthetic devices. I think the justifications here indicate that in the hospital we have people who are in wheelchairs, or on litters, who, not due to the loss of a limb or anything, are not able to walk but are well enough to be taken to the chapel for religious services.

Mr. FORD. I was thinking of the statement in the justifications on page 95 which say "Army Prosthetic Research Laboratory."

Colonel ADAMS. That is a laboratory we have at Forest Glen, Md., that works with the Veterans' Administration in the development of prosthetic devices. It is not a duplication.

That is the mission of the installation at Walter Reed you are reading from.

Mr. FORD. This new Medical Service Graduate School will not include new facilities for prosthetic research?

Colonel ADAMS. No, sir; it does not include them.

Colonel SHULER. That completes the "Technical services," Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RILEY. We will now turn to the ZI Army section on page 99, "First Army Area."

First Army Facilities

Fort Devens, Mass.

For land acquisition we are asking $302,000. Acquisition of this real estate is essential to proceeding with the construction of approximately $1,979,000 of training and support facilities authorized in 1953. This property has been under leasehold condemnation (annual cost, $12,387) since 1943 with considerable local opposition encountered. It is understood, however, that acquisition will eliminate the opposition. This installation is 1 of 2 available in the First Army area where anti-aircraft firing can be conducted and is required as of primary importance in support of the training of First Army units, National Guard, and Army Reserves. Failure to provide for the acquisition of this land will further defer the construction of the urgently needed training facilities and necessitate the continuance of the present leasing procedure with its attendant local public opposition.

Colonel Shuler. On the first station, Fort Devens, this is a bit complicated, and I respectfully ask the time to place in the record the full story of this land-acquisition item, because it is a controversial item.

Camp Wellfleet is located at Wellfleet, Mass., on the eastern coast of Cape Cod about 150 miles actually from Fort Devens. During World War II it was used as an antiaircraft artillery range. The present mission is to provide range facilities for training antiaircraft units of the Regular Army assigned to the First Army, as well as the National Guard and Reserve Antiaircraft Units.

The land now being used as an antiaircraft range is at the present time and has been since July of 1943 occupied by the Department of the Army under condemnation leasehold at an annual cost of $12,387. The proposed acquisition was initially included for 1,800 acres at $58,000 in the Authorization Act for the Fiscal Year 1952, MCA program, Public Law 155, 82d Congress.

Funds for the initially proposed acquisition were appropriated by Public Law 254, 82d Congress.

On February 1, 1952, the initially proposed acquisition of 1,800 acres at the estimated cost of $58,000 was submitted to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees for clearance in conformity with title VI of Public Law 155, 82d Congress.

This project was approved by the House Armed Services Committee for acquisition on February 19, 1952.

The Senate Armed Services Committee, however, requested additional information to which the Department of the Army replied under letters of April 8 and May 13, 1952. Shortly after the subcommittee hearings the Senate Armed Services Committee, in direct communication with the Department of the Army, advised that further information on the land acquisition project would not be required but that the committee's objection to the project would not be withdrawn. This objection has been maintained, though the Department of the Army has continued to use the land for antiaircraft training purposes under the condemnation leasehold which, as I said before, has been in effect since 1943.

With reference to construction requirements for Camp Wellfleet, the Department of the Army proposed for the fiscal year 1953 MCA

program, troops housing, administrative, operational, maintenance, ammunition storage, and community facilities in the amount of $1,097,000.

In hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives on June 12, 1952, concerning military public works appropriations for the fiscal year 1953, the committee expressed concern over the Department of the Army's proposal to appropriate funds for the proposed fiscal year 1953 troop housing and other construction at Camp Wellfleet unless and until the Government acquired fee title to the property.

The Department of the Army representative at that time assured the chairman of the subcommittee that the proposed fiscal year 1953, MCA facilities, would not be constructed unless fee title to the land was acquired. This proposed construction was subsequently authorized in the amount of $1,097,000, and funds were appropriated therefor.

Since the original real-estate planning report was prepared there has been increasing real-estate activity in the general area of the land in question. As a result thereof, a current appraisal has been obtained from an independent qualified appraiser under contract. The current estimated cost, based upon the most recent appraisal, and an area revised to 1,883 acres more or less, including existing buildings, contingencies, and administrative costs, is $302,000.

The dilemma we are in, Mr. Chairman, is that proposed legislation in this year's law, as I stated before, would rescind authorization not obligated in whole or in part which was passed into law during the period October 1, 1951, through July 15, 1952, and that rescission would take effect at the end of the fiscal year 1957. That would rescind our $1,097,000 worth of proposed construction.

In addition to that, section 511 of Public Law 161, 84th Congress, 1st session, which rescinds all authorizations passed into law prior to October 1, 1951, not obligated in part or in whole, will rescind our present authorization of $85,000 for the land acquisition.

We are respectfully requesting that this authorization be now reestablished at a greater figure which has been occasioned by the value of the land in question rising from $58,000, at the time of the original request, to the price we have on it today.

Mr. RILEY. Would this give you adequate room for this mission?

Colonel SHULER. This will not increase the room at all. We are using it now under condemnation leasehold. This is our effort to acquire the property in fee so we can go ahead and do our needed construction, which we have told this committee we will not do until we acquire the property in fee.

Mr. RILEY. Is the area adequate for the purpose for which it is being used?

Colonel SHULER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. And you do not think that you will have to come back and get some additional acreage later?

Colonel SHULER. We have no intent at this time to do so.

Mr. FORD. Can you explain what is intended by the statement in the justifications as follows:

> It is understood, however, that this acquisition would eliminate the opposition.

Colonel SHULER. We understand semiofficially, Mr. Ford, that we now have a chance to acquire the property at a fair market value.

(Discussion off the record.)

ARMY AVIATION FACILITIES

Mr. FLOOD. I am interested in the development of the Army air arm, as you know, or as you have heard. If you have not heard, you might as well hear it now.

I went over to look at Davison Air Field at Fort Belvoir, and I have been on airfields during the war back of the lines and they did not look half that bad. It looks as though enemy action had transferred back and forth across that terrain for the last 11 months. If we are going to have an Army air arm—and we are going to have it and it is going to be a good one—we must have proper fields and strips for the Army air arm to function from.

I do not mean that the Army air arm intends to have lace curtains and wall-to-wall carpeting that the Air Force has for its operations, but you are beefing up the Army air arm, you are going to take over your own operations and training to a great extent and you are asking for a lot of money for aircraft, and you should have it, and for communication and navigation facilities—all measures necessary and incident to the proper operation of the Army air arm.

Now, have you in this budget, and if you have not, why not, asked for enough money to be sure that the Army air people get everything they should need to make this a first-class operation, not a second-class or a half operation?

Now, if this is as essential as the staff people have been telling us and the operational people, and the civilian echelon, and on down, and all of your top Army people have been in here at our regular budget hearings with a great show of what the Army air arm is going to be, then it is going to be a necessary, essential, and a good and important thing and we should buy it.

I am particularly enthusiastic about it. I do not think perhaps more so than other people, other members, of this committee. This panel is very keen about an Army air arm. That being the case, do you construction people know that? Did the Army people tell us what they think, or are we going to have them come in here and tell us what a great idea it is and then have this thing wind up with a lot of boys barnstorming, hedge-hopping, flying by the seat of their pants like they did at county fairs years ago? Are we going to have an Army air arm from the construction end of it, or just from the boys that fly it?

Colonel SHULER. Earlier this afternoon in my defense of the three line items that are requested for Davison Field, I believe you will find from the record that I depicted the conditions down there just about the way you have. I, too, visited the field, less than a week and a half ago.

Mr. FLOOD. I was there 2 weeks ago.

Colonel SHULER. I described it earlier as an area of rocks, with a second-class runway, no lighting to speak of, and a few old buildings.

In answer to your question, we have a total in this program for Army aviation facilities of $14,489,000 at all stations involved. That, sir, I feel is a pretty large amount considering all the rest of the requirements in the program. That is by far the largest amount we have ever had in an annual program. We have not reduced requests at this field 1 penny from their original request for facilities, and I feel we are well aware of the fact that Army aviation needs facilities, and

we are trying as best we can to fit these needs in with the rest of our needs.

Mr. FLOOD. I want to make it very clear, as far as I am concerned—and I want all of the old lines in the Army to know this, all of the yellowlegs, the redlegs, and what not—that I do not want the Infantry or the Artillery, to think this air arm is going to be a lot of stepchildren being pushed under a rug some place. This is not going to be some screwball outfit that some clown up here on the Hill thought up. This is their idea. The Army air arm is the Army's idea. The Army says they need it. We are not going to have these old branches in the budget office of the Army, or anywhere else in the Army, kick this outfit around and just give them the dregs or the crumbs from the table.

Now, if this arm is to be as hot as you say it is, they must get their share. And as of this year, and for the next several years, they must get it, until this is operational all the way it should be. Not only should you do for them what you have done, but you should pay more attention to them than you have other branches, and they should get more than their share for a few years, for the reasons I therein state.

Colonel SHULER. They have gotten more than an across-the-board share in that in a few short years we have alleviated, or intend to alleviate, their entire deficit in facilities. We gave Army aviation extra attention last year, and we are going to do the same next year.

Mr. FLOOD. I mean for the next 2 or 3 years this outfit should get everything beyond reason. You should crash this—and that is a horrible word around here for fliers—but this Army air arm will have to be nursed along. I am speaking within the Army now. We have left the full committee and the defense level. The Army had to fight their battle with the Air Force and the Department of Defense to get their Army air arm set up. For heaven's sake, we do not want the Army air arm to be engaged in a fight with the Army.

Colonel SHULER. I hope you are not intimating that there is that sort of fight, because there is not.

Mr. FLOOD. I am not intimating anything. I am just acting out of an abundance of caution. I know this setup. I know some of the boys in it. I know how they talk around the officers' club and around the cocktail parties. I have big ears. If you do not know, I am telling you what some of the boys are saying.

Colonel SHULER. Also, Mr. Flood, I see $1 billion worth of requirements submitted by the field, and I am in a position to size up what reception the Army air requirements got as against all other items, and I am saying they got a good full share in this program.

Mr. FLOOD. Did they get a little more than they should have?

Colonel SHULER. I would say, yes. I would say that they did.

Mr. FLOOD. I want them to get a little bit more for the next few years and until we get this crowd operating. They have no intention of taking off in jet bombers, or dropping A-bombs, or H-bombs in somebody's vest pocket around the world, or anything like that. They amazed me how sensibly they see their mission. They do not have any bright ideas about flying all over the world in six-motor bombers with plush seats and steel kitchens in them. They make sense. If they are fair, let us put them in business and give them this equipment and their hangars and their strips and their navigational facilities. Let us set them up on the ground. Let us give them

their ground installations so that we will have an Army air arm a little faster and better than anyone thought we were going to get it, and do it right.

Colonel SHULER. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. What I am saying about Davison Field at Fort Belvoir applies for all the rest. I am merely using that as a guinea pig, and everything that I have said about that particular field applies to all the other fields in the entire air arm operation of the Army. I am not acting as a mouthpiece for Fort Belvoir.

FORT DIX, N. J.

Mr. RILEY. We will take up the next item at Fort Dix.

Colonel SHULER. The proposed Range Maintenance Building for $54,000 is required for repair, replacement, refacing, and drying targets for 360 points. Approximately 1,000 targets are refaced and dried weekly. Work now is being accomplished in a former CCC structure erected in 1933, salvaged and reerected in 1937. Present building has been condemned as a safety hazard.

This item is for $54,000 for a range maintenance building. I do not believe that I need to add anything. It is needed to allow proper rifle and small arms practice.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Mr. RILEY. We will go to the next item.

Colonel SHULER. The next item is the Oswego Range.

Land acquisition, $83,000. Acquisition of 216 acres of land is required to provide for the long range requirement for an anitaircraft artillery range. Future construction and improvements to the property are estimated to cost $6 million. Land consists of lakefront property in a dairy farming and agricultural community which is generally idle due to poor drainage caused by hardpan formation near the surface. Area is suited to future development with summer cottages and camp sites. There is no Government-owned land available. Public opposition is not anticipated; 90 acres are presently leased at $800 per year and leases are being acquired on the remaining 126 acres pending authority to acquire fee title to the entire 216 acres.

Mr. FORD. Will you point on the map where that range is?

Colonel SHULER. It is located here [pointing]. A total of approximately 216 acres is required for the ultimate development of the Oswego Range site to provide necessary facilities for housing and training National Guard and Army Reserves nondivisional antiaircraft units and other Regular Army antiaircraft units which are expected to be assigned to stations closer to Oswego.

The proposed expansion will accommodate 4,000 trainees. Tactical and bivouac operations will be conducted at Camp Drum 60 miles distant, since facilities at that installation are adequate.

Further expansion beyond the limits of 216 acres is not contemplated in the foreseeable future. Ammunition will not be stored at Oswego range, but will be transported from Camp Drum daily for each day's requirements; thus reducing the requirements for additional land at Oswego.

I have some cost figures here, one illustrative example, which shows how much money we could save by sending a particular unit to Oswego range to do its firing as against sending it to Wellfleet. The cost of moving personnel and equipment of the 105th in the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y., to Wellfleet and return in the summer of 1955 was $90,372. The cost to Oswego and return is estimated at $48,118. The travel distance one way to Wellfleet is approximately 500 miles and to Oswego 110. We feel in many instances we will save money by training at Oswego rather than expanding Camp Wellfleet and doing all the training there.

Mr. FORD. Do they fire out into the lake at Oswego?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, I believe we do.

Mr. FORD. Would you not have some objections from the people who use the lake for boating and yachting?

Colonel SHULER. The only objection I know of up there occurred last year from a religious convention assembly or a Bible school of some sort. We deliberately moved down the lake from them, and we feel that we have overcome that objection. I have heard of no specific objection from people using the lake. It is controlled firing exercises.

Mr. FLOOD. What is the heaviest thing that they fire, 115 millimeter?

Colonel SHULER. I have the list right here: 120-millimeter guns, 90 millimeter, and 75 millimeter.

Mr. FLOOD. Are our people shooting 75's up there?

Colonel SHULER. Automatic skysweepers.

Mr. FLOOD. On howitzers, or rifles, nothing heavier than 155 millimeter, if at all?

Colonel SHULER. It is all antiaircraft weapons, sir.

The rest of the items on that list on page 103 are all modified emergency-type construction, since this is not a permanent installation, and are to support the troops that we would have in there to do their firing. These are very small augmentations to utilities and the roads in the area. I believe each one is sufficiently explained on the 68-c, on the particular line item.

The water supply system for $150,000 is required to provide for construction of water supply system (for domestic purposes) to support the ultimate development of Oswego firing range for 4,000 personnel (National Guard, Army Reserve nondivisional AAA units, and other Regular Army AA units). Peak trainee capacity for summer 1955 was 800; the anticipated capacity for 1956 is 2,400 and 4,000 for 1957. Present need is being met by pumping water from Lake Ontario and treating by field purification equipment. Deferment of project will joepardize training activities at Oswego because present method of water supply with utilization of field purification equipment is impracticable for the planned increased training capacities.

Water pumping station for $120,000 is required to supply water for line item A124–2 (water supply system), to support the ultimate development of Oswego firing range for 4,000 personnel (National Guard, Army Reserve nondivisional AAA units, and other regular Army AAA units). Peak trainee capacity for summer 1955 was 800; the anticipated capacity for 1956 is 2,400 and 4,000 for 1957. Present need is being met by pumping water from Lake Ontario and treating by field purification equipment. Deferment of project will jeopardize training activities at Oswego because present method of water supply

with utilization of field purification equipment is impracticable for the planned increased training capacities.

The sewage treatment plant and pumping station for $50,000 is required to provide facilities for treatment of raw sewage from the sanitary sewer system (line item A124–7) for the ultimate planned capacity of 4,000 trainees. (National Guard, Army Reserve nondivisional AAA units, and other Regular Army AA units). There are no sanitary sewer facilities existing at Oswego. Present need is being met by pit latrines. If this project is deferred the training mission will be jeopardized because the continued use of pit latrine for the planned capacities of 2,400 and 4,000 trainees for 1956 and 1957 would create an unsanitary and demoralizing condition.

The electric distribution system for $60,000 is required to provide primary electric service for the ultimate development of Oswego range for capacity of 4,000 trainees. (National Guard, Army Reserve nondivisional AAA units, and other Regular Army AA units.) Existing facilities are only adequate for current capacity of 800 trainees. Deferment of this project will jeopardize the planned training mission of the installation, because the planned peak capacity for 1956 is 2,400 and 4,000 for 1957.

The roads and drainage system for $30,000 is required to provide an all-weather road and drainage system as a step toward the ultimate development of Oswego range. Existing roads are good crushed rock roads but are dusty and require extensive maintenance. This project will provide for final improvement of a portion of the crushed rock roads, thereby eliminating the dust problem and materially reducing maintenance requirements. Deferment of the project will result in continued high maintenance and dust control costs. The dust is a detriment to the maintenance of delicate fire control, radar, radio, and similar equipment, as well as a health and morale problem to troops whose living quarters and kitchens are located nearby.

The sanitary sewer system for $90,000 is required to provide sanitary facilities for the ultimate development of Oswego range to accommodate 4,000 trainees. (National Guard, Army Reserve nondivisional AAA units, and other Regular Army AA units.) There are no sanitary sewer facilities existing at Oswego. Present need is being met by pit latrines. If this project is deferred the training mission will be jeopardized because the continued use of pit latrine for the planned capacities of 2,400 and 4,000 trainees for 1956 and 1957 would create an unsanitary and demoralizing condition.

Fort Totten, N. Y.

Mr. Riley. We will take up the next item, Fort Totten, Queens County, N. Y.

Colonel Shuler. Four enlisted men's barracks for $301,000 is required to provide for adequate troop housing required for AA units. Present need is being met by utilization of seven temporary buildings, all nonstandard type, wood-frame, tar-paper-covered structures built in 1941, and prior to 1900. Double bunking is presently utilized to accommodate all enlisted personnel. Such overcrowded conditions constitute a fire hazard and are detrimental to the health, welfare, and morale of the troops. The condition of all existing buildings is poor due to absence of maintenance from 1945 to 1951. It is intended that

these buildings will be demolished and/or converted to provide other miscellaneous facilities such as administrative, day rooms, supply rooms, recreation, and post exchange. The deferment of this project will adversely affect the welfare and morale of troops stationed here.

A messhall for $69,000 is required to provide new modified emergency type 150-man messhall in support of AA units assigned to this station. Present need is being met by utilization of existing field-type mess, constructed in 1941. Existing messhall is a temporary-type wood-frame structure which is in advanced stage of deterioration due to the absence of maintenance from 1945 to 1951. Building is heated by coal-fired space heaters, a constant fire hazard. Existing kitchen equipment consists of coal-fired ranges and coal-fired hot-water heaters. Existing building will be demolished when new construction is provided. The deferment of this project will adversely effect the welfare and morale of troops stationed here.

A sewage treatment plant for $190,000, is required to replace existing undersize plant which consists of septic tank and to provide for the proposed increase in housing capacity at the installation to accommodate AAA combat troop trainees. Present need is being met by utilization of existing septic tank constructed in 1942 for a designed population of 300 people. The tank is presently in poor condition due to continued overloading. The tank as designed is too small to retain the solids and adequately treat the sewage of approximately 1,100 people. The plant treats all the sewage from the messhall and the sanitary wastes from all the quarters on Camp Hero and the USAF installation adjacent thereto. The deferment of this project will require the 1,100 people to use facilities designed for 300 people which will result in a health hazard.

Additional water supply for $10,000 is required to provide water supply for the proposed increase in housing capacity at the installation to accommodate antiaircraft artillery combat troop trainees. Present need is being met by utilization of existing water supply designed for a population considerably lower than stationed at the post. The available water is so limited that at times flow is as low as 10 gallons per minute which is inadequate for fire protection and is limited for domestic use. The deferment of this project will maintain the present condition of inadequate water for fire protection and limited flow for all other uses.

Electrical distribution power system for $20,000 is next. Present need is being met by existing distribution system which is loaded beyond capacity. The present distribution system is inadequate to feed the proposed new construction, and anticipated load growth due to changed use of existing buildings.

Conversion of T/O barracks for $50,000 is required to provide miscellaneous facilities such as administration, classrooms, supply rooms, recreation and post exchanges for support of proposed increased capacity at the installation and to accommodate antiaircraft artillery missions. Present need is being met by utilization of building T–44 (960 square feet) as combined post exchange, day room and for recreation purposes, and part of building T–30–31 (3,400 square feet) for administrative purposes. These buildings are wood frame, unlined, tarpaper covered, nonstandard T/O type construction built in 1941 and will be demolished. They are in poor condition due to absence of maintenance from 1945 to 1951. The deferment of this project will adversely affect the welfare and morale of troops stationed here.

A combined quartermaster warehouse and cold storage for $242,000 is required to provide permanent warehouse spaces and cold storage plant to support antiaircraft artillery and Nike missions. Present need is being met by utilizing buildings built in 1907 to 1941. The buildings are temporary type wood frame, tarpaper covered, and are in very poor condition and are kept usable at abnormally high maintenance costs. The cold storage section of quartermaster consists of field type refrigerator boxes installed in one of the buildings. These buildings are located at extreme ends of the post. The temporary buildings will be demolished. The deferment of this project will require the continued use of existing temporary facilities which are inadequate, and at a very high maintenance cost.

A bachelor officer quarters for $330,000 is required to support Nike and antiaircraft artillery requirements and will replace two temporary type buildings now used as bachelor officer quarters. The current officer strength ranges between 150 and 170 personnel of which approximately 50 percent are either unmarried or are separated from their dependents. The existing structures are badly deteriorated, hazardous, and will be demolished. This proposed facility, although in excess of permanent requirements, is justified as an exception to Department of the Army criteria. The deferment of this project will adversely affect the health and welfare and morale of bachelor officers stationed here.

These items are at Fort Totten and a satellite installation named Camp Hero, which is not a permanent installation and which is 120 miles east of New York City.

The facilities at Camp Hero again are all modified emergency, whereas the last two on the list on page 111 at Fort Totten are permanent, it being a permanent installation.

The facilities at Camp Hero are in support of antiaircraft and Nike units stationed around the area. We need these facilities for that support. They consist of small barracks, a mess hall, sewage treatment plant, an additional water supply, an electrical distribution power system, and a conversion of mobilization-type barracks to other facility use.

The two items at Fort Totten are a combined quartermaster warehouse and cold storage plant, and bachelor officers' quarters.

Mr. FLOOD. That is a very modest name, Camp Hero. Is there any story back of that? Where is the romanticism about that? Could the Section on Awards and Badges give us something on that?

Colonel SHULER. I can give you some statistics.

Mr. FLOOD. Has the Army gone classical all of a sudden? He was quite a guy, this Hero.

(Discussion off the record.)

MODIFIED EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

Mr. FLOOD. Since we all know there is nothing more permanent in Washington than a temporary building, and since the Army has given great evidence of that throughout the years, and since this is a Nike installation, and since these soldiers to be there are human beings, you are not kidding the troops and this committee with your temporary installation terms and chiseling on dollars? If this is a Nike installation, you are not putting up in the northern tier for some of

these tough winters and hot summers a lot of junk, are you? As far as I am concerned, a Nike installation, while technically you may call it temporary, is going to be a pretty permanent thing. Nike 1 is in and Nike 3 and others are coming along. We are going to have a whole family of Nike weapons, and I presume that they will go into this installation.

Colonel SHULER. This is not temporary construction. It is true that the installation is classed as temporary. This is what we call modified emergency, which is of a 10- to 15-year life, concrete block type buildings that cost considerable a square foot, not too much less than permanent construction which is built for 25 years or longer.

Mr. FLOOD. I will take your word for it. I am sure you have at heart the interest of the troops as much as I have.

Colonel SHULER. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. More; that being so, are you satisfied that this is all right?

Colonel SHULER. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. Regardless of limits in the Senate or House, or limits in the White House, as an officer, as a colonel in the United States Army, as a commander of troops and as a construction man, will you tell this committee that in your best judgment within reason this is going to be all right for the fellows?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, I certainly will. I would like to ask you a question, respectfully? Have you had a chance to visit Lorton, Va.?

Mr. FLOOD. No.

Colonel SHULER. The reason I asked that is this: There, at Lorton, is exactly the type of construction I am talking about, and I think if you will take a look at that, if you ever have the chance, you will agree that is entirely suitable for the purpose intended. I say 10- to 15-year life. It will be there longer than that with any kind of maintenance. You have concrete-block walls, and good finish inside and on the floors. It is quite comfortable.

Mr. FLOOD. Let me ask you this: I am very much concerned with special advantages, special consideration, special pay, special facilities, and everything special for special troops in the Army. That applies to the other branches, but let someone else make that speech for them in their panel. Where you have an Army outfit in the desert, or in the north, or at some isolated spot in the continental United States, such as at these Nike installations, I want to be sure the facilities that you are building for these men are a little bit better than even the best ones that I want for the permanent Army.

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Flood, they are not better than the construction at permanent installations. They are not quite as good, but they are just as comfortable. By "not quite as good," I mean that they cost less per square foot simply because of the type of construction.

Mr. FLOOD. Since you are only dealing with construction and not the other phases of this, there is no reason why this Government cannot show special preferment for special services. We must. I hope, and many of us hope, this whole pay structure is so revised by the Army and the legislative committee and everyone else that the men in all branches are paid for their skills and not by mere grades and ranks, and all the advantages and opportunities are given to the men who are going to be the Regular Army.

Here is a new thing. We are beginning with this Nike installation business. It is just a year or so old. I do not want to fall into a rut. Here is a special outfit. We are thinking in a new way about special troops. Why do we not take care of them now?

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Flood, I can assure you this type of construction which we call modified emergency is almost as good as permanent construction. Naturally it is mostly all one story because we do not have enough troops at the sites to build the multistory structures that we call permanent, but we classify them as 10- or 15-year life, and in my opinion they will be good for 20 to 25 years.

Mr. FLOOD. I am not interested in the multistory barracks that you build for permanent installations, but I do say, and I would like to insist, where you have special troops on special assignment that you construction people plan and dream up special accommodations, equipment, special advantages for those men in those areas to meet the special problems and do something a little bit better for these fellows than for the ordinary run of the mill operation, and no matter how good it is. I do not think that you should reach in your files and say, "This is a modified, permanent, or temporary building. Therefore, under our regulations, we will put it at a Nike site." I do not think that is right. I think that you should design and plan special equipment and special installations and special structures for special troops any place they are operating.

Colonel SHULER. We do that to quite an extent right now, and for the record, Mr. Flood, the district engineer must get the approval of each post commander on the final plan of any building he constructs on a post. This is not a thing where we pull plans out of a file in Washington and say to a post commander, "This is what you get." I am proud to say that most of our plans are accepted without complaint, but we have numerous complaints on the type of construction that can be obtained because of cost limitations or other restrictive factors. However, we make every effort to satisfy the commander.

Mr. FLOOD. Of course, satisfying the commander does not mean very much because the commanders have been around too long to latch on to what I am talking about in many cases. For years they have been controlled by the budget; they have been held down by dollars. It has placed a stamp upon their thinking. We are going to have a new Army and new thinking, I hope, and we are going to do new things to take care of these people.

Mr. Riley, what do you think about this? You know something about military construction. What about this thing?

Mr. RILEY. That is a pretty good looking building in the picture.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. FLOOD. Reenlistment is a big problem, especially for the money and training you put into these men on these Nike units. We have to nurse them a bit now. We just have to do it. They are being pirated from us by civilian industry all over the lot. We have just got to play a matching game here. It is going to cost money, and there is no doubt about it. I am satisfied if people know what is going on they are going to grumble and complain, but they will be willing to pay for a thing like this.

Second Army Facilities

Fort Knox, Ky.

Mr. Riley. We will take up the next item, "Second Army area, Fort Knox, Ky."

Colonel Shuler. This appears on page 121. The first 5 items on the list of page 121 consists of items at 3 different motor parks. The first item completes all facilities at the Armored School motor park. The second item completes all facilities at the Range Road motor park. The next 3 items, the hardstand, 6 battalion tank repair shops, and facilities therefor all at the Upton Road motor park, are a part of the construction at that particular motor park.

The last item is a regimental chapel at the station in the permanent plant buildup.

To complete Armored School motor park, $270,000. This project is required to provide motor park facilities for 500 authorized vehicles. Present need is being met as follows: Approximately 50 percent of vehicles are parked in three locations on temporary hardstands located in areas planned for recreation. Miscellaneous structures, such as packing boxes, are used for oil storage; greasing is being done in shop buildings or outdoors on gravel surface with no method to elevate vehicles. Shop space used results in reducing inspection and 1st echelon maintenance. Only one gasoline dispensing unit is available to service vehicles. Presently, vehicles are being driven an average of two miles daily for gasoline, resulting in wear and tear on vehicles and roads. The deferment of this project will necessitate the continued use of existing facilities which are not adequate for proper maintenance.

To complete Range Road motor park, $64,000. This project is required to complete Range Road motor park of 3d Armored Division used for tanks. Motor repair shops and hardstand were provided under fiscal year 1953 MCA program. Presently work is being done in shops or in open on hardstand with no method to elevate vehicles. Oil and grease is now stored in open, vehicles are rerouted in return to parks for washing, guards must be maintained for protection, and a tent is used for dispatcher office.

The Hardstand, Upton Road motor park, $215,000 is required to provide all-weather parking area for track-laying type vehicles. Present need is being met by the use of areas temporarily surfaced with crushed limestone or cinder and unsurfaced areas. During dry weather, these surfaces are ground into dust and during rainy weather surfaces are cut and ground up with mud leaving uneven surfaces which hold water, cut deeper, and become unusable. Cost of maintaining temporary hardstands for track-laying vehicles will amortize cost of concrete hardstands with a 5-year period. With existing facilities, tanks cannot be moved from washracks to shops sufficiently close to permit inspection and repair. Deferment of this project will necessitate the continued use of existing facilities which are not adequate for proper maintenance.

The six battalion tank repair shops, Upton Road motor park, for $865,000 is required to provide indoor maintenance on tanks of the armored division assigned to this station. Present need is being met by performing work in the open under adverse conditions, resulting

in higher maintenance costs and reduced life of equipment. Deferment of this project will necessitate the continued use of existing facilities which are not adequate for proper maintenance.

Facilities for Upton Road motor park for $85,000 is required to provide complete motor park facilities for normal operation and safeguarding equipment. Present need is being met as follows: Gasoline is transported to vehicles in trucks, or vehicles are driven 1¼ miles through post to existing gas station, resulting in wear and tear on vehicles and roads; oil and grease are stored in the open; greasing is being performed without means to elevate vehicles. Deferment of this project will necessitate the continued use of existing facilities which are not adequate for proper maintenance.

The regimental chapel will cost $199,000. This project is required to provide religious facilities for permanent enlisted men housed in these areas. No religious facilities are available within walking distance. Currently enlisted men housed in these areas must travel excessive distances to worship at facilities located in other areas. Increased interest in religious education has resulted in overcrowding existing facilities nearest these permanent housing areas. The deferment of this project will necessitate the continued use of inconvenient overcrowded facilities.

SWIMMING POOLS

Mr. FLOOD. I suppose that there might be a good reason for it, but I see no request so far for any swimming pools. Why not?

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Flood, there has been a proportionate share of swimming pools in past years' programs. There does not happen to be any swimming pool requirements in this program. However, there are a great number of welfare and morale facilities such as gymnasiums and fieldhouses.

Mr. FLOOD. I am talking about a swimming pool. This hot summer weather at some of these northern bases is terrific, it gets stinking hot, and there is nothing better for the men than a good swim. I do not want a swimming pool if the site is located at a beach, but I do not like the idea of anybody considering swimming pools as a luxury. It is not a luxury for these men on some of these bases in these northern areas, simply because they are up north.

Look at some of these places up in New York State and northern Pennsylvania, in cities where it gets 30° below zero and believe it or not, in summer, it gets hotter in some of those places than in the Sahara. It is terrible at some of those camps and bases in the summertime. If there are lakes, and fortunately there are lakes in some of these areas within a few miles, then that is fine, but where there are no lakes are you construction people afraid to talk about swimming pools because someone will laugh at you? It is no luxury.

Colonel SHULER. No. I have only been in the Army 19 years, but I have never been stationed at a post that did not have one or more swimming pools, and we are considering those along with our other needs, and we are not ashamed of them at all.

Mr. FLOOD. For enlisted personnel?

Colonel SHULER. I like to think of the needed training in learning how to swim. It is very valuable.

Mr. FLOOD. That is good, too. We are thinking the same way.

Fort George G. Meade, Md.

Mr. Riley. We will take up the next item, Fort George G. Meade.

Colonel Shuler. This is a good illustration of what we are trying to do for Army aviation. If we consider, first, all of the items but the last three on page 128, they consist of a runway, taxiway and apron, maintenance hangar and shop, control tower, operations and administration building, power and heat plant, airfield lighting and facilities, and utilities for the Army air field. Individual project justifications are as follows:

A runway for $436,000 is required to provide a permanent runway in a new location. The existing air facility is located in a future family housing area and cannot be extended to handle the planes organic to Fort Meade units. During moderately high winds, aircraft are unable to land and must use other fields, resulting in loss of time and money; 18 fixed wing aircraft and 5 helicopters average a total of 70 flights daily. The elimination of this project will necessitate the continued use of inadequate and crowded existing air facility and will prevent future construction of family housing.

Taxiways and aprons for $474,000 are required to provide permanent taxiways and aprons in a new location. The existing air facility is located in a future family housing area and cannot be extended to handle the planes organic to Fort Meade units. During moderately high winds aircraft are unable to land and must use other fields, resulting in loss of time and money; 18 fixed wing aircraft and 5 helocipters average a total of 70 flights daily. Elimination of this and other aviation projects in this program will necessitate the continued use of existing substandard, temporary, and nonexpandable air facilities and will prevent future construction of planned family housing.

A maintenance hanger and shop for $364,000 is required to provide a permanent facility to accomplish the maintenance and repair for 23 aircraft assigned to this station. Existing hangar facilities consist of an open end, unheated and unfloored temporary canvas hangar. The existing air facility is located in a future family housing area. Elimination of this and other aviation projects in this program will necessitate the continued use of existing substandard, temporary, and nonexpendable air facilities and will prevent future construction of planned family housing.

A control tower for $85,000 is required to provide a permanent control tower in a new location. Present need is being met by the use of temporary type facility located in a future family housing area. Elimination of this and other aviation projects in this program will necessitate the continued use of existing substandard, temporary, and nonexpandable air facilities and will prevent future construction of planned family housing.

An operations and administration building for $36,000 is required to provide space for operations and administration functions. Present need is being met by the use of an improvised temporary field prefab located in a future family housing area. Elimination of this and other aviation projects in this program will necessitate the continued use of existing substandard, temporary, and nonexpandable air facilities and will prevent future construction of planned family housing.

A power and heating plant for $88,000 is required to provide necessary electric power and heating plant to support the airport facilities

in a new location. The existing unsatisfactory air facility is located in a future family housing area.

For airfield lighting and facilities, $48,000 is required to provide safety lighting and facilities for the proposed airport. The existing air facility is located in a future family housing area.

For utilities, $292,000 is required to provide necessary water, sewage, electrical, and storm drainage to support the airport facilities in a new location. The existing air facility is located in a future family housing area.

CONTROL TOWER

Mr. FLOOD. Do you have a sample design of what one of your control towers looks like—a standard model of a control tower? There is no reason why it cannot be standardized. I would like to look at one. I am afraid that you are going to set up some 2- by 4-foot shack for a control tower because you do not begin right.

Colonel SHULER. Last year I believe you raised the same question and we furnished for the record a statement that we complied with all the Civil Aeronautics rules on control towers.

Mr. FLOOD. Those are the guts of the thing, I mean the actual silhouette of the building, the actual structure. I do not want one of these Taj Mahals that you find around, either, but are you putting up for a small practical operation for the Army air arm—and you know what I mean and I know what I mean—a presentable, a livable, a proper structure instead of some temporary shack over on the end of a field some place?

Colonel SHULER. I am certain that we are, sir. I think $85,000 for a 400-square-foot control tower is a pretty good control tower.

Mr. FLOOD. Is it?

Colonel SHULER. It is certainly no odds-and-ends proposition. It is a regulation control tower and it is adequate.

Mr. FLOOD. All right. Let's begin this right. Let's build them good starting right now. We are creating this thing. Let's give birth to a child with all its parts and do it right.

RELOCATION OF ARMY AIRFIELD FACILITIES

Colonel SHULER. I would like to add some additional justification on this entire Army aviation airfield complex.

The relocation of the Army airfield facilities at Fort Meade is made necessary by the following considerations:

The present airfield facilities are located in the north central portion of the fort in an area which has been selected for development of family housing. Construction of these family housing units, plus an elementary high school, will require the area presently used by the airfield. The present airfield is inadequate for the operation of the aircraft operating from it. There is a sharp drop and a corresponding rise in the longitudinal elevation of the strip which makes takeoff and landing hazardous. The present strip is 1,900 feet long and will not permit operation of fully loaded aircraft for takeoff.

The minimum runway length for a fully loaded aircraft of the type used at Fort Meade is 3,000 feet.

The operation of aircraft under conditions where takeoff and landing must be directly over occupied family housing is extremely hazardous to both the aircraft and the families of post personnel.

The present strip could not be extended even if the proximity or requirements of family housing were ignored due to the strip being bound at both ends by public roads. Maintenance and other operational support facilities at Fort Meade are very limited, and due to the fact that this relocation has been planned for several years, they have received minimal amounts of repair or upkeep.

Mr. FLOOD. Let me ask you this. This is not a case now where already the Army is kicking the Army air arm off the base because they want to build houses? Is this a case where they are getting rid of them already?

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Flood, we are taking them off this inadequate area and putting them on the base, and in a completely adequate area, and building them a completely new facility adequate for their mission now and in the future.

Mr. FLOOD. In other words, you are doing them a favor?

Colonel SHULER. Right.

Mr. FORD. When was this present runway constructed?

Colonel SHULER. I will have to furnish that for the record. I do not seem to have it. I do know that most of the facilities there are now emergency type and prefab, and that sort of thing, but I will have to furnish that for the record—when the facility was constructed.

(Information furnished for the record as follows:)

The original airstrip, 200 feet wide by 2,200 feet long, was constructed by stabilizing the natural subgrade with slow curing asphalt and completed in April 1934. A quick bituminous surface was applied to an area 150 feet wide by 1,900 feet long in 1951 and an extension 100 feet wide by 700 feet long was added in June 1955 by stabilizing the subgrade.

Colonel SHULER. I do believe, Mr. Flood, this will give Fort Meade a very fine facility for Army aviation.

Mr. FLOOD. Good.

Colonel SHULER. The remaining facilities there go together. There is a permanent hospital, 150 beds on a 300-chassis structure, a BOQ for nurses, and enlisted men's barracks, barracks being for medical personnel who will work in the hospital.

For hospital facilities, 150/300 bed, $3,543,000 is required to properly support the assigned strength and dependents of all services residing in the immediate area of Fort George G. Meade, Fort Holabird, Md., and Fort Miles, Del. Present need is being met by the utilization of 74 wood frame buildings joined by open and closed corridors. Functional arrangements are poor. Distance between buildings is from 50 to 60 feet which is time-consuming for personnel who must visit various wards, offices, and clinics. Cost of renovation and rehabilitation of existing hospital would cost approximately $1 million. Maintenance costs of existing facility including building and grounds maintenance, custodial services, and project costs exceeded $200,000 for fiscal year 1954. The existing hospital in is the worst condition of any hospital in the Second Army area and due to its wood construction it is considered a fire hazard. The deferment of this project will necessitate the continuous use of existing facilities.

For a BOQ, nurses, $232,000 is required to provide a permanent building to house the complement of 30 nurses, dieticians, and other female officers and to support the 150-bed hospital. Present need is being met by the utilization of mobilization-type barracks constructed in 1941 which is 3 miles from the proposed hospital site. These

barracks will be retained for mobilization purposes. Deferment of this project will require that nurses continue living in inadequate quarters at excessive distance from their work and this will adversely affect the already difficult problem of recruiting these officers for the Army. Because of the distance involved, a shuttle bus would be required on a 24-hour basis with a standby vehicle for emergency calls.

For enlisted men's barracks without mess, $287,000 is required to provide a permanent building to house the complement of enlisted personnel and to support the 150-bed hospital. Present need is being met by the utilization of mobilization-type barracks constructed in 1941 which is 3 miles from proposed hospital site. These barracks will be retained for mobilization purposes. Deferment of this project will require that the hospital complement of enlisted personnel continue living in inadequate quarters at excessive distance from their work and adversely affect the retaining of trained personnel.

South Park Military Reservation, Pa.

Mr. Riley. The next facility is on page 140, South Park Military Reservation.

Colonel Shuler. South Park Military Reservation. This facility is located in Pittsburgh, Pa. We are asking for three items in connection with the support of the Nike mission in the Pittsburgh area. We are asking for a headquarters building, a warehouse, and access road and hardstand, total request being $190,000.

This is sorely needed in support of the Nike defenses in the Pittsburgh area.

A headquarters building for $85,000 is required to provide administrative and headquarters control activities for South Park Military Reservation. This installation has been designated by the Department of the Army as a class I installation and, as such, will have responsibility for administering logistical support for all antiaircraft units in the Pittsburgh defense area. Recently, these units have been increased by 25 percent to approximately 3,000 men. Presently, this activity is being handled in the headquarters of Pennsylvania Military District at Indiantown Gap but the recent increase in antiaircraft units, plus logistical support and control activities, has made continuation of that procedure uneconomical. Elimination of this project will not allow adequate support of the antiaircraft artillery defense program in the Pittsburgh area.

A warehouse for $74,000 is required to provide facilities for storage and shipping control of items for logistical support of all antiaircraft units in the Pittsburgh defense area plus miscellaneous Army activities such as Army Reserve units, Pittsburgh district engineer's office, intelligence activities in the Pittsburgh area and transportation zone headquarters. In the area of reserve units support alone, there are 175 Army Reserve units dependent upon this activity.

For access road and hardstand, $31,000 is required to provide access roads and parking areas for those facilities provided in line items No. 1 and No. 2. Available areas, adjacent to existing road nets, are not of sufficient area to enable siting of the proposed facilities.

Fort George G. Meade, Md.

HOSPITAL

Mr. Ford. If we might revert to page 137 on this hospital at Fort Meade for a moment. Do they have hospital facilities there now of a permanent nature?

Colonel Adams. The present hospital at Fort Meade is a temporary-type hospital of wooden design built back in 1941 with a capacity of 1,200 beds.

Mr. Ford. Is this hospital adequate to take care of the needs for the full station?

Colonel Adams. Yes, sir. This hospital is based on the present requirements, permanent peacetime troop strength.

Mr. Ford. A 300-bed hospital?

Colonel Adams. 150-bed hospital. It is built so it can be expanded to 300 beds.

Mr. Ford. For a troop strength of what?

Colonel Adams. Around 13,000 which is the permanent peacetime strength.

Mr. Ford. Is that a large enough hospital for that troop strength?

Colonel Adams. Yes, sir. This is a large enough hospital for that troop strength.

Mr. Flood. It may be large enough for the troop strength, but let us get back to this new thinking business. Where do you take care of the dependents? Do you take care of dependents there? What about maternity cases? Meade is one of our showplaces. If we are going to take care of dependents, if we will permit women to bear children decently and properly instead of waiting for a ticket as they do in many Army hospital establishments, here is another case we should begin right. Can you do that there? We have other things than just soldiers to worry about at a permanent base.

Colonel Adams. We have gone over the requirements for OB beds and maternity beds there. The installation surgeon feels that he can take care of his obstetrical load there.

Mr. Flood. I will bet you he is wrong. The dependents don't think so. That has been true of all the places I hear about. The officers in charge say that this is desirable and adequate, and they think it will do the job. But the troops and their wives do not think so, and they are the ones that you do not take care of.

Colonel Adams. I might go into it a little more with you, Mr. Flood.

Our requirement to take care of Army patients is 65 beds.

Our experience at Fort Meade over the past year shows we have had between 34 and 35 Army dependents in the hospital at all times.

Mr. Flood. I am not talking about Meade now, but I am talking generally about the whole business of medical aid to the troops, medical aid for their dependents on our permanent bases and installations, to make this the kind of army we should make it from now on with these specially trained, high-priced personnel and their wives and children. That is the kind of show we should run for the next 100 years. You have to buy a piece of this, too. You have a very important morale problem, and that has not been our general experience.

What are you going to do on construction?

Colonel SHULER. May I read into the record the other Federal hospitals, either military, Veterans' Administration, or Public Health Service, located within 50 miles of this same proposed facility?

Mr. FLOOD. Good. What is the purpose of this?

Colonel SHULER. I want to show you there are about nineteen-odd-major facilities to help take this area load, which surround Meade within 50 miles.

Mr. FLOOD. Don't they have their own problems and their own caseloads to take care of?

Colonel SHULER. I feel that we could spread a pretty good load around over 19 facilities and not overburden any 1 of them.

Mr. FLOOD. I want, from now on, all questions of doubt to be resolved in favor of the troops, not the budget and not the Army.

From now on in my book, if there is to be any question about another bed or another dollar, the dependents of the troops are to have the dollars resolved their way, and not the other way.

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Flood, I get a feeling, and this is respectfully said, that you feel I do not have in my heart the same interests for the Army that you have. I can assure you I do, sir. However, in putting this program together I know you realize we do not have a completely free hand in any way, shape, or form. We have put this program together balancing all our needs to the best of our ability. I feel this particular hospital is needed. I have faith in the Surgeon General and his assessment of it. I wanted to put in the record some 19 installations that could help take on the load. I certainly hope, sir, and again this is respectfully said, that you do not think I do not have the interests of the Army at heart, because I do.

Mr. FLOOD. Let me tell you, Colonel, don't wear a hair shirt here. The only reason you are getting beat over the head is because you are sitting in that chair. It is strictly impersonal. I don't think the budget is satisfactory. I don't think it is adequate. I don't think the Army is getting its share.

That is not your fault and not the Army's fault in many cases. They have lost the trick of fighting for themselves the way they used to 100 years or so ago around this town. You work there and I work here. This is my forum, and I have to make a noise on the record about these things because sometimes some of this rubs off. We have had that experience very lately with the Air Force and with other installations in other areas.

Sometimes, not often but sometimes, if Members of this House and Members of the other body, and the public comment about these things somebody listens with more than a tin ear. That is why there are some of us, not many unfortunately, who want to see much of this picture changed from now on, and for the Army. It is good to have a voice in the wilderness not in uniform and who is not a Reserve officer bucking for stripes have these things to say.

Colonel SCHULER. Mr. Flood, I did not mean to criticize what you were saying. I merely wanted to get somewhat on the same footing with you; I have already stated that we should get cost restrictions on construction lifted.

Mr. FLOOD. I hope this subcommittee will put in its report our opinion, for what it is worth, that that dollar construction ceiling, if that is what it is, is removed and the ceiling you want, substituted for it. You are entitled to it. You know what you are doing; they don't.

COMPARATIVE HOSPITAL COSTS

Mr. FORD. I noticed your square-foot cost for the hospital is $25.62. How would that compare with square-foot costs of the VA or the private hospital construction?

Mr. KELT. It compares favorable with the public hospitals and probably is a little cheaper than the veterans' hospital because it is not quite as elaborate on the exterior.

Colonel SHULER. The Corps of Engineers has built many veterans' hospitals, too.

Mr. FORD. Why don't you put in the record the square-foot cost of several of the private hospitals which have been constructed here recently and any VA hospital in the general area?

Colonel SHULER. Very well, sir.

(Statement of comparative hospital costs furnished for the record as follows:)

Predicated on F. W. Dodge Corp's. publication titled "Costs and Trends," the average cost of approximately 2 million square feet of hospital facilities constructed in the Middle Atlantic States during calendar year 1955 was $24.95 per square foot. The $24.95 per square foot includes an allowance for design, engineering, inspection, and contingencies.

Veterans' Administration estimates the cost of similar size hospitals in the general area of Washington, D. C., to be in the order of $29 per square foot.

Mr. RILEY. What is the average hospital cost over the country as a whole?

Mr. KELT. Between $25 and $27 a square foot, sir.

PATIENT LOAD

Mr. RILEY. Colonel Adams, a while ago you started to give us the patient load you have been carrying out at Fort Meade. Would you complete that for the record?

Colonel ADAMS. Our patient load for this hospital is based on the Army strength of 65 beds, for other patients, including dependents, other military, and others who are authorized hospitalization a total of 41, and that gives us a total of beds occupied in this hospital of 106; plus a dispersion of 20 percent, which is 27 in this case, giving us 133 beds required for this hospital, so we are showing a calculated requirement of 133 and we will build in 150 beds.

Mr. RILEY. It can be expanded to 300 with the same operating rooms and facilities of that nature?

Colonel ADAMS. That is right, sir. The operating rooms, clinics, and your support facilities are built to take care of 300 beds.

Mr. RILEY. Proceed, Colonel.

THIRD ARMY FACILITIES

FORT BENNING, GA.

Mr. RILEY. The next station is Fort Benning, Ga., in the Third Army area. That is on page 145.

Colonel SHULER. The Third Army area consists of requests for construction at Fort Benning, Ga., Fort Bragg, N. C., Charlotte Induction Station, N. C., Fort McClellan, Ala., and Fort Rucker, Ala.

The first station on page 145 is Fort Benning, Ga. The items

requested there are a theater without stage which has been previously authorized but not previously approved by this committee, motor-park facilities at Kelley Hill, hardstands for the motor-park facilities, two battalion motor repair shops at Kelley Hill, and a telephone exchange building at Kelley Hill.

The Kelley Hill area is a new development area at Fort Benning. We have permanent barracks under construction there now.

These requested facilities are needed when the barracks are finished and the troops occupy the barracks. Construction lead time is figured into this request.

I feel the 68c justifications pretty well cover the matter unless you have some questions.

As you know, this is the infantry center.

The following items are proposed for Fort Benning:

Theater without stage, $296,000. Project is required to provide year-round indoor recreation for approximately 7,700 enlisted men housed in the new permanent barracks completed in 1954. At present personnel desiring such entertainment must go a minimum of one-half mile to a small (398-seat) permanent theater, or 1.5 miles to a temporary (1,000-seat) theater. These theaters are not large enough to accommodate patronage from the 7,700-man housing area. The deferment of this project will necessitate personnel living in this area to travel distances up to 1.5 miles to the nearest theaters with no assurance of obtaining seats

Motor-park facilities (Kelly Hill), $37,000. Project is required to provide motor-pool facilities for the proper maintenance servicing and security of vehicles assigned to this area. The need for these facilities will be urgent when barracks buildings now under construction are completed and occupied. This site is an entirely new development approximately 3 miles from any existing motor park. Elimination of this project will impose a severe handicap on personnel responsible for maintenance, operation, and accountability of motor vehicles and accessories.

Hardstand, Kelly Hill, $180,000. Project is required to provide a stabilized all weather surface for parking servicing motor vehicles, trailers, and other equipment that will be assigned to this area. The need for this item will not materialize until construction of permanent troop spaces is completed, but the need at that time will be urgent, since no stabilized surfaces will be available at the site for motor-pool operations. If this project is eliminated it will be practically impossible for troops in the new barracks to maintain their vehicles in an acceptable manner. The soil in the vicinity varies from silty fine to clay, which unless stabilized and paved, will require continuous maintenance for use as a motor park.

Two battalion motor repair shops, $125,000. Project is required to provide permanent facilities for the repair and maintenance of motor vehicles and equipment assigned to troop units to be housed in the Kelly Hill area. The need for these shops will not arise until the barracks construction is completed, but the need at that time will be great due to the remoteness of Kelly Hill from the established areas of the post. If this project is eliminated it will be practically impossible for troops in the new barracks to maintain their vehicles since repair and maintenance would have to be done in the open,

under tents, or at some remote temporary-type shop, since all permanent shops in other areas are in active use.

Telephone exchange building, $80,000. This project will provide shelter for signal communication equipment for the entirely new Kelly Hill permanent troop housing development of which seven 263-man barracks are currently under construction; eight 326-man and one 263-man barracks have been authorized in fiscal year 1956. The need for this project will be urgent when construction is completed. A few phones are presently used in connection with the construction activities, but the cables through which they operate are incapable of supporting the additional load. If this project is eliminated an alternate method of providing signal communications would be imperative. The only feasible alternate would be to supply signal communications from the existing telephone exchange on the main post, about 3 miles west of Kelly Hill. This would be unduly expensive and would involve transmission difficulties.

THEATER

Mr. RILEY. I note the estimate for the theater is about $60,000 less than the estimate of last year.

Colonel SHULER. The only explanation I can give is that there is a possibility this one is without stage and the other one had a stage in with the theater.

I will look that up and straighten out the record on it.

Mr. RILEY. I wish you would.

(Statement for the record is as follows:)

Theater, Fort Benning, Ga., authorized by Public Law 161, 84th Cong.

	Public Law 161, 84th Cong., authorization	Proposed funding, fiscal year 1957
Building	$255,000	$255,000
Outside utilities including roads and parking	103,000	40,000
Total	358,000	295,000
Collateral	1,000	1,000
Total	359,000	296,000

The lower cost reflected for proposed funding in fiscal year 1957 is occasioned by a reduction in utilities costs. There has been no reduction in the estimated cost for the theater itself. As a result of further study, the theater has been resited on the master plan, placing the facility closer to sources of primary utilities with a resultant reduction in utilities costs.

FORT BRAGG, N. C.

Colonel SHULER. Next station is Fort Bragg. It has an important mission in tactical training of an airborne division. In addition to that it is headquarters of the XVIII Airborne Corps and CONARC Board No. 5, and the Psychological Warfare Center.

We are asking for a field office and change house, a fence around the ammunition area, two battalion headquarters buildings, and an Airborne Materials Test Building for Board No. 5 of the Continental Army Command.

Field Office and Change House, $49,000: A new ammunition storage area with 33 igloos is being constructed from fiscal year 1953 MCA funds. The new ammunition area is approximately 5 miles from the existing ammunition area which is to be abandoned because of its location in the center of the Fort Bragg cantonment. The facility provided by this project will provide administrative space for control of receipt, storage, and issue of more than 500 different types of ammunition currently used in support of troop training programs. It will also provide latrine, locker room, showers, and lunchroom space for the personnel employed in the magazine area. Since only ammunition igloos have been authorized for the new area there is no existing space which could be diverted to administrative use. Elimination of this project will necessitate the moving of a temporary barracks or some similar structure a distance of 5 miles and remodeling it to meet requirements in the ammunition area. The cost of the moving and remodeling would approximate, if not exceed, the cost of a new permanent structure.

Fence (ammunition-storage area), $49,000: Project is required to protect stored ammunition against pilferage. There is no fence around the new ammunition area. The fencing enclosing the old ammunition area will meet only 50 percent of the requirements. The cost of moving the old fencing to the new site would exceed the cost of an equal amount of new fencing. The new ammunition storage area is surrounded on 3 sides by private property. A State highway passes within 375 yards of the proposed fence line. If this project is eliminated it will be necessary to maintain a 24-hour walking guard.

Two battalion headquarters buildings, $93,000: Project is required to provide administrative space for two battalions. There are no other structures within several miles of the site which might be used for administrative purposes. If this project is eliminated, space for battalion administration will have to be made available in the barracks resulting in a reduction of approximately 160 permanent troop housing spaces.

Airborne materials test building, CONARC Board No. 5, $454,000: CONARC Board No. 5 is responsible for testing the air transportability of military materiel including such items as 2½-ton trucks and heavy engineer construction equipment. The facility provided by this project will provide approximately 10,000 square feet of space for rigging and preparing equipment for parachute drop and will provide space for parachute and web equipment maintenance, parachute drying, packing, and storage, drop equipment repair, supply and tool rooms, briefing room, administrative office, latrine, and storage of items not in daily use but required for continued operations. Test activities are currently housed in a 9,240-square-foot World War I hangar at Pope AFB, which will be turned back to the Air Force and in 2 converted stables with a combined area of 14,000 square feet located 2½ miles from Fort Bragg. The requested Airborne Materials Test Building will be located adjacent to an existing aircraft parking area at Pope Air Force Base on a site reserved for Army use.

Mr. RILEY. What do they test in that test building?

Colonel SHULER. The Continental Army Command, Board No. 5, is responsible for testing the air transportability of Army materiel, including such things as 2½-ton trucks and up to heavy engineer construction equipment, such as road graders, bulldozers, and that type.

In other words, how does one package that stuff to transport in an aircraft; how does one take care of it to drop it by parachute in certain cases? It is quite an important test project, sir.

CHARLOTTE INDUCTION STATION, N. C.

Colonel SHULER. Next is the Charlotte Induction Station, page 156.

Armed Forces examining and induction station, $302,000. Armed Forces examining and induction station now occupies space in a permanent-type building at Charlotte Ordnance Missile Plant. The space is urgently needed by operator of the plant in the manufacture of classified materials. Continued use of the space by Armed Forces examining and induction station would eventually require construction of additional facilities for the operator of the missile plant, resulting in separation of activities and a loss in efficiency. Operation of an Armed Forces examining and induction station on an installation of this type is objectional from a security standpoint. Possibility of leasing commercial space has been explored without suitable space being located. In view of high rentals in effect in the Charlotte area, it is considered that cost of proposed construction would be amortized in approximately 10 years. This project will provide a modern air-conditioned building for the examination and induction of selectees and enlistees. Failure to provide this project will require continued use of a contractor-operated production facility, highly undesirable from the standpoint of security, plant operation, and induction reception.

Actually the justifications on page 157 are quite complete. We have 2.98 acres of land transferred to the Army without charge from the Veterans' Administration on which we intend to put this Armed Forces examining and induction station. We are faced with the problem of either moving the present mission out of a classified area at the Charlotte Ordnance Missile Plant proper, where the contractor needs the building for furtherance of his contract mission, or building another building for the contractor.

We have this land free. We would like, therefore, to build this structure which averages 100 examinations a day and about 25 inductions per day for a good-sized area in that part of the country.

I would be glad to furnish for the record the counties in North Carolina and South Carolina that are covered by this induction and examining station, sir.

Mr. RILEY. All right.

(Statement for the record is as follows:)

This project provides for the mental and physical examination of selectees prior to their induction in the Armed Forces and serves the following geographical areas, based upon consideration of population, topography, and transportation. In this particular case, minimum transportation of selectees to and from the induction station is a prime factor in the selection of the location. The 40 counties in the western half of the State of North Carolina and the 4 counties in the northwestern part of the State of South Carolina served by this project are:

NORTH CAROLINA

Ashe	Randolph	Alexander
Watauga	Alamance	Catawba
Avery	Rockingham	Burke
Mitchell	Stokes	Caldwell
Yancey	Surry	McDowell
Buncombe	Aleghany	Rutherford
Transylvania	Wilkes	Cleveland
Henderson	Yadkin	Lincoln
Polk	Forsyth	Gaston
Union	Milford	Mecklenburg
Anson	Davidson	Cabarrus
Scotland	Davie	Stanly
Richmond	Rowan	
Montgomery	Iredell	

SOUTH CAROLINA

Cherokee	York	Lancaster
	Chester	

Mr. RILEY. Is this location better or equally as good as the one you have now?

Colonel SHULER. Much better, sir, because we get the boys out of the classified area where we are having trouble guarding the facilities and keeping the inductees in the right places.

Mr. FORD. What kind of a building will it be? Will it be one that can be used by the Army for other purposes in case this responsibility changes?

Colonel SHULER. It is a sort of combination office and medical examining building. The price runs $13.10 a square foot.

To answer your question, I am a little reticent to say "Yes," because I do not know who would be there to use it. It certainly would be usable if there were personnel there that needed the building. I cannot answer right now as regards Charlotte, N. C., whether there might be another military group that could use this building.

However, I certainly would feel an indefinite period of use for the building. The mission will be there from now on out so far as I can see.

Mr. FORD. It is adjacent to a VA hospital? I thought I heard someone say the land was donated by the Veterans' Administration.

Colonel SHULER. Transferred to the Army free of charge by the Veterans' Administration, but I do not know whether it is adjacent to a Veterans' installation or not. I will have to get that for the record, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Do you build many of these induction centers?

Colonel SHULER. We try normally, Mr. Chairman, to lease or make use of existing facilities, even on existing military installations. This happens to be a place where we find we must get off of the existing military installation we have been using because of the nature of the mission there, the contractor having a classified contract, and in order to get off of there we would like to build this building on this donated land, this free land, in Charlotte, N. C.

We have been in this city all along on this mission.

Mr. RILEY. I understand that. You think this would be more economical than leasing a place?

Colonel SHULER. We feel, sir, that because of the rental prices in the city this project will be amortized within 10 years. It is so stated in the justification.

It is adjacent to a United States Army training center.

Mr. FORD. This might have been one of those originally planned 1948 VA hospitals.

(Discussion held off the record.)

FORT McCLELLAN, ALA.

Colonel SHULER. Next item is at Fort McClellan, the home of the Chemical Corps training for Army, Navy, Marine and Air Corps, and also the Women's Auxiliary Corps basic training and Women's Auxiliary Corps specialist school. In addition, a National Guard and Reserve summer training mission exists.

We are asking for three items—a BOQ, 60-man, officers field ration mess, and a gas chamber for the chemical warfare training. Individual project justifications are as follows:

BOQ (CCTC), $326,000: Project is required to provide adequate housing for bachelor officers assigned to this station. Present BOQ facilities are overcrowded and scattered throughout the post and several are over 1.5 miles away from the Chemical Corps Training Command. The majority of these buildings are provided with temporary pasteboard partitions, inadequate and uneconomical heating. If this project is eliminated it will necessitate the use of existing overcrowded facilities.

Officers field ration mess, $55,000: Project is required to provide new mess facilities for the officers and students assigned to Chemical Corps Training Command. Present need is being met by the use of an existing substandard mess hall located in the basement of a barracks building which is proposed for permanent conversion to other use in accord with the master plan.

Gas chamber (CCTC), $16,000: The Chemical Corps School requires a 2-room gas chamber capable of handling 50 persons at 1 time for training with the Chemical Corps protective mask. This training is considered essential to all students attending the Chemical Corps School. The proposed structure, a standard gas chamber, would replace the present structure utilized as a field expedient. The present facility has only 1 room and a 5-man capacity which is not sufficient for completing the practical exercises in the desired period of time. It is impossible to conduct gas-chamber exercises with both tear gas and chlorine as required by the program of instruction. The elimination of this project will necessitate the continuous use of inadequate facilities.

Mr. RILEY. This is the chief training center for the Wacs, is it not?

Colonel SHULER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Is McClellan used for any other mission now besides the Women's Auxiliary Corps?

Colonel SHULER. It is the Chemical Corps training center for the Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force. In other words, they get their chemical warfare training there, use of gas masks, and all that, and also National Guard Reserve summer training.

Mr. RILEY. Proceed.

FORT RUCKER, ALA.

Colonel SHULER. The next station is Fort Rucker. This is a little complicated and I will ask Colonel Gould to expose a map of Fort Rucker.

Mr. RILEY. This is the chief Army aviation training center?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir. As the chairman possibly knows, the Department of Defense recently transferred the primary pilot training, of both rotary and fixed wings, from the Air Force to the Army, and directed the Army to make as much use as possible of Gary and Wolters Air Force Bases in Texas. That does not in any way change the mission of Rucker, nor the requirement, and I will be glad before we start to place in the record enough data so that this committee can be completely conversant with Army aviation.

ARMY AVIATION

Army aviation is organic to units of seven arms and services—the Infantry, Artillery, Armor, Engineers, Signal Corps, Medical Corps, and Transportation Corps.

In addition the Army has certain aviation organizations: Helicopter ambulance detachments, transportation helicopter companies, and fixed-wing tactical transport companies.

The development and use of aircraft within the Army has greatly accelerated within the last 2 years and has produced some extremely valuable military applications of this element.

An example is the use of aviation together with electronic-computing equipment for combat-area surveys which contributes factual, up-to-the-minute topographical data for the use of the battlefield commanders.

Two engineer companies are presently engaged in testing and approving these techniques.

The equipment that we use or plan to use are 4 fixed wing models and 6 helicopter types.

Some of the things we are doing with Army aviation are observation and control of field operations by the commander, artillery fire adjustment, laying telephone wire, radio relay, medical evacuation, battlefield surveillance, aerial photography, artillery and topographic surveys, and short-haul operations on cargo transportation, troop transportation, and equipment transportation.

The Air Force presently conducts all fixed wing primary pilot training for Army Aviators at Gary Air Force Base at San Marcus, Tex., and Spence Air Base at Moultrie, Ga. Training at Spence represents approximately one-third of the total student load and is conducted by a civilian contractor. Additionally, at Gary the Air Force conducts transition training for commissioned officers from fixed wing to reconnaissance-type rotary wing.

Mr. FLOOD. What part is done by civilian contractors?

Colonel SHULER. The present setup, sir, is that the Air Force has been doing primary training for both rotary and fixed wing for the Army.

Mr. FLOOD. Through civilian contractors?

Colonel SHULER. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. Now you are going to do the same thing?

Colonel SHULER. I put in the record that the Department of Defense has recently transferred this mission to us to do all primary training as well as advanced training and has transferred to us both Gary Air Force Base and Wolters Air Force Base in Texas.

Mr. FLOOD. You are going to do your training for primary and advance flight for fixed wing aircraft and helicopters through civilian contractors?

Colonel SHULER. We are going to do the primary training through civilian contractors. Advance training will be done at Rucker, as it has been in the past, by our own people.

Mr. FLOOD. The Army?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. Are you going also to train your heavy cargo helicopter pilots?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir. I will get to that later.

At Camp Rucker the Army conducts all advanced and tactical training for fixed-wing pilots and all primary and advance training for cargo, helicopter pilots.

This particular phase of the primary training, which is the only type which has been done at Rucker, is planned to be moved to Wolters Air Force Base and combined with all the rest of the primary training for helicopters.

Also at Fort Rucker the Army conducts seven basic aircraft mechanics courses. Specialists courses in accessory repair and overhaul are conducted at Fort Eustis. Upon completion of individual training personnel are either assigned to organic aviation within the seven arms or services or designated for assignment to an aviation unit.

Unit training for personnel assigned to cargo helicopter companies is accomplished at the Army Aviation Unit Training Command at Fort Sill and Fort Riley, and unit training for fixed wing tactical transport companies is accomplished at Fort Riley.

I think that gives the picture of the setup before we take up the Fort Rucker request.

As I said, Mr. Flood, this is a little complicated to go through and I am asking Colonel Gould to expose this map of Fort Rucker and to point to these various locations as I take up the items you will find starting on page 162 and finishing up on page 163.

AUXILIARY FIELD NO. 2

The first items I would like to take up are at Auxiliary Field No. 2, rotary wing at that location.

These items skip around the list and I will put them in order now for that particular location.

They are operations and control tower, fire and rescue building, 3 maintenance hangars, extension of utilities, heliport pavement lighting, 5 flight instruction buildings, heliport runways, access road, and vehicle parking area, 7 aircraft washing areas.

Operations and Control Tower (Auxiliary Field No. 2) $135,000: Project is required to provide facilities for control of flight operations activities, that is, briefing room, dispatch, weather, toilets and radio control tower for the operation of 200 rotary wing aircraft plus 10 percent additional transient traffic at the permanent training heliport.

Fire and Rescue Building (Auxiliary Field No. 2) $34,000: Project is required to house the personnel and fire-fighting equipment necessary to provide immediate assistance to flight personnel, aircraft and equipment operating at or from the heliport. Approximately 200 permanently assigned rotary wing aircraft will operate from this field daily. If this project is eliminated, these aircraft will be without fire protection.

Three maintenance hangars (1 with shop) (auxiliary field No. 2) $1,246,000: Maintenance hangars with shops are required to permit disassembly of aircraft during inclement weather so that maintenance may be performed. There are no permanent maintenance shops available nor funded to accomplish required organizational and field maintenance, when all 200 planes to be maintained at this point are received. Presently, a limited amount of maintenance is being done in mobilization-type buildings in the cantonment area. The elimination of this project will necessitate the continuous use of existing mobilization-type shop buildings where only a limited amount of maintenance can be performed.

Extension of utilities (auxiliary field No. 2) $132,000: This project is required to extend water, sewage, and electricity to this area in order to operate the complex of maintenance hangars, student operating buildings, flight operations building, crash fire station, and so forth. There are no facilities in the area for the site of auxiliary No. 2.

Heliport pavement lighting, (auxiliary field No. 2) $25,000: The Army Aviation Center will utilize auxiliary field No. 2 (heliport) for the following flight courses: Army cargo helicopter pilot course and Army helicopter aviation tactics course. In addition, all rotary wing proficiency flying and transition is conducted from auxiliary field No. 2 (heliport). Runway and taxiway lighting is essential for the safe conduct of night flying from this airfield. Present lighting is provided by temporary installation of portable light sets. The elimination of this project will necessitate the continuous use of inadequate portable light sets, with attendant risk.

Five flight instruction buildings (auxiliary field No. 2), $215,000: This facility will provide each student flight with a building containing office space for the flight and assistant flight commander, student instructor conference room, briefing area, student-instructor lockers, latrines. Buildings will also provide working space for instructors to prepare student grade books and for students to maintain logs, layout maps, charts, etc. There are no adequate and properly located facilities available. Facilities are now provided by mobilization-type buildings at Ozark Army Air Base which are approximately 6 miles away. If this project is eliminated it will necessitate the continuous unsatisfactory use of mobilization-type buildings.

Heliport runways, taxiways and parking aprons, $1,536,000: This project will provide partial requirements for landing and takeoff areas, all-weather parking, storage and minor maintenance of approximately 200 helicopters. Aircraft are presently parked on hardstand in motor pool areas at Fort Rucker post proper, which is both dangerous and expensive. Helicopter maintenance is presently being accomplished at two separate facilities at opposite ends of the post. If this project is eliminated it will necessitate the continuous use of on-post vehicular motor pool areas for helicopter operations, with attendant risk and unsatisfactory conditions.

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Access roads and vehicle parking area (auxiliary field No. 2), $40,000: This project is required to provide an additional access road to reduce the traffic load on the existing one and provide all-weather access to transport students, operating personnel, gasoline, oil, and supplies in support of airfield operations. All-weather vehicular parking is for 100 automobiles to be used by flight instructors, students, operating personnel, and maintenance personnel who drive daily to work. At present, vehicles are parked on sod and dirt lots which are not satisfactory during inclement weather and dry season. If this project is eliminated it will necessitate the continuous use of only one access road which will greatly overload the traffic load. Vehicles will be required to continue to be parked on sod and dirt lots.

Seven aircraft washing areas (auxiliary field No. 2), $56,000: This project is required to provide separate areas where aircraft will be cleaned with special detergents which require separate sewer facilities. These washing facilities will provide for better maintenance and easier inspection of the aircraft as well as lower the maintenance upkeep because the paint and parts will last longer when kept clean. These areas will be equipped with special equipment for using agents which will require special sewer connections. If this project is eliminated, the aircraft assigned to this station will have completely inadequate washing facilities.

The next complex is at auxiliary field No. 1 fixed wing in the location pointed to by Colonel Gould.

This complex consists of two maintenance hangars with shops, 4 flight instructor buildings, air field lighting, access road and vehicular parking area, 4 aircraft washing areas.

Two maintenance hangars with shops (auxiliary field No. 1), $1,028,000: project is required to provide all-weather maintenance and repair of the 84 assigned aircraft valued at $1,008,000. If this project is eliminated, maintenance and repair will have to continue in the open as no facilities exist.

Four flight instruction buildings (auxiliary field No. 1), $171,000: these facilities will provide each student flight with a building containing office space for the flight and assistant flight commander, student-instructor conference room, briefing area, student-instructor lockers, latrines. Building will also provide working space for instructors to prepare student grade books and for students to maintain logs, lay-out maps, charts, and so forth. There are no suitable facilities available. Facilities are now provided by mobilization type buildings at Ozark Army Airfield approximately 7 air miles away. If this project is eliminated it will necessitate the continuous use of remotely located existing mobilization type buildings. The buildings to be vacated will be retained for mobilization standby.

Airfield lighting (auxiliary field No. 1), $75,000: The Army Aviation Center utilizes auxiliary field No. 1 for the Army aviation tactics course. This is the basic course that produces rated Army aviators (fixed wing) commissioned officers. All flight training, day and night, will be conducted from this field. Runway and taxiway lighting is essential for the safe conduct of night flying from this airfield. Present lighting is provided by temporary installation of portable light sets. The elimination of this project will necessitate the continuous use of inadequate portable light sets, with resultant safety hazard.

Access road and vehicle parking area (auxiliary field No. 1), $111,000: Auxiliary field No. 1 (FW) is approximately 2 miles away from Fort Rucker and joined by only 1 access road. A second access road will reduce the traffic load on the existing one, and provide all-weather access to maintenance and test facilities which are, and will be, located at sites on the airfield which are now served by makeshift dirtroads and trails. Hardstand parking spaces for 100 automobiles is only part of that which is required to provide all-weather vehicular parking for the flight instructors, students, operating personnel, and maintenance personnel who daily drive to work at auxiliary field No. 1 (FW). At present, vehicles are parked on sod and dirt lots which are not satisfactory especially during inclement weather. The elimination of this project will overload the traffic on the one existing road. Vehicles will have to continue parking on sod and dirt areas.

Four aircraft washing areas (auxiliary field No. 1), $32,000: This project is required to provide separate areas where aircraft will be cleaned with special detergents which require separate sewer facilities. These washing facilities will provide for better maintenance and easier inspection of the aircraft as well as lower the maintenance upkeep because the paint and parts will last longer when kept clean. These areas will be equipped with special equipment for using agents which will require special sewer connections. If this project is eliminated, the aircraft assigned to this station will have completely inadequate washing facilities.

OZARK ARMY AIR FIELD

The next complex is at Ozark Army Air Field, fixed wing.

Mr. FORD. Outside the reservation as such?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir; separated from it by that land you see in between on the map.

Mr. FORD. Is that an auxiliary field?

Colonel SHULER. That has been for a long time Ozark Field and is a part of the reservation but separated by the land you see in between, sir.

The items there are a maintenance hangar with shop, air field pavement lighting, roads and vehicular parking, three aircraft washing areas.

In addition to that at this same location, but instead of only for fixed wing it is for both fixed wing and rotary wing, we have air field parking aprons for Continental Army Command Board No. 6, administration building for Continental Army Command Board No. 6, and a maintenance hangar with shop for the same board.

Maintenance hangar with shop (Ozark AAF), $514,000: Project is required to provide indoor maintenance and repair of assigned 75 aircraft valued at $3,100,000. If this project is eliminated, maintenance and repair will have to continue in the open as there are no existing facilities.

Airfield pavement lighting (Ozark AAF), $200,000: Project is required to provide high and low intensity lighting for runways and taxiways for the safe conduct of night flying from this airfield. There are 75 aircraft stationed at this field.

Roads and vehicle parking areas (Ozark AAF), $168,000: Three miles of road required for access to flight line and operational areas of Ozark Army Air Field. At present, there is one 3-mile long road

connecting Fort Rucker with the airfield. This project will provide additional access to the operations and maintenance areas by joining a paved county road which terminates at the north end of the field. Also, traffic congestion will be reduced. Parking area will provide all-weather parking for vehicles belonging to military and civilian personnel working at the airfield. At present, all vehicular parking is done on the sod or dirt. The elimination of this project will result in overloading the traffic on the one existing road. Vehicles will have to continue parking on sod and dirt areas.

Airfield parking aprons, (CONARC Board No. 6) (Ozark AAF), $135,000: This project will provide an all weather parking area for the approximately 15 aircraft proposed and assigned to Army Aviation, Board No. 6, CONARC. Present parking and operational area is on the sod. Continuous operations have destroyed the grass and all that remains is bare earth. The elimination of this project will necessitate the continuous use of earth for parking, which will continue to endanger personnel because of loose dirt and rock particles whipped up by rotator blades and causes rapid deterioration of rotor blades.

Three aircraft washing areas (Ozark Army Airfield) $24,000: Project is required to provide one washing area (100 feet by 50 feet) for each 25 assigned aircraft. These washing facilities will provide for better maintenance and easier inspection of the aircraft as well as lower the maintenance upkeep because the paint and parts will last last longer when kept clean. These areas will be equipped with special equipment for using cleaning agents which will require special sewage connections.

Administration building, CONARC Board No. 6 (Ozark Army Airfield) $274,000: This project is required to adequately house the officers, enlisted personnel, and civilians engaged in administration and operation of the Army Aviation Board. Present need is being met by occupying a temporary type 2-story barracks building which was converted to a bachelor officers quarter. This building is neither suitable nor adequate for a permanent type administration building, and is located approximately 5 miles from the maintenance and test activity of the Board. The elimination of this project will necessitate the continuous use of existing substandard facilities. Assigned mission of CONARC Board No. 6 is to conduct user tests of all Army aviation and allied equipment used by the Army in the field, including navigational and communications equipment for installation in aircraft and at Army ground stations.

Maintenance hangar with shop, CONARC Board No. 6 (Ozark Army Airfield) $518,000: This project is required to permit disassembly and maintenance of aircraft during inclement weather. Present need is being met by occupying one-half of a Butler-type hangar on a temporary basis, the other being utilized by a civilian contract agency. Because this Board has been classified as a security sensitive organization, strict compliance with existing security regulations creates a hardship under the above plan. The elimination of this project will necessitate the continuous use of existing facilities.

The remainder of the items are for support of the entire installation. They are 5 in number—a central POL storage facility, 4 motor repair shops for the military personnel there other than Army aviation, 3 known-distance ranges for target practice, land acquisition at 9 stage fields, and a trailer park site for 50 sites.

Central POL storage facility, $46,000: Central storage and control of POL is necessary to eliminate the present difficulties in dispersement of aviation gasoline. This project will provide above and below ground storage facilities for fuel for the 374 assigned aircraft. At the present time outdated vehicular type fuel dispensing systems, scattered all over the post proper, are being used in order to have an adequate gas supply on hand (vehicle and aircraft). This inconvenient and expensive operation is entirely inadequate and time-consuming. This facility will be utilized for aircraft fuel dispensing only. If this project is eliminated it will necessitate the continuous use of outdated vehicular type fuel dispensing system.

Four motor repair shops, regimental combat team area, $262,000: This project is required to provide spaces for the proper maintenance and repair of vehicles in the regimental combat team area. Present need is being met by the use of mobilization type buildings which were not designed for repair shops and are not located well in relation to the regimental combat team area. If this project is eliminated it will necessitate the continuous unsatisfactory use of mobilization type buildings.

Three known-distance ranges, $195,000: This project is required to support approximately 3,000 troops from the 351st RCT as well as 1,000 instructors, students, and administrative personnel from the Army Aviation School. In addition, local units of the Alabama National Guard will utilize these ranges during summer months. Existing known-distance ranges must be abandoned to permit development of helicopter training facilities.

Land acquisition, 9 stage fields, $80,000: Acquisition of 800 acres of land is required for 9 stage fields for fixed and rotary wing flight training in support of the Army aviation program. This acreage consists of crop and pastureland with some timber. There is no Government-owned land available; 6 stage field sites, containing 463 acres, will be leased by February 1, 1956, at an annual rental of $3,955.

Trailer park (50 sites) $48,000: This project is required to provide housing for military personnel for which family quarters are not available. The establishment of an adequate trailer park, on the military reservation, would result in more families living on the post and a saving to military personnel who own trailers. There is a shortage of adequate trailer parks in the surrounding communities. Many Army personnel are living in mobile houses and paying excessive prices for the lease of parking spaces. If this project is eliminated it will be required that personnel continue living in mobile trailers 10–12 miles distance from the post.

STAGE FIELD

Mr. FLOOD. What is a stage field?

Colonel SHULER. A stage field is nothing but a strip where the student pilot, there being many in the air at the same time, can practice landing and taking off immediately.

Mr. FLOOD. For the kind of flying the Army will do that is the kind of landing and taking off they will actually be doing, anyway?

Colonel SHULER. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. Was Rucker a permanent Air Force Base installation?

Colonel SHULER. Fort Rucker has just been made permanent within the past 9 months. It has always been an Army installation.

Mr. FLOOD. How long has it been down there?

Colonel SHULER. We moved to Rucker——

Mr. FLOOD. How long has the operation been there?

Colonel SHULER. The Air Force never has had it. The Army moved this mission from Fort Sill because of the buildup of Sill, and the air saturation. We surveyed the entire country and we settled on Rucker as the place to move it to. We have made Rucker permanent and have started to build it up with permanent facilities.

Mr. RILEY. That is since 1942.

Mr. FLOOD. You will not make this one of these Army air arm operations like Davison Field?

Colonel SHULER. This will be truly an Army Aviation Center, sir. For instance, one of our items is for a very modern heliport.

Mr. FLOOD. And all the pride the Army has in its permanent setup you will put into Rucker?

Colonel SHULER. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. Whatever dollars you will be able to scrape up to pretty it up you will use?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir; within reason.

Mr. FORD. Where is it located in Alabama?

Colonel SHULER. Ten miles south of Ozark in Dale and Coffey Counties. It is very near the Florida line.

Mr. RILEY. Is it near any large city?

Colonel SHULER. Montgomery is the closest large city. It is midway between the towns of Ozark and Enterprize.

This was moved from Fort Sill to Rucker, and Rucker activated August 17, 1954.

As you say, Mr. Riley, Rucker has been occupied in one way or another by the Army since 1942. I am now talking about the aviation training mission which recently moved there.

FOURTH ARMY FACILITIES, FORT BLISS, TEX.

Mr. RILEY. The next station is Fort Bliss, Tex., on page 191.

Colonel SHULER. Nine battalion motor repair shops, $1,122,000: This project is required for the maintenance and repair of 684 AAA unit vehicles and is in support of permanent-type barracks constructed in fiscal year 1952, 1954, and 1955. Servicing is currently being accomplished in open areas and obsolete temporary structures which is unsatisfactory due to excessive sand and dust conditions. The temporary theater of operation type structures cannot be economically maintained and will be disposed of in the best interests of the Government. The elimination of this project will require the continued and unsatisfactory use of servicing in the existing facilities and in open areas.

Nine battalion motor park facilities, $1,327,000: These facilities are required in support of the nine battalion motor shops requested under line item 133. The services to be provided by these facilities are currently being accomplished by makeshift and temporary expedients in open areas and are generally less than 50 percent effective in providing required maintenance and support. If the facilities requested are provided the existing makeshift expedients will be abandoned or

salvaged as the best interest of the Government may indicate. Failure to provide these facilities will force the continued use of the present unsatisfactory methods resulting in higher unit maintenance cost and a reduction in general maintenance levels of vehicles involved.

Hardstand, 9 battalion motor parks, $450,000: This construction is required to provide hardstand parking areas for the vehicles to be serviced in facilities requested under line items 133 and 134. These vehicles are presently being parked on unimproved and unstabilized earth surfaces that require constant and expensive maintenance to correct and repair the effects of wind and water erosion. The effect of this mud and dust is to greatly increase the required maintenance on parked vehicles and hinder to a marked degree day to day operations in the area. As an example, wheel bearing lubrication which can ordinarily be done on parked vehicles in a hardstand area must now be done inside a shop building, utilizing an essential vehicle bay which otherwise would be used for more critical maintenance. Failure to provide this hardstand will make necessary continued use of the present areas with its attendant maintenance expense and objectionable operational aspects.

Regimental headquarters buildings, $272,000: This project is required to provide supporting facilities for barracks constructed under fiscal year 1952, 1954, and 1955 MCA programs. Present need is being met by the utilization of troop housing space or by locating headquarters at an isolated distance from the troop housing. The present temporary facilities are unsatisfactory due to their isolated location away from guided-missile units. The elimination of this project will result in continued use of barracks space for administrative purposes.

Training facilities (GM training range) $939,000: Facilities requested are necessary to accomplish the mission of the training of troops under Nike training program. The currently used Red Canyon range has reached its optimum capacity and requested facilities must be obtained to accommodate the increased assigned load. RCAT area slabs are required for permanent positioning of M–33 radar. Roads and hardstands are required within the main camp area and the missile assembly area. Concrete pads are required for uncrating and assembly of missiles. Additional pads are required after assembly and test of the missile for processing at booster joining area, fueling ramp, and fueling stations. Access roads must be provided to each station to reduce to minimum jars and vibration. After fueling and warhead mating, the guided missile is placed in a temporary storage area, which requires a concrete pad with revetments. Concrete slabs are also required in the IFC areas for vans and radars and at launcher bases. No facilities of this nature exist currently at South McGregor range.

Bachelor officer quarters (GM training range), $87,000: This project is required at the campsite on McGregor range to house the permanent force to be stationed at the GM training range located in this area. Range camp site will be approximately 30 miles from parent station. A minimum permanent force is required to secure Government property and equipment at the range. Otherwise, transportation cost daily from parent station to campsite and return will be exorbitant and impractical. Project provides minimum housing with

related utilities for permanent force who will provide security and protection to the range zone.

Six EM barracks (GM training range), 80-men, $378,000: This project is required to provide housing for a permanent force of 480 EM stationed at the GM training range (30 miles from Fort Bliss). The provision of these barracks will permit training of GM troops in the handling and firing of the Nike guided missiles. Currently, this training is being accomplished on an austerity basis at Red Canyon range, 175 miles away, which is being used to optimum capacity and cannot accommodate the increased load assigned to this installation. The elimination of this project will be detrimental to the assigned vital training mission of the Antiaircraft Artillery and GM training program.

Branch post exchange (GM training range), $53,000: This project is required at the GM training range to permit purchase of the necessary supplies by 1,000 men who live in the area. No post exchange exists in the area, the nearest shopping center is approximately 30 miles away. The elimination of this project will be detrimental to the morale and assigned mission of the Antiaircraft Artillery and GM training program.

Motor repair shop (GM training range), $66,000: This project is required at the McGregor GM range to provide maintenance facilities for equipment stationed on range. Mission on range involves large amounts of automotive, generating, and specialized equipment which must be properly maintained for use in the assigned mission. Project provides for on-site maintenance, eliminating expensive necessity of transporting same back to parent station for service.

Communication center building (GM training range), $39,000: This building will also house the post office and is required in support of a GM training camp of 1,000 men. Minimum building requirements that will enable training operations are requested.

Consolidated mess (GM training range), $156,000: The project is required to install messing facilities in shell building requested as a separate item on a high priority basis, which shell would be occupied for the interim by use of field kitchen equipment and mess tables. Facilities requested are reduced to the minimum to enable immediate training of GM-type troops. The mess hall will feed a permanent force of 575 enlisted men, 425 enlisted men trainees, 100 officers, and numerous visiting VIP's.

Six enlisted men's latrines (GM training range), $134,000: These facilities are required for the trainees who will live in site facilities. At a later date, an 80-man ME-type barracks will be attached to each latrine to make a standard barrack unit.

Officers latrines (GM training range), $22,000: This facility is required for the officer trainees who will live in site facilities. This latrine at a later date will receive addition to make a standard ME BOQ, 34-man.

This project provides latrine facilities at GM range for trainees who are not part of the permanent force. Large numbers of trainees using ranges will require latrine facilities at the campsite zone during duty hours. Same are requested since no facilities exist.

Extension of utilities and roads (GM training range), $256,000: These facilities are required to enable training of GM troops in the handling and firing of Nike guided missiles scheduled to begin training

April 1, 1956, in a new area. The requested facilities are considered the minimum required for the initial phase of the construction program to permit training of troops. Roads are necessary for range operation. Utilities requested, i. e., water and sewage lines and electrical facilities, are necessary to meet mission's requirements.

Colonel SHULER. If you will look at the list, sir, all of the items you see past item No. 4 on the list, which include the terminology ME, are at McGregor range and are needed in connection with the-ground-to-air firing training of guided missiles, principally Nike. This is the training center for firing Nike and other ground-to-air guided missiles.

As you know, we acquired the McGregor range only recently. We do not have the facilities out there to conduct this training. These requests will give us the minimal facilities to conduct the troop training. We intend to move troops into the training area, give them their training, move them back to the guided missile locations.

The first four items are for Fort Bliss proper. Incidentally, McGregor range is 30 miles away from Fort Bliss.

The first 4 facilities requested on this list consist of 9 battalion motor repair shops, motor park facilities to go with the motor repair shops, and hardstands for the same thing, plus 2 regimental headquarters buildings which are for Fort Bliss proper and part of the permanent master plan buildup against our deficit.

Mr. RILEY. This post has one of the largest land areas of any post you have?

Colonel SHULER. It does, especially counting McGregor range. Total acreage owned is 457,496 acres, leased 478,473 acres. Total land there is 935,969. Incidentally, we have occupied Fort Bliss since 1848.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have any artillery range out there?

Colonel SHULER. I believe that McGregor range is the only one. Artillery training is principally at Fort Sill. This is the ground-to-air training, such as guided missile and antiaircraft. Our ground-to-ground artillery training would be principally at Fort Sill.

Mr. RILEY. All right.

FORT HOOD, TEX.

Mr. RILEY. The next station on page 206 is Fort Hood, Tex.

Regimental gymnasium with handball court, $386,000: This project is required to support approximately 6,600 troops in the athletic and training program. There are no facilities for athletic recreation. The elimination of this project will prevent the development of the athletic and training program of units on company and battalion level.

Regimental chapel, $193,000: This project is required to provide religious facilities for approximately 3,300 troops. No religious facilities are available within walking distance. The elimination of this project will deny religious worship to many of the personnel assigned to this area.

Four battalion motor repair shops (battalion motor parks) $1,084,000: These shops are required to provide maintenance facilities for four battalions permanently assigned at Fort Hood as elements of an armored division. These facilities will provide shop space for 856 fuel-consuming vehicles of which 354 are tanks and armored

tracked vehicles. Maintenance on these units is currently being conducted on a limited basis in wood frame shop buildings constructed on emergency criteria in 1943 and completely inadequate in size and equipment for maintenance of the modern and much larger armored vehicles now in use. The proposed shops will be constructed on the present sites of the emergency shops as they are scheduled to be razed and salvaged in conformance with master-plan development. Failure to provide the requested facilities will necessitate continued use of the present limited facilities, and substantially restrict the performance of the maintenance mission of vehicles assigned to these four battalions and result in higher unit vehicular maintenance costs.

Four battalion motor park facilities, $167,000: This project is required to inspect, service, and maintain approximately 856 organizational vehicles assigned to this installation. Present need is being met by the use of temporary facilities constructed for tank destroyer equipment and is now in poor condition. Removal by sale of 40 temporary buildings is required to clear a site for construction of this project and other supporting facilities. The elimination of this project will create serious deficiencies in facilities required to accomplish the maintenance mission.

Hardstand (4 battalion motor parks), $517,000: This project is required to provide parking and maintenance space for 1,224 tactical vehicles and 4 armored battalions. Present need is being met by the use of light ground parking areas that cannot withstand the heavy equipment utilized by tactical organizations. These facilities were constructed for tank destroyer equipment and are in poor condition. The elimination of the project will necessitate the continuing use of existing parking facilities.

Four battalion storage buildings, $110,000: This project is required to provide storage facilities for four battalions. There are no existing buildings which can be utilized for storage. If this project is eliminated no facilities will be available for most of the storage requirement for the four battalions.

Colonel SHULER. The items are regimental gymnasium, regimental chapel, 4 battalion motor-repair shops, facilities to go with these 4 battalion motor-repair shops, and hardstands for the same area, and 4 battalion storage buildings. All of these facilities are part of the permanent plant buildup at Fort Hood, a permanent station.

This is a training post for an armored division and supporting troops.

Mr. RILEY. Off the record.

(Discussion held off the record.)

FORT SILL, OKLA.

Mr. RILEY. We will now take up the item of Fort Sill, on page 213.

Colonel SHULER. Communications and electronics building, $1,563,000: This project is required to provide classroom and laboratory facilities in support of 4 communication specialists courses, 7 general electronics specialists courses, 1 counter mortar radar course, and 1 surface-to-surface guided-missile technicians course for 922 students. These courses are currently being conducted in permanent barracks and barracks of temporary construction which have been diverted to this use due to lack of any other suitable facilities. The size, design, and structural characteristics of these buildings are so

incompatible to the space requirements necessary to these courses that instruction has been seriously handicapped. It is proposed to retain the existing facilities for their intended use to meet current and mobilization requirements. Failure to provide this project will necessitate the continued use of the present unsatisfactory structures which limits the character and quality of instruction and precludes expansion to provide for new courses in pace with technical advances.

School addition to building No. 700 (Department of Materiel), $2,610,000: Project required to provide school facilities of a special nature for instruction of all classified subjects on all types of surface-to-surface guided missiles, rockets, and atomic weapons. In addition, 4 other departments of the school will utilize this structure for classified instruction. The Artillery School will be responsible for surface-to-surface missile instruction July 1956. No facilities exist at this installation for imparting technical instruction on this type of equipment. The structure must accommodate existing and forthcoming missiles, such as Redstone, Sergeant, and LaCrosse with laboratory areas for large items of instructional equipment and test equipment pertaining to the various missile systems. Although this department is now utilizing 53,672 square feet of permanent building and 29,840 square feet of temporary frame buildings, the proposed project is an urgent operational requirement to enable this department to absorb the additional instructional load associated with the guided-missile program. This project will not require relocation of any existing structures. Elimination or postponement of the project will prevent instruction on surface-to-surface guided-missiles since no existing facilities have the space required, nor power, air supply, or security for this type equipment and instruments.

Colonel SHULER. At Fort Sill besides the normal artillery training mission, a recent additional mission is for training in surface-to-surface guided-missile firing. We are asking for two facilities there, both school buildings and both in connection with fulfilling this new mission.

I feel, sir, that the justifications on the 68–C's, which we have purposely made, as I pointed out before, much more comprehensive this year than in any year in the past, provide a full justification for these two schools. However, I would be very glad to answer any questions the committee might have.

I emphasize that these buildings are for a mission which the station cannot handle now, and which has recently been assigned. That is the training of troops in the firing of ground-to-ground guided missiles.

Mr. RILEY. This is largely a school?

Colonel SHULER. It is largely a school post, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Any questions?

FIFTH ARMY FACILITIES

FORT CARSON, COLO.

Mr. RILEY. Continue, Colonel, with the next category, the Fifth Army.

Colonel SHULER. Next is the Fifth Army consisting of requests for Fort Carson, Colo., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Fort Leavenworth,

Kans., Fort Riley, Kans., and the St. Louis Support Center in St. Louis, Mo. First station on page 217, Fort Carson.

Thirteen ammunition igloos, $388,000: This construction is required to provide permanent storage for ammunition used in training the infantry division stationed at Fort Carson. Existing storage facilities are of temporary corrugated iron construction, located 4 miles to one side of the road to the range area, and on the site of future family housing. Consequenly, they must be removed to make the site usable for housing. The proposed permanent igloos will be sited in conformance with the installation master plan, and will be adjacent to the access road leading to the firing range. Location of existing temporary storage requires excessive travel and time of personnel and vehicles. Failure to provide these facilities will result in continued uneconomical supply operations, and will restrict planned development of the family housing area.

Land acquisition, $522,000: This does not include land at Camp Hale. Acquisition of 24,582 acres of land is required for troop training of an infantry division and supporting troops. This is grazing land owned by the State of Colorado of medium rolling topography with scattered evergreen timbers in the western portion. There is no Government-owned land available. No public opposition is expected. This land has been a part of Fort Carson since April 15, 1942, under a leasehold acquisition for which the annual rental is now $7,374.51.

Regimental headquarters, $154,000: This project is required to provide an administrative facility for the 6 enlisted men's barracks now under construction, 6 approved in the fiscal year 1956 MCA program, and 3 proposed in this program. Present 74-man mobilization barracks on-site will be relocated to provide mobilization standby facilities and will be used in their present function.

Three enlisted men's barracks, $2,035,000: This project is required to provide housing for 978 men. Present need is being met by the use of World War II mobilization type buildings. Onsite facilities consisting of 50 mobilization type barracks, and supporting buildings which will be relocated to provide facilities for mobilization standby The elimination of this project will necessitate the continuous use of unsatisfactory type barracks.

Two battalion classroom buildings, $154,000: This project is required to provide classrooms for training the troops who will be stationed in the permanent portion of the post. Six enlisted men's barracks totaling 1,350 spaces are now under construction, 6 enlisted men's barracks totaling 1,956 spaces have been approved in the fiscal year 1956 program, and 3 enlisted men's barracks totaling 978 spaces are proposed in this program, making a total of 4,284 spaces. Present need is being met by the use of mobilization type buildings which will be relocated for mobilization standby. The elimination of this project will necessitate the continuous use of temporary type buildings.

Our request is for 13 ammunition igloos, land acquisition for 24,582 acres which I hasten to inform the committee is already a part of the reservation proper and is in no way an expansion of the military reservation. We are presently leasing the land from the State of Colorado. It is interspersed throughout the reservation.

Next is regimental headquarters, 3 enlisted men's permanent barracks, and lastly 2 battalion classroom buildings. The land that we are requesting, sir, has been a part of Fort Carson since April 15,

1942, under a leasehold acquisition for which the annual rental is now $7,374. This lease expires on June 30, 1958, and we are informed by the State that they probably will raise the amount of the rental. However, I do not believe that is too apropos to the problem. We feel that with Carson a permanent station we would like to acquire the land in fee which, as I stated before, is interspersed throughout the reservation. I believe there are eight different parcels; $21.25 an acre is our present appraisal.

The rest of the items there, sir, are part of the permanent buildup.

Water Supply in Vicinity of Colorado Springs, Colo.

I would like to file with this committee, as I did with the House Armed Services Committee, a copy of a recent engineering study that the Corps of Engineers made under contract with A. J. Ryan & Associates of Denver, Colo., revised to December 22, 1955. It is a complete synopsis and study on the water situation in that area.

Mr. Ford. What does it show?

Colonel Shuler. It shows that with the Army requirements, the Air Force requirements, and the projected growth of Colorado Springs, if the city plans it properly there should be no difficulty on the water.

Mr. Riley. Let us put this in the record.

(Information referred to follows:)

Water Supply in the Vicinity of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Prepared for Corps of Engineers, United States Army, Office of the District Engineer, Omaha, Nebr., by A. J. Ryan & Associates, Denver, Colo., December 5, 1955; revised December 22, 1955

REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATION REGARDING WATER SUPPLY IN THE VICINITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS

In conformance with the requirements of contract DA 25-066-eng-3792 this investigation regarding the adequacies of the water supply in the vicinity of Colorado Springs to meet future requirements of the military and civilian population in the area has been limited to the information available in reports by staff engineers, independent consulting engineers and water attorneys of the city of Colorado Springs, plus such supplemental information regarding watersheds and runoff as was immediately available from other engineering reports and from the files of the State engineer of Colorado.

A very high percentage of the water required for domestic and industrial uses in the Colorado Springs area is furnished through the water supply and distribution system of the city of Colorado Springs. Water for domestic usage in some of the suburban areas is furnished by independent water companies.

Until 1950 the source of water supply for the city's system was the rainfall on the north and south slopes of Pikes Peak. Since 1950 this source of supply has been supplemented by rainfall runoff in the Monument Creek and Fountain Creek Basins.

For the purpose of identification the water collection system which diverts and transports the flow from the north and south slopes of Pikes Peak is known as the Pikes Peak system; the water from the upper portion of the West Monument Creek Basin is collected and transported through the north field system; and the system which provides for utilization of the waters on Fountain and Monument Creeks is known as the low level system.

To supplement the supply of water available from its eastern slope sources the city has obtained rights to the runoff from approximately 20 square miles of the Blue River water basin located on the western side of the Continental Divide. The first increment of the construction required to bring the water directly to the city's distribution system was completed late in 1953. This increment included sufficient tunnels and pipelines to transport the water from the Blue River Basin to the Platte River from which it was pumped into the city

supply system. The remainder of the transportation facilities has been completed this year. The collection system within the Blue River Basin is only partially complete, but is adequate to meet the present demands of the city's distribution system. Plans for the completion of this system include a continuous construction program which will assure collection of all available water prior to the time that such water is needed for distribution.

During 1954 and 1955 the city has supplemented its surface water supply by the procurement of water from shallow wells located in the area south of the city. This water is available for future supply but its continued use is not contemplated by the city because of the cost of production and because the chemical content is considerably higher than that of the surface water obtained from high elevations.

The most recent acquisition of an additional source of water supply by the city has been the purchase of the water rights of the Marcott Ranch in the south park area. This water is transmitted by the Platte River to the city's pumping stations immediately below Eleven Mile Canyon Reservoir.

To provide additional sources of supply to meet the future demands of its water system, the city of Colorado Springs is aggressively attempting to procure additional water from three separate sources. These are the proposed Frying Pan-Arkansas project, the proposed Homestake Creek project and the existing facilities of the Twin Lakes Irrigation and Canal Co. All of the watersheds for presently owned rights and for the rights which are the subject of negotiation are shown on an accompanying drawing.

The city of Colorado Springs appears to own all direct flow and storage rights for the use of water derived from runoff in the watersheds on the north and south slopes of Pikes Peak. Under this condition no other governmental agency has been interested in obtaining runoff records. Some spasmodic gaging of the runoff from the other watersheds in the city's east-slope system have been made by the State engineer. These records, however, cover such short periods that they are of no value in this analysis. Accordingly, the only readily available source of information regarding the runoff from the east-slope systems are the records of the water department of the city of Colorado Springs.

The records of the city of Colorado Springs regarding production from the Pikes Peak system date back to 1892. Prior to 1950 measurements were limited to the withdrawals from the system which were required to fulfill the domestic and power demands. There was no measurement of water which was wasted because of lack of demand. Subsequent to 1949 the total water diverted by this system has been measured through a weir which is located at the Ruxton powerplant. In spite of the fact that the records for years prior to 1949 do not represent total divertible runoff, they are adequate to establish that the amount of runoff in 1950 was less than that for any other year. They also allow for establishment that the runoff in 1954 was not only the second lowest of all years of record but occurred at the end of the driest 5-year period. Previous withdrawals from storage and the exceptionally small amount of runoff made 1954 the most critical year in the operation of the Colorado Springs water-supply system.

The city's records regarding the amounts of water available from the low level system and the North Field system begin with 1950. For the purpose of this report it can only be assumed that the rainfall pattern for the Pikes Peak system would have prevailed for these adjacent areas and, consequently, that the available records do represent the worst conditions during the period of 1892 to 1954.

The estimated amounts of water available from the east-slope systems during years of average rainfall have been based upon the records of withdrawal from the Pikes Peak system. This is a conservative procedure because those records do not account for wasted water, The error introduced by this procedure is considered of little consequence because the amount of water produced during a year of average runoff does not represent a critical condition for the purpose of this report.

The Blue River Basin has for many years been considered an important potential source of supply for municipal water and recorded stream gagings were begun in 1910. Numerous consulting engineers have made careful studies of the probable amounts of water that can be obtained from the various types of watersheds in this basin. The results of their studies have been made available to the Board of Water Commissioners of the City and County of Denver, Colo., as well as to the water department of the city of Colorado Springs. These studies

establish beyond reasonable doubt that the average divertible runoff from the 20 square miles of the Blue River Basin from which the city of Colorado Springs is to derive its water will be not less than 900 acre-feet per square mile per year. The information contained in these reports and the supplemental information available in the State engineer's office establish 1954 as the year of minimum recorded runoff (since 1910) for the Blue River Basin and comparable basins within the vicinity, The runoff during 1950 was 85 percent of the mean runoff for the recorded period as compared to 52 percent in 1954. The 1954 runoff for the east-slope systems was only slightly higher than that of 1951 and the combined condition establishes 1954 as the year of minimum supply for all systems.

It is entirely possible that 52 percent of the average runoff is somewhat less than the actual amount of water which would be available to the city of Colorado Springs during lean years. It is understood that agreements between the city of Colorado Springs and the city and county of Denver regarding development of the Blue River water may provide the city of Colorado Springs a higher minimum supply than is represented by a direct relationship between the runoff during minimum years and the average runoff.

The exact amount of water which can be obtained from the water rights of the Marcott Ranch cannot be definitely established, but there is reasonable assurance that it will vary between 1,000 and 2,000 acre-feet during an average year. An assumption that the average and minimum yield from this source will be 1,000 and 600 acre-feet respectively is considered safe and is probably conservative.

In determining the amount of water actually available to the distribution system of the city of Colorado Springs, the amount of divertible runoff has been reduced by 16½ percent to allow for evaporation and spillage. This percentage has been established from actual records of the operation of the city's system.

No actual runoff information or other information required to determine the yield from the three potential sources of supply are immediately available from the files of the city of Colorado Springs. The estimated annual yield from the Frying Pan-Arkansas project has been determined by engineers representing the United States Bureau of Reclamation and upon the basis of these determinations it has been established that the city might reasonably expect an average of 10,000 acre-feet per year. The availability of this water is entirely dependent upon congressional approval of the project.

Engineers for the proponents of the Homestake Creek project have stated their belief that the project will produce not less than 48,000 acre-feet of water per year under normal conditions. The city has entered into an agreement under which it will obtain the rights to one-third of the water produced by this project if it is consummated. The agreement further states that if the project is not consummated the water rights of the whole project will be made available to the city for development. Accordingly, it has been assumed that the potentially available water from this source during an average year would be 16,000 acre-feet.

The representation by the Twin Lakes Irrigation & Canal Co. claims an average production from its existing system of 45,000 acre-feet per year. In addition, the company intends to obtain an average of 14,900 acre-feet per year from the Frying Pan-Arkansas project. The city's negotiations for the procurement of all or a portion of this water are in a state of flux at the present time. Possibilities range from the purchase of the entire system to the purchase of 10,000 acre-feet of firm water regardless of runoff. The most favorable aspect of the negotiation, however, seems to be the possibility that the city may purchase rights to one-third of the production of the existing system. Accordingly, it is assumed that this project represents a potential source of 15,000 acre-feet of water during an average year.

It has been assumed that the amount of water available from the 3 potential sources during a year of minimum runoff will be 60 percent of the amount available during an average year. This assumption is based upon records of streamflows within the vicinity of the project. In determining the amount of water available to the distribution system of the city of Colorado Springs the divertible runoff has been reduced by 16½ percent to allow for evaporation and spillage.

The anticipated minimum and average annual yield from the existing facilities; from the future development of water rights now owned by the city; and from the three potential sources are shown in table I. A summary of the information contained in that table is as follows:

Source	Minimum year			Average year		
	Acre-feet per year	Millions of gallons		Acre-feet per year	Millions of gallons	
		Per year	Per day		Per year	Per day
Present development of existing rights	12,350	4,025	11.0	22,510	7,335	20.1
Ultimate development of existing rights	14,960	4,875	13.3	27,520	8,970	24.6
Present plus proposed new rights	35,500	11,570	31.7	61,750	20,125	55.1

The capacities of the various reservoirs of the Colorado Springs system are shown in table II and indicate that subsequent to the completion of construction of the Montgomery and North Catamount Reservoirs during 1956 the total storage capacity of the system will be about 29,930 acre-feet or about 9,750 million gallons. The distribution reservoirs have a capacity of 175 acre-feet or approximately 57 million gallons.

Determination of the amount of water required for civilian needs during future years is complicated by the fact that during the period of 1920 to 1950 the average rate of increase in population of the area served by the city water system was about 3 percent per year. From 1950 to 1955 the rate of increase has been almost 6 percent per year. A substantial amount of the recent increase has occurred since the announcement regarding the location of the Air Force Academy.

For the purpose of this study it has been assumed that the rate of population increase will average 5 percent per year until 1960 and will then drop to the previous rate of 3 percent per year as shown on the appended curve. It has also been assumed that the increase in water demand will be in direct proportion to the increase in population. The resulting nonmilitary demand will increase from 14,700 acre-feet per year (13.3 million gallons per day) in 1955 to 19,100 acre-feet per year (17.1 million gallons per day) in 1960 and to 29,600 acre-feet per year (26.5 million gallons per day) in 1975.

TABLE I.—*Estimated surface water supply*

	Acre-Feet per year	
	Minimum year	Average year
Presently owned rights:		
Present development:		
Pikes Peak system	4,870	10,600
North field system	20	300
Low level system	3,060	3,060
Blue River	6,240	12,000
South Park Ranch	600	1,000
Subtotal	14,790	26,960
Less 16½ percent	2,440	4,450
Total from present development	12,350	22,510
Additional development:		
Blue River	3,120	6,000
Less 16½ percent	510	990
Total from additional development	2,610	5,010
Total from owned rights	14,960	27,520
Proposed new rights:		
Frying Pan-Arkansas project	6,000	10,000
Homestake project	9,600	16,000
Twin Lakes Irrigation & Canal Co	9,000	15,000
Subtotal	24,600	41,000
Less 16½ percent	4,060	6,770
Total from proposed new rights	20,540	34,230
Total from existing and potential rights	35,500	61,750

TABLE II.—*Storage capacity of city-owned reservoirs*

	Cubic feet	Acre-feet	Gallons
South slope of Pikes Peak:			
Reservoir No. 1	28,091,255	645	210,058,630
Reservoir No. 2	23,567,070	541	176,231,270
Reservoir No. 4	85,595,077	1,965	640,061,800
Reservoir No. 5	89,279,822	2,050	667,615,630
Reservoir No. 7	8,324,488	191	62,247,500
Reservoir No. 8	29,144,738	669	217,938,100
Lake Moraine	34,832,944	800	260,472,310
North slope of Pikes Peak:			
Crystal Creek Reservoir	151,551,774	3,479	1,133,273,600
South Catamount Reservoir	113,426,871	2,604	848,182,400
West Monument Creek:			
Northfield Reservoir:			
No. 1	12,035,640	276	90,000,000
No. 2	5,349,174	123	40,000,000
No. 4	25,542,304	586	191,000,000
No. 5	39,182,696	900	293,000,000
Total storage capacity of existing reservoirs	645,923,853	14,829	4,830,081,240
Montgomery Reservoir (available in 1956)	222,221,433	5,100	1,662,090,000
North Catamount Reservoir (available in 1956)	435,728,300	10,000	3,259,000,000
Total storage capacity available in 1957	1,303,873,586	29,929	9,751,171,240

NOTE: The above figures do not include the following distribution reservoirs:

	Cubic feet	Acre-feet	Gallons
Mesa No. 1	114,375	3	855,525
Mesa No. 2	1,321,045	30	9,881,422
Pikeview No. 1	2,272,400	52	17,000,000
Pikeview No. 2	2,300,000	53	17,206,300
Highline	1,623,247	37	12,141,888
Total distributing capacity	7,631,067	175	57,085,135

It has been further assumed that the proposed development of the new facilities for Continental Air Defense will not increase the water demand of existing facilities. This demand has been included with the civlian demand in the city's records. For the purpose of this report, also, this military demand has been considered a part of the civilian demand set forth above.

Establishment of the known anticipated water supply requirements for the announced proposed military facilities in the Colorado Springs area have been based upon the 5 million gallons per day capacity of the supply line to the Air Force Academy and upon the results set forth in a report titled, "Utilities Design, Master Planning Program, State 4, Fort Carson, Colo," submitted to the Omaha district office by McNett and Ryan on November 1, 1955. This report establishes that the daily demand for the ultimate development of Fort Carson in accordance with the stage 4 master planning program will be 6.9 million gallons per day.

It has been assumed that the Air Force Academy will have been completed by 1960 and that the requirement for 5 million gallons per day might prevail at that time in spite of the fact that there is a reasonable doubt that the Air Force Academy will ever generate a need for that much water. The fact that attempts are now being made to develop wells on the Academy site for the purpose of supplying irrigation water is particularly significant in this regard. It has been further assumed that by 1960 the development of the master planning program for Fort Carson will not have progressed to an extent that the requirements for water will exceed the 6 million gallons per day presently committed by the city. The year 1975 has been chosen as the year when the development of the master plan will probably have been completed and it is assumed that by that time the design requirement will have been realized. The fact that the actual demand at Fort Carson may never be as much as the indicated amounts is discussed in a later portion of the report.

The comparison between the estimated amounts of water available and the anticipated demand, including the assumed civilian demand plus the known anticipated military demands, are shown below:

1960 condition

	Millions of gallons per day	
Demand:		
Known military:		
Air Force Academy	5.0	
Fort Carson	6.0	
Civilian	17.1	
Total	28.1	
Supply:	*Minimum*	*Average*
Surface water	13.3	24.6
Ground water	2.9	2.9
Total direct supply	16.1	27.5
From storage	12.0	.6
Total	28.1	28.1

1975 condition

	Millions of gallons per day	
Demand:		
Known military:		
Air Force Academy	5.0	
Fort Carson	6.9	
Civilian	26.5	
Total	38.4	
Supply:	*Minimum*	*Average*
Surface water	31.7	55.1
Ground	2.9	2.9
Total direct supply	34.6	58.0
From storage	3.8	0
Total	38.4	58.0

For the year 1960 the total anticipated demand is 28.1 million gallons per day as compared to a minimum supply derived from the ultimate development of presently owned water rights of 13.3 million gallons per day. Existing wells will provide an additional 2.9 million gallons per day, making a total of 16.1 million gallons per day available from all presently owned or controlled sources.

If all of the conditions represented in this analysis actually prevailed it would be necessary to withdraw 12 million gallons per day, or a total of 4,380 million gallons during the year of minimum runoff. This withdrawal would represent 45 percent of the storage capacity provided by the Colorado Springs system as of 1957.

For an average year the supply available from surface sources would be 24.6 million gallons per day, which would be increased to 27.5 million gallons by the use of available ground water. For all practicable purposes, the necessity for withdrawal from storage to provide an average of 28.1 million gallons per day would be negligible.

The comparison for the year 1975 is based upon the assumption that all three potential sources of additional water supply will have been procured and developed by the city prior to that time.

Under this condition the total anticipated demand would be 38.4 million gallons per day, the production during a minimum year would be 31.7 million gallons per day, and the total production including ground water would be 34.6 million gallons per day. The resulting deficiency of 3.8 million gallons per day would have to be withdrawn from storage. This would constitute about 13 percent of the storage capacity, which is not an excessive withdrawal during a year of minimum runoff. It should be pointed out, however, that the anticipated demand does not include any allowance for water requirements at Peterson Field or for water requirements that may result from proposed military construction that has not been announced. During a minimum year the requirement for these additional facilities would neces-

sitate an additional withdrawal from storage but these requirements could certainly be fulfilled from available surface water during an average year.

Particular attention is directed to the fact that the city's experience in furnishing water for military installations provides an adequate reason for assuming that the actual usage will be a great deal less than the theoretical daily demand. During the time when Fort Carson (then Camp Carson) was occupied by approximately 52,000 people, the maximum actual daily usage was 3 million gallons as compared to a theoretical demand based upon military design criteria of 5 million gallons. It is important, also, that this was the maximum daily demand and that the average daily demand throughout any 1 year was considerably less than 80 percent of this maximum demand.

Upon the basis of this experience it is entirely logical to assume that the annual demand by military installations will be approximately 50 percent of the theoretical demand as determined by design criteria. If this condition should prevail, the theoretical requirement for water in 1960 would be reduced to 22.6 million gallons per day and the necessity for withdrawal from storage during a year of minimum production would be reduced to about 24 percent of the capacity of the storage reservoirs. This would be a reasonable withdrawal for a year of minimum supply.

Using the same reduction, the comparison for 1975 would indicate an estimated demand of 32.5 million gallons per day and the surface runoff during a minimum year would provide a surplus of 2.1 million gallons per day which could be used by military installations other than those which have been specifically included in this analysis.

The results of this analysis lead to the conclusion that if the city does develop all of the water available under its rights by 1960, its position in regard to furnishing the necessary water for the announced proposed military installations will be tenable but not satisfactory. The city should make every effort to obtain at least one of the potential sources of additional water supply prior to that time. It may also be concluded that if the city does procure all of the potential sources of water indicated in this report, or other comparable sources, it will be in a satisfactory position for supplying the water required by all announced proposed military facilities plus a substantial amount of other military facilities.

Comparison of the results of the analysis with information previously submitted by the city establishes only two points of variation. For this analysis the amount of water available from the Blue River during years of minimum runoff has been taken as 52 percent of the average as compared to the 72 percent used by the city. The assumption used in this analysis represents the most extreme known condition. There is little doubt that when the actual development of the Blue River Basin by the city of Colorado Springs and the city of Denver has been completed, arrangements will have been made under which the municipal usages will not be curtailed to the extent assumed during years of minimum runoff. It is entirely possible that the 72 percent assumption of the city is more realistic than the assumption used in this analysis. It should be noted that if the city's assumption is correct, the increase in available water for both 1960 and 1975 would be appreciable.

The second variation relates to the difference between the actual demands and the theoretical demands at military installations. This difference has been discussed in a previous portion of this report and it is again emphasized that the estimated actual demands are probably more accurate than are the theoretical demands.

It has been impossible to establish a correlation between information set forth in this report and the yields which are included in an article titled, "Colorado Springs Gets Water From Western Slope," and included in the July 1954 issue of Waterworks Engineering. It is believed that the yields set forth in that article represent an estimate of water available from the east slopes sources of the city of Colorado Springs prepared upon the basis of average and minimum annual precipitation as set forth in the article. The yields contained in the article are somewhat higher than the anticipated yields included in this report and it is entirely probable that the determination of probable yields upon the basis of rainfall is more accurate than that based upon actual withdrawals from the east slopes systems. This statement is based upon the fact that prior to 1950 the records did not include water which was wasted from the supply system.

As previously stated, this analysis has been made upon the basis of readily available information and, therefore, cannot be considered conclusive. In order to prepare a conclusive report the following additional steps must be accomplished.

1. A detailed study of the decrees of the water rights now owned by the city to determine whether the present usage can continue indefinitely.

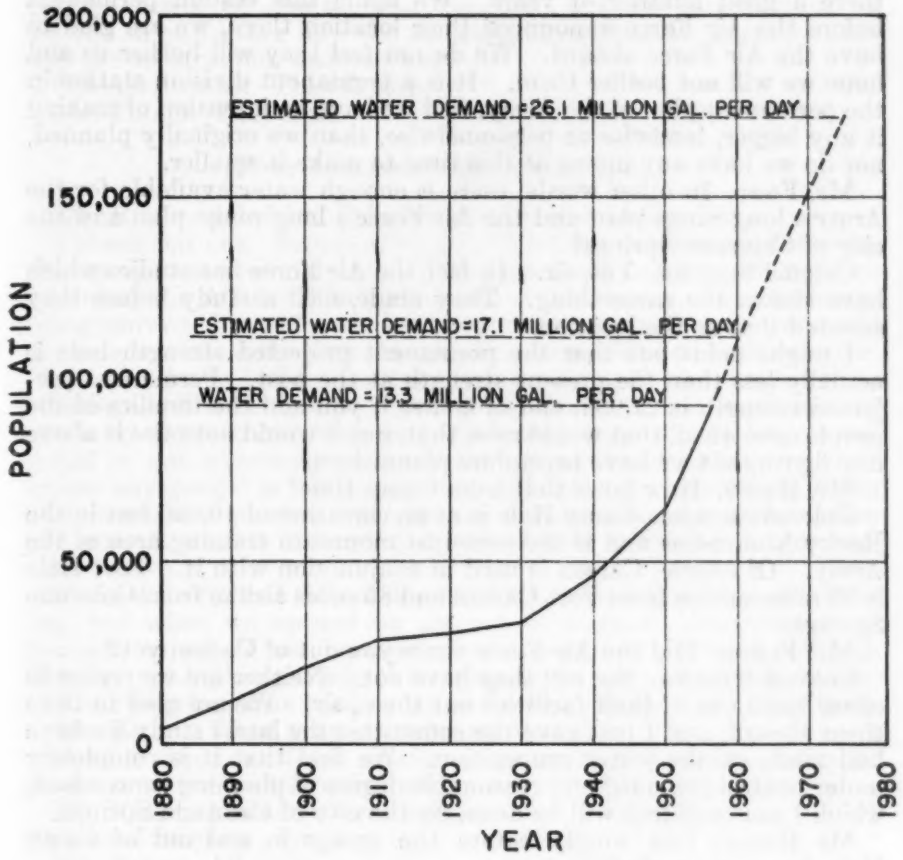
2. A tabulation and analysis of daily flows during the years for which records are available to establish the necessary reservoir capacity required to accomplish complete diversion of all available water and to assure adequate storage for a series of dry years.

3. A detailed investigation of the claims regarding the potential sources of additional water. These investigations must include the study of the water right decrees and an analysis of daily flows as mentioned for Nos. 1 and 2, plus a check upon the assumptions regarding yield from the watersheds.

4. An investigation of the potential maximum ground water supply.

Under the conditions it is believed that such a detailed study cannot be justified. A review of the results of this analysis indicates that the ability of the Colorado Springs water supply system to meet all anticipated demand is entirely dependent upon the procurement of additional sources of water. Potential sources of additional water are not limited to the three which are mentioned in this report but include many sources of water which are now being used for irrigation purposes. The preponderance of irrigation water that can be used for this purpose is such that the procurement of all necessary water is dependent only upon economic justification of the cost of such procurement.

The significant aspect regarding the probability of the city's procurement of additional sources of water supply is the continuing increase in cost of such procurement. It is often difficult or impossible to provide economic justification for the procurement of high-priced water without an established indication of demand for such water. It may be noted from the letter addressed to the Chief of Engineers, under the date of July 5, 1955, that the city anticipates a total requirement for military facilities of 7,778 acre-feet-per year or 7 million gallons per day as compared to an ultimate requirement of 11.9 million gallons per day as set forth in this report. Based upon past experience, the city's assumption in this regard is sound. Without positive proof of additional future demands there can be no economic justification for the procurement of additional high-priced water.



POPULATION GROWTH AND ESTIMATED TREND
IN METROPOLITAN AREA
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

APPENDIX A

Mr. FORD. What about the Army and Air Force planning it properly?

Colonel SHULER. I cannot answer for the Air Force, Mr. Ford, but as far as the Army is concerned, as you know, sir, we have been out there a good number of years. We made this station permanent before the Air Force announced their location there, we are glad to have the Air Force aboard. We do not feel they will bother us and hope we will not bother them. It is a permanent division station in the permanent plan of the Army, and we have no intention of making it any bigger, landwise or personnelwise, than we originally planned, nor do we have any intent at this time to make it smaller.

Mr. FORD. In other words, there is enough water available for the Army's long range plan and the Air Force's long range plan and the city of Colorado Springs?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir. In fact the Air Force has studies which have shown the same thing. They made such a study before they selected that as the location.

I might point out that the permanent projected strength here is actually less than the present strength at the post. Permanent projected strength is 22,958, and of course if you add the families of the people concerned, that would raise that, but it would not raise it above any figure that we have heretofore planned on.

Mr. RILEY. How far is that from Camp Hale?

Colonel SHULER. Camp Hale is at an elevation of 10,000 feet in the Rocky Mountains and is the principal mountain training area of the Army. Of course, Carson is used in conjunction with it. Fort Hale is 92 miles airline from Fort Carson and 85 miles airline from Colorado Springs.

Mr. FLOOD. Did the Air Force chase you out of Carson yet?

Colonel SHULER. No, sir; they have not. Neither are we trying to chase them out of their facilities out there, sir. We are glad to have them aboard, and I just gave the committee the latest study we have had made on the water proposition. We find that it is completely under control provided any reasonable degree of planning is exercised, which I am confident will be done, by the city of Colorado Springs.

Mr. RILEY. You simply rotate the troops in and out of Camp Hale for short periods?

Colonel SHULER. We have a very small permanent detachment out there, very small, that acts as a sort of advance party for any troops and the rest of them rotate there, train, come back. They can come up out of Carson or from other parts of the United States for their winter mountain training.

Mr. RILEY. Most of them are stationed at Carson when they are ready to take their mountain training? Do they come from other posts?

Colonel SHULER. They can come from other posts. Any troops that we desire to train in this type of warfare would be shipped out there, probably quartered first at Carson, and then moved for their training period up to Hale, then shipped back to their posts. I do not have the figures available to me right now as to just what the proportion would be of people who would ship in and out of Carson or directly to Camp Hale.

Mr. RILEY. Carson is an infantry post?

Colonel SHULER. An infantry division training post.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Flood?

Mr. FLOOD. Actually it would be the headquarters for a division?

Colonel SHULER. It is a division post in the permanent Army and the division trains as a division regardless of Camp Hale.

Mr. FLOOD. Of course, you are just here on construction. I wanted to go further into the winter training, but of course you are just the construction man anyhow.

Colonel SHULER. That is correct.

Mr. FLOOD. That is all.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.

Mr. RILEY. All right. Next is Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Colonel SHULER. Reconversion of 4 buildings to barracks, $140,000: This project is required to provide permanent housing for students attending the AG and Finance Schools at this station. The buildings being converted were former barracks buildings which were converted to classroom use at the time the schools were established at this station. A new academic building is now under construction and since these buildings will no longer be required for classrooms, it is planned to reconvert them to barracks use. The elimination of this project will result in not effectively utilizing the permanent buildings to their fullest advantage; it will require enlisted students to continue living in substandard quarters; and, it will prolong the high maintenance and operation costs in keeping World War II mobilization type barracks active.

Colonel SHULER. I do not know whether the committee recalls or not, but when we opened up the school there we converted some barracks to school use because we did not have a school building. Now we are building a school building so we are now asking to convert the four barracks back to use as barracks at the cost of $140,000.

Mr. RILEY. What type barracks are those?

Colonel SHULER. These would be permanent barracks which we would now use as barracks proper.

Mr. RILEY. Masonry barracks?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. All right.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Next is Fort Leavenworth.

Colonel SHULER. Addition to communication center, $123,000: This project is an augmentation of the project for the communications center building approved for Fort Leavenworth in the fiscal year 1956 MCA program. As originally conceived, fully automatic installations were planned for each Army headquarters, Fifth Army being the initial installation. The relocation of the Fifth Army relay center was necessitated by a revision to the plan for communications in the event of an emergency. Under the revised plan a Midwest ACAN relay center has been established to support 4th and 5th Army areas. Location of the relay center at Fort Leavenworth will eliminate the requirement for a new facility at Headquarters, 4th Army, and utilize Government-owned facilities and support with attendant economies.

Addition to radio transmitter building, $225,000: This project is an augmentation to the radio transmitter building approved for Fort

Leavenworth in the fiscal year 1956 MCA program. The project will provide for a joint Fourth and Fifth Army relay center in conjunction with the radio receiver buildings and the communications center.

BOQ with field ration mess, $641,000: This project is required to alleviate the congested housing condition on the post and provide messing facilities for all bachelor officers in one central location. Present housing need is being met by the use of buildings built in the years 1882 to 1942, remodeled into BOQ's in 1952–53, and will continue to be used for housing in addition to the proposed BOQ in this program. Present messing facilities are in very poor condition and considerable distance from classrooms and BOQ. The elimination of this project will result in continuous use of overcrowded facilities.

Addition to radio receiver building, $103,000: This project is an augmentation to the radio receiver building approved for Fort Leavenworth in the fiscal year 1956 MCA program. The project will provide for a joint Fourth and Fifth Army relay center in conjunction with the radio transmitter building and the communications center.

Command and General Staff College academic building, $5,233,000: Command and General Staff College now occupies 11 buildings constructed between 1859 and 1911 and spread over an area of 78 acres. Three of these are used as classrooms and include a converted gymnasium equipped with movable partitions, former riding hall, and a one-time stable. The other buildings now in use were constructed for administrative functions, stables, family quarters, and other miscellaneous uses. The ultimate peacetime capacities of the courses with concurrent space requirements are: Regular Command and General Staff, 850; associate Command and General Staff, 300; and special weapons, 70; total 1,220. Current total capacity of the existing facilities is 970 which limits regular course attendance to approximately 600. Current plans for regular course capacity provides for increase to 850 (increase of 250) when the new building is provided. All existing buildings will be continued in use but converted to meet deficiencies in warehousing, administrative and housing space. Failure to provide the new academic building will continue the unsatisfactory use of unsuitable facilities which in effect is not conducive to proper and efficient instruction.

Colonel SHULER. At Fort Leavenworth, the first three items I would like to take up are on page 225. The terminology used there is addition to communications center, addition to the radio transmitter building, and skipping one item, the fourth item, addition to the radio receiver building. These, Mr. Chairman, are additional authorizations for additional space to add on to the three facilities Congress approved last year because of a change in the Army's overall automatic relay plan which allows us to save a considerable amount of money by combining facilities at this location. The original Department of the Army plan for the proposed automatic relay system encompassed construction of eight automatic relay stations. The Department of the Army, First Army, Second Army, Third Army, Fourth Army, Fifth Army, Sixth Army, and in Seattle, Wash.

The Department of the Army relay center was programed in the fiscal year 1955 program and will be placed under contract this year. The Sixth Army center was programed in fiscal year 1953 and is now in operation. Since the inception of the plan the Department of the

Army has had this matter under continual study to determine the most efficient and economical method of providing an automatic relay system. Studies to date have resulted in elimination of the proposed center at Headquarters, Second Army, and combining that proposed activity with the Department of the Army center. Also the Seattle plan has been revamped and combined with Headquarters, Sixth Army.

In fiscal year 1956 the center for the Fifth Army was approved by the Congress at Fort Leavenworth. The Department of the Army has determined that the combination of the Fourth and Fifth Army centers is operationally feasible and will result in an initial savings in construction and equipment of about $850,000 and an annual savings in personnel costs of $91,000. We feel, sir, that this is a very good project, a very good request, and will save us money. In effect, what we are asking for is authorization over and above what we got last year on these three items, and these will be additions to the three presently authorized facilities.

Mr. FORD. Had you initiated any construction on the Fourth Army project previously?

Colonel SHULER. No, sir; we had not requested it, but we had in mind requesting it in the future. Now we find we can combine it with the Fifth Army facility.

Next item is a BOQ, a normal request in the permanent Army buildup.

COST LIMITATION IN BOQ CONSTRUCTION

Incidentally, Mr. Flood, we again in this particular category are trying to get the cost ceiling raised from the present limit of $5,000 a person to $7,500, to get away from the proposition of male junior officers having only one room and a shared bath. Also, the same for Army nurse women officers. We want to give all bachelor officers two rooms and a private bath. I think that is little enough to do for the group in the Army which constitute the younger people whom we so want to retain in the service. We are asking the same committee, the Senate Armed Services Committee, to raise that limit to give us a better break on the BOQ's.

Mr. FLOOD. I, of course, am in agreement with any program of the nature you are indicating there.

ACADEMIC BUILDING

Colonel SHULER. Next item is the item which was authorized last year, the new Command and General Staff School academic building. Congress gave us funds for design of the installation in the amount of $200,000. We have proceeded on the final design, and we will be ready to advertise for bids in July of this year. We respectfully ask this committee to approve our placing funds against this authorized item.

I would like to present some additional justification on this item to add to that in the record of last year.

For the Command and General Staff School, as I have already stated, we will be in a position in July of this year to advertise for competitive bids. In addition to needing facilities that are adequate we also need more space to provide for an increased student load in

accordance with Department of the Army planning of long standing. Currently our regular class consists of 624 students. That is 546 United States and 78 allied. We now plan for an expansion of this student body to 850, of which 790 would be United States and 60 allied, by the first of September 1958. At the same time the associate class would remain at its present strength of about 300.

So to sum it up, the regular course, which now is running at 624, will be increased to 850 by September of 1958, and, with the construction lead time involved, and the fact that we cannot accommodate this increase in the present plant, we sorely need this new facility.

I have a brochure which I would like to leave with the committee. I would like to read some from it for the record.

The Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., is the Army's senior tactical school. Its mission is dual: Instructional and doctrinal. The successful implementation of our war plans for land operations depends more on the quality of the job done at this college than upon the work of any other agency of the Army's educational system.

It is the only Army school that teaches the tactics of all the combined arms and services. It prepares future division, corps, and field army commanders for those duties they will be called upon to perform in war. Most of our senior World War II commanders, both Air and Army, were graduates of this college, including Eisenhower, Bradley, Patton, Stilwell, and Arnold, Spaatz, Vandenberg, and Twining.

This college teaches the tactical and logistical principles which are employed by our field commanders in the payoff: ground combat. It initiates the development of the tactical and logistical doctrine from which these principles are derived. A major current program is the development of the doctrine governing the tactical employment of, and defense against, atomic weapons in land operations.

The military is an unique profession, differing materially from those of medicine, law, and engineering. After his schooling and for the rest of his professional life, the doctor, lawyer, or engineer is able actively to practice those things on which the payoff in his profession depends. The military profession cannot offer parallel opportunities for development through practical experience. Battle cannot be simulated adequately in time of peace.

However, one of the most effective substitutes for actual battlefield experience at the combined arms level is the course of instruction at the Command and General Staff College. Hence the Department of the Army strongly desires to give all field grade Regular officers the benefit of this course. Unfortunately, this is not feasible, so the goal has been set at 50 percent attendance. The inadequacy and insufficiency of the present instructional facilities have, in fact, reduced attendance to less than 40 percent.

In this brochure are pictures of some of the buildings now constituting the present plant. I would like to leave this with the committee.

I respectfully ask the committee, since this is an extremely important project to the Army, and since we will be ready to advertise next July, that if the committee feels at any point I have not justified this properly or that any further information is required, to get in touch with me and I will either get additional witnesses here, including the commandant, or get you any additional information. The Army sincerely hopes that this committee will approve this project this year.

Fort Riley, Kans.

Mr. Riley. All right. We will now take up the item Fort Riley, Kans. Proceed, Colonel.

Colonel Shuler. Theater without stage, $331,000: This project is required for training and recreation for 4,000 enlisted men to be housed

in a new area located approximately 4 miles from any existing theater. Except for the main theater, all other theaters are of mobilization type and only adequate for the areas in which they are located. These three mobilization type theaters have a total capacity of 2,678 seats. They are in good condition and will continue in use. The elimination of this project will necessitate personnel living in this area to travel distances of a minimum of 4 miles to the nearest theater with no assurance of obtaining seats. These conditions will adversely affect the welfare and morale of troops stationed here.

Regimental Headquarters, $146,000. This project is required to provide an administrative facility for troops which will be stationed in the new permanent area, Custer Hill development. Present need is being met by the use of a mobilization type building, located in Camp Funston, 8 miles distant. When no longer required this mobilization type building will be disposed of. The elimination of this project will necessitate the continuous use of existing mobilization type facility, remotely located with attendant ineffectiveness of command and administration.

Regimental Gymnasium, $365,000. This project is required to provide recreational facilities that cannot be furnished otherwise for the enlisted men that will be stationed at the new Custer Hill development. Present need is being met by the use of two field houses located in Fort Riley and Camp Funston. They were built primarily for athletic contests, namely for intra-post and fifth Army competitive sports and are not suitable for contests on the battalion and regimental level. In addition the two field houses are not conveniently accessible to troops housed at Custer Hill. Fort Riley is 4 miles and Camp Funston 8 miles distant from the Custer Hill site. The elimination of this project will deny recreational facilities for troops stationed in the Custer Hill site.

Regimental chapel, $191,000: This project is required to provide religious facilities for the enlisted men that will be stationed in the new Custer Hill development. The Custer Hill development is a division area, and will have permanent facilities, which will replace the existing mobilization type facilities of Camp Funston. Present need is being met by the use of mobilization type building 3,746 square feet built in 1940 at Camp Funston. The elimination of this project will necessitate the continuous use of existing mobilization type building at Camp Funston which is not large enough to accommodate the troops stationed at the Custer Hill site.

Bachelor officers quarters, $314,000: This project is required to provide permanent housing for nurses assigned to the 250-bed hospital now under construction at Fort Riley. Present need is being met by the use of a mobilization type bachelor officers' quarters which is one-half mile distant from the hospital site. The elimination of this project will necessitate the continuous use of existing temporary type facility. Nurses subject to call would be one-half mile distant from the hospital site and nurses must be available on a 24-hour basis.

Enlisted men's barracks (medical detachment) $323,000: The barracks for 198 enlisted men (medical) is required as no permanent quarters presently exist to house the enlisted men required for operation of a hospital with 250 beds which has been approved for construction. Existing housing is mobilization type construction, located one-half mile from the hospital site. Permanent quarters are

required at the new hospital site for efficient operation of the hospital. Corpsmen are required on a 24-hour basis and also are on call for emergency service. Failure to provide this barracks will necessitate continuation of poor living conditions in substandard facilities improperly located with respect to the new hospital.

Expansion of water supply facilities, $180,000: Two additional wells are required to handle the load of the permanent strength of the installation. Existing water supply facilities consist of 2 each 1,000 gallons per minute, 2 each 500 gallons per minute, and 1 each 300 gallons per minute pumps. The five pumps existing are capable of producing 3,200,000 gallons per day if operated 16 hours per day. The present average daily demand of the post is approximately 3,600,000 gallons per day. The anticipated demand based on permanent strength is 5,100,000 gallons per day. Two additional wells, each capable of producing 1,000 gallons per minute (1,900,000 gallons per day), are necessary to provide for the total demands of this installation.

Colonel SHULER. This is the station which I mentioned before as also conducting unit training for personnel assigned to cargo helicopter companies and for fixed-wing tactical transport companies.

We are requesting here a theater, previously authorized, and new authorization for a regimental headquarters, regimental gymnasium, regimental chapel, BOQ for nurses, enlisted men's barracks for medical detachment, and expansion of the water supply facilities.

These are all permanent facilities in the permanent plan buildup of Fort Riley and are all part of the present deficit.

Mr. FORD. Is this one of the theaters that was held in abeyance last year?

Colonel SHULER. This is authorized by Public Law 161, 84th Congress, Mr. Ford, and it was in the request last year.

ST. LOUIS SUPPORT CENTER, MO.

Mr. RILEY. All right we will take up the St. Louis Support Center.

Colonel SHULER. Conversion of warehouse to office space, $3,346,000: The relocation of the St. Louis Medical Depot from St. Louis, Mo., to Louisville, Ky., completed in January 1956 made available 848,340 square feet of unoccupied warehouse space. 562,423 square feet is needed to house this activity. This project proposes converting 497,423 square feet of this space to office-type occupancy and the installation of air conditioning. This conversion will provide Government-owned space for Army activities now occupying leased space at an annual rental of $1,095,423 in the St. Louis area for which no Government-owned space is currently available. It will also provide space for the relocation of the Armed Forces Examining Station now located in GSA property, which if not relocated will require expenditure of $120,000 for necessary improvements. Cost of conversion of this facility will be amortized over a 5-year period taking into account the annual repairs and utilities costs estimated at $421,817.

Colonel SHULER. This project, sir, which we are asking for approval of $3,346,000 is for the rehabilitation and alteration of the Mart Building at 12th and Spruce Streets in St. Louis, Mo. The reason is that we would like to take the following elements out of leased space and put them in this building—Transportation Service Command, St. Louis district engineer, Engineers Supply Control Office, St. Louis Ordnance District, and the Transportation Corps Zone Office.

By doing this we will get a very fast amortization of the project. The amortization period is 5 years, taking into account yearly maintenance.

In other words, we are saving high leasing costs which go toward amortizing this project. We think it is one of the best projects we have been able to find where we can get our people out of leased space and amortize over a very short period of time.

Mr. FORD. What kind of a building is it now and when was it built?

Colonel SHULER. It was warehouse space, Mr. Ford, and was the location of the St. Louis Medical Depot before that was moved from St. Louis, Mo., to Louisville, Ky. Does someone from the Corps of Engineers know when the building was built?

Mr. SCHMELTZER. The building was built commercially early in 1930, purchased by the War Department early in World War II. I cannot give the exact year but it was 1941 or 1942, because at the same time I was in Dallas and we bought the Mart Building in Dallas, Tex., at about the same time; early in World War II. It was built as a commercial building.

Mr. FORD. A building that can be converted and made usable for a long period of time?

Mr. SCHMELTZER. The building was built for clean storage, for light manufacturing such as jewelry, for floor display of rugs and similar type goods as contrasted to straight depot storage. It is a quality warehouse.

Mr. FORD. I notice you will demolish a two-story portion of the building and convert it to parking space. Is it the kind of a structure you can do that to?

Colonel SHULER. That is a separate building, sir. The parking space is needed because of regulations that will not allow parking of the individuals around the area.

Mr. FORD. It is not part of the basic structure?

Colonel SHULER. Demolition of the two-story portion of the adjacent structure, designated in narrative history as Building No. 40–S, has been previously authorized. Conversion of the area to a parking lot is an essential requirement with the additional planned occupancy of the building. Parking space for personnel under the present occupancy of approximately 1,700 is very critical. Total available parking for privately owned automobiles, both on-street and off-street commercial lots, is not now adequate within walking distance of the Mart Building.

It is a separate structure that would be demolished.

Mr. RILEY. We will recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1956.

Mr. SIKES. The committee will come to order. We will proceed now with the justifications for the construction projects. You may proceed, Colonel Shuler.

Colonel SHULER. Yesterday we completed the Technical Services and went through the Fifth Army.

SIXTH ARMY FACILITIES

This morning we would like to start with the justifications for the Sixth Army. The projects requested are at Fort Lewis, Wash.; Fort Ord in California; United States Disciplinary Barracks, Santa Barbara County, Calif., and Yuma Test Station at Yuma, Ariz.

FORT LEWIS, WASH.

Mr. SIKES. You may take up Army requirements at Fort Lewis.

Colonel SHULER. Here we are requesting a theater, a post commissary, a storm-sewer system, 4 motor repair shops, motor parking facilities to go with the motor repair shops, and a hardstand for this motor repair area, and 100 sets of family quarters. Also, at a satellite area, the Yakima training center, we are requesting some emergency type construction..

The Yakima Training Center is 100 miles from Fort Lewis proper and is where we conduct antiaircraft training.

All of these items, except the item at the Yakima Training Center, are permanent construction items in the permanent buildup of Fort Lewis and are in accordance with the master plan.

STATUS OF MASTER PLAN REQUIREMENTS

Mr. SIKES. Before you go into the individual items, what is the status of the master plan? How much have you spent toward completion of the master plan, and how much is there still required toward its completion?

Colonel SHULER. The approximate figures, Mr. Chairman, in answer to your question, are $4,100 million toward the master plan and $3,900 million, an estimate of the remaining deficit based on the long-range permanent Army and based on present-day prices and present plans.

Mr. SIKES. What about Fort Lewis?

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I will have to furnish that for the record.

Mr. SIKES. I would like to have that information for each base throughout the justifications. That means that you will have to go back and pick up some that you have already covered.

Colonel SHULER. May I supply that when we review the record?

Mr. SIKES. Of course you can.

Status of Army facilities construction for continental United States installations included in the fiscal year 1957 MCA program (as of Dec. 31, 1955)

[In thousands]

Installation	Investment (total cost Dec. 31, 1955)	Deficit after Dec. 31, 1955
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES		
Ordnance Corps:		
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md	$73,082	$86,635
Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Calif	4,569	1,478
Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Colo	27,387	27,254
Redstone Arsenal, Ala	79,904	76,592
Seneca Ordnance Depot, N. Y	29,544	2,517
Umatilla Ordnance Depot, Oreg	34,106	11,055
White Sands Proving Ground, N. Mex	46,180	20,800
Quartermaster Corps:		
Atlanta General Depot, Ga	28,473	9,590
Columbia Quartermaster Market Center, S. C	68	98
Fort Worth General Depot, Tex	14,929	6,328
New Cumberland General Depot, Pa	21,552	23,761
Sharpe General Depot, Calif	33,292	20,621
Chemical Corps:		
Army Chemical Center, Md	60,892	23,867
Camp Detrick, Md	61,632	65,866
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah	32,293	16,488
Signal Corps: Fort Huachuca, Ariz	32,152	57,005
Corps of Engineers: Fort Belvoir, Va	63,303	64,927
Transportation Corps: Fort Eustis, Va	50,690	109,614
Medical Corps: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia	19,758	102,228
First Army:		
Fort Devens, Mass	47,760	81,889
Fort Dix, N. J	92,709	74,143
Oswego, N. Y	0	1,583
Fort Totten, N. Y	4,873	141,796
Second Army:		
Fort Knox, Ky	120,746	200,795
Fort Geo. G. Meade, Md	80,666	121,542
South Park Military Reservation, Pa	286	266
Third Army:		
Fort Benning, Ga	107,378	201,922
Fort Bragg, N. C	99,077	164,655
Charlotte Induction Station, N. C	0	302
Fort McClellan, Ala	40,289	31,829
Fort Rucker, Ala	31,246	84,547
Fourth Army:		
Fort Bliss, Tex	91,087	106,684
Fort Hood, Tex	85,536	154,834
Fort Sill, Okla	61,541	58,942
Fifth Army:		
Fort Carson, Colo	43,307	219,972
Fort Ben Harrison, Ind	31,011	18,593
Fort Leavenworth, Kans	18,358	28,136
Fort Riley, Kans	53,843	103,121
Saint Louis Support Center, Mo	6,365	3,346
Sixth Army:		
USDB, Camp Cooke, Calif	51,061	9,050
Fort Lewis, Wash	69,356	104,711
Fort Ord, Calif	38,996	92,428
Yuma Test Station, Ariz	7,726	4,176
Military District of Washington: Fort McNair	4,083	6,558
Special Weapons project:		
Bossier Base, La	8,320	905
Sandia Base, N. Mex	44,741	13,951

The foregoing represents master-planned requirements only at those permanent installations for which construction is proposed in fiscal year 1957. With reference to these estimates the following qualifications and comments are necessary:

(*a*) The requirements are estimated on present-day prices and will vary with fluctuations in construction-cost indexes.

(*b*) Strengths and missions used as a basis for the estimate are those long-range objectives in effect on November 1, 1955, and deviations from these objectives will result in adjustment to the cost estimate for future requirements.

(*c*) The estimate is based on permanent plant requirements only and does not take into account temporary or short-term facilities requirements, unknown at this time.

(*d*) The estimate excludes a requirement in support of possible future anti-aircraft defense areas and the intermediate range ballistic missile.

(e) The estimate excludes construction in support of industrial activities.
(f) The size of annual increments to be programed is dependent on annual objectives, policies, and budgetary limitations, as well as congressional action. The Department of Army objective is to complete its permanent plant by 1974.
(g) The above estimates include the cost of permanent family housing.

Fort Lewis, Wash.

Colonel Shuler. On page 243 we justify the theater request.

Theater without stage, $335,000: This project is required to provide recreational facility to support 7,860 troops housed in the regimental barracks areas. The nearest theater facilities are approximately 1½ miles distant, and are used in support of 5,000 existing barracks spaces. Present need is being met by scheduling of late shows to accommodate distantly housed troops as well as running bus schedules overtime, resulting in late hours which is not conducive to good health and morale. The elimination of this project will necessitate the continuous use of existing theater facilities at considerable distances.

This is a theater which will give us 1,000 more seats to add to 1,890 seats we have in a permanent type theater.

Mr. Sikes. Is this a replacement or an addition?

Colonel Shuler. This, sir, is a new facility for 7,860 troops in a new regimental barracks area. As I was saying, it goes toward a total requirement for 6,000 seats for permanent theater space.

Mr. Ford. Is this one of the projects proposed last year but was held up?

Colonel Shuler. Yes. This is a previously authorized project and we are requesting now the approval of this committee to fund it.

The next item is on page 244, a request for a commissary, $495,000.

This project is required to serve the present post population; the 800 family quarters now under construction; the 200 family quarters authorized in fiscal year 1956 program; and to provide for future expansion of family housing. Present need is being met by the use of a temporary type, 1,038-seat theater built in 1941 converted to a post commissary store. This building does not have automatic sprinklers, but only manually operated fire extinguishers to protect the store's stock inventory valued at $150,000 and collateral equipment valued at $1 million. The average monthly sales are approximately $200,000. The elimination of this project will result in the continued use of the inadequate existing facility which is already overtaxed with the present population. The presently used temporary building will be demolished.

The present need is being met in a temporary-type theater building which was built in 1941 and converted to a post commissary store. It is not properly protected as far as fire danger is concerned. We have 800 sets of family quarters presently under construction at Fort Lewis, which will increase the need for post commissary facilities. This would give us the only permanent post commissary at Fort Lewis.

The next item is on page 245, the Yakima training center, $121,000.

The increase in training requirements for units stationed at Fort Lewis and civilian components has encroached upon the time allotted to the 31st Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade stationed at McChord AFB. In order to accommodate all units using the firing range, expansion and improvement of temporary facilities are necessary to permit in-

creased scheduling of units for range firing. Failure to provide these facilities will seriously retard the AAA training prgoram in this area.

These are the bare minimum emergency-type items that I mentioned before to allow us to properly conduct our antiaircraft training at the Yakima firing center.

The list is set forth on the 68–C. There are 2 safety towers, 2 records buildings, communication facilities, 4 general buildings, a meteorological building and structure, 9 pit latrines, 9 ammunition shelters, 2 radar buildings, and roads and hardstands, totaling $121,000.

On page 246 is the justification for a storm sewer for $414,000, consisting of 15,660 lineal feet of trunkline. Due to the permanent construction that we have been placing at Fort Lewis in the past few years, we are getting less drainage in many years than we had before, and this item is necessary to provide proper drainage. I think this committee realizes that the rain in that area is quite heavy most of the year round.

This project will provide for adequate storm drainage of the permanent post ordnance, post engineer, division companies and special battalions troop area, and the officers' family housing area. Prior to the fiscal year 1955 program, very few buildings and facilities were located in the areas concerned, with the extensive construction both underway and projected by the fiscal year 1957 program, provision must be made to drain the built-up area which is now served only by an open ditch.

The next item appears on page 247, and it goes with the following 2 items appearing on page 248 and 249, being a motor repair area complex.

Four motor repair shops (division artillery motor park), $293,000: This project is required to provide motor-repair shops to support facilities being constructed under fiscal year 1955 and 1956 programs. Present motor-repair facilities are housed in temporary type structures built in 1941 and 1942 which were not designed to accommodate present division artillery equipment. These buildings are in poor condition and maintenance costs are becoming increasingly excessive. The elimination of this project will necessitate the continued use of these unsatisfactory temporary facilities which have outlived their life expectancy.

Motor park facilities (division artillery), $74,000: This project is required to support the requested four motor-repair shops for the control, servicing, and maintenance of vehicles for normal operation. If this project is eliminated the four motor-repair shops will have no operational facilities.

Hardstand, motor park (division artillery), $140,000: This project is required to support the motor-repair shops (division artillery) and to provide parking, storage for wheel and track vehicles awaiting service or repair. Hardstand will include necessary storm drainage and permit all-weather use of the parking area with a minimum of maintenance costs. The elimination of this project will deny all-weather parking facilities for vehicles awaiting repair and service.

The first item is for 4 motor-repair shops for the division artillery motor park. The second item is motor park facilities for this same

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area such as a dispatch office, wash platform, grease racks, gasoline dispensing pump, and so forth.

Mr. SIKES. There has been a disposition on the part of the Department of Defense to contract activities of this type to private contractors. Is there a likelihood as soon as these facilities are constructed the department will decide to farm the work out to private contractors?

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I can assure you we would not be in here asking for these facilities if we had any intent whatsoever of not fully utilizing them.

Mr. SIKES. I have no doubt the Army expects to use them, but suppose the Secretary of Defense decides to contract this out to a private contractor, then you will have spent this money for no good purpose.

Is there any program that is being followed within the Department, any schedule of activities, so that you know in advance when the Department is going to decide to eliminate activities now being done by the services?

Colonel SHULER. There is a study going on, Mr. Sikes, but in the case of an item like this there are three reasons why I can say the Army would fight to continue to use this facility once built.

They are, first, the fact that this post is 17 miles from either Tacoma or Olympia, Wash., the only two adjacent towns.

Secondly, because of the training involved, the maintenance by the troops themselves is a very essential part of our mission.

Thirdly, I do not feel you could easily find a contractor who could repair this type of equipment. He could the motors, there is no question about that, but considering all of it he could not. I feel that I can give you assurance we will not be contracting this particular thing out.

On page 250 is the last item, 100 sets of family quarters, $1,485,000. This project will provide a segment of 100 sets of permanent noncommissioned officers. quarters against the existing deficiency. Due to the reversion in the Pierce County, Wash., deed of land to the Federal Government for this installation it does not appear feasible to construction title VIII Capehart housing. Converted barracks, mess halls, and company supply buildings of modified emergency construction erected in 1941 and 1942 are now being used to meet part of the family housing deficit. These structures will not be retained as family housing but will be held in standby for reversion to their original use for mobilization basis in the event of emergency. If this project is deferred it will result in the continued use of substandard facilities with attendant excessive maintenance costs.

This is 1 of 2 requests in this entire program, Mr. Chairman, for MCA family quarters. The other request we will come to a little later at Schofield Barracks. The reason for this request at Fort Lewis is that in the Pierce County deed to the Government on Fort Lewis there is a reversionary clause which, in effect, would act to pass the land back to the county if we tried to build either Wherry or Capehart housing at Fort Lewis.

The reason is that the land, even though it passes only momentarily—for a year or a year and a half while the construction is being done—away from the Army at $1 a year, could revert to Pierce County. We have been unable thus far to get assurance from Pierce

County that we would not lose that land. So we are asking, against our total deficit of 7,811 sets of quarters of which we have 3,848 either in actual sets on the post, or community support, another 100 units against our deficit.

CIVILIAN QUARTERS

Mr. FORD. May I ask a question with reference to the material on page 250?

Under the heading B you have "Units required for permanent operation," 7,811. That is indicated, according to the footnote, to include 101 civilian quarters. Are those permanent-type quarters which were built by the Department of the Army?

Colonel SHULER. Sir, in the first place, the 7,811 is the total requirement of which 3,848 only have been satisfied. In answer to your question, whether they are built now or would be built, they are for the 6 percent of the total civilians at a station we plan against our family quarters. These are key civilians such as the people who would work in the fire department, the post engineer, or the emergency repair section, who must be on the post available 24 hours a day for emergency work. We do not build for civilians then beyond that unless we are dealing with an isolated station in which case we would build for civilians under the same rules that we do for the military.

Mr. FORD. As I understand it, you have a total need for 7,811.

Colonel SHULER. Yes.

Mr. FORD. Which will include 101 civilian quarters?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, in that need.

Mr. FORD. You presently have 3,848, including 214 of the community support type?

Colonel SHULER. That is right.

Mr. FORD. Can you define what you mean by "community support type"?

Colonel SHULER. Community support, Mr. Ford, is adequate sets of quarters at a reasonable rental within 30 minutes driving distance one way, or less than 15 miles away. In other words, if it is over 30 minutes driving time one way, or over 15 miles, we do not count that as community support. If it is within that, and within a reasonable rental, and adequate—and by that I mean not substandard sets of quarters—we count that.

The way we determine this is as follows: Each Army commander calls on the appropriate district engineer to make an actual survey in the town or city concerned and to arrive at an asset figure for community support. Unfortunately, that figure is not fixed year by year, as you can well imagine because it would depend on who made the survey. Also conditions of rental and availability change, but it is a figure we feel we must count in our assets.

Mr. FORD. These 1,098 units to be retained, what are they and why are they not to be retained permanently?

Colonel SHULER. These, sir, are not permanent quarters and we feel we are not up to standard but we are going to retain them as long as we have people without quarters. We will not retain them permanently; in other words, we will get rid of them, demolish them, as we replace them with adequate quarters. We have that condition at many, many stations where we are in substandard quarters and would like to get out but cannot until we can get something better.

FORT ORD, MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIF.

Mr. SIKES. You may proceed with the next item, Fort Ord.

Colonel SHULER. Field maintenance shop (Signal), $142,000: A permanent signal field maintenance shop is essential to provide adequate permanent space and facilities with which to comply with the mission assigned to this installation. A permanent facility at this installation is required to accommodate tanks, tractors, and mobile radar sets which will be required to be maintained. The existing two temporary converted motor sheds built in 1941 do not provide sufficient space for bin storage of maintenance parts. Due to type of construction, certain types of equipment cannot be moved in the shop area for servicing and installation of signal equipment. Lack of dust control in the work area makes it difficult to perform the maintenance on certain types of electronic equipment. The elimination of this project will prevent proper accomplishment of the signal maintenance mission assigned to this installation.

Branch post exchange, $81,000: This project is required to provide 1 of the 2 post exchanges required to serve the existing permanent troop housing area (2 regiments). The only facility of this type presently in this area is a small exchange in the basement of one of the permanent regimental headquarters buildings. Additional temporary-type post exchange and regimental-type stores are existing in the temporary troop housing area, three-fourths mile or more away. Trainees housed in this area are unable to patronize due to restrictions. The elimination of this project will necessitate the continued use of existing facility which is too small to serve the troops stationed in this area.

Colonel SHULER. Here we are requesting two items, a field maintenance shop for signal maintenance work and a branch post exchange.

We have prepared for the committee a map and placed a dot at every station involved in the program in the continental United States. Any time the committee wants to know where a station is, Colonel Gould will be glad to point it out.

The first item, the field maintenance shop, is a much needed installation at Fort Ord to provide adequate permanent space and facilities with which to comply with the signal maintenance mission at this installation. It is required to accommodate tanks, tractors, and mobile radar sets which the station is required to maintain.

The existing two temporary converted motor sheds which were built in 1941 do not have sufficient space and they are not modern enough to do this mission properly.

Mr. FORD. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Colonel SHULER. The second item at Fort Ord is a branch post exchange. We have a requirement for 16,000 square feet total in the permanent plan and this would be the first 4,000 square feet in this requirement. The only facility of this type presently in the area concerned is a small exchange in the basement of one of the permanent regimental headquarters buildings. It is not properly located with regard to the troops that would use it.

Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, Santa Barbara County, Calif.

Mr. Sikes. You may proceed to the next item, the Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, Santa Barbara County, Calif.

Colonel Shuler. All-purpose gymnasium, $197,000: This project is required to provide an all-year-round facility for the scheduling of competitive athletic events and post community functions and the intensification of the physical education and training program. This gymnasium will serve approximately 58 officers and warrant officers, 242 top 3 grade noncommissioned officers, and 267 enlisted men of lower rank. No facility exists nor available in the surrounding communities.

We have one item requested there, an all-purpose gymnasium.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. Ford. Is this a permanent installation?

Colonel Shuler. Yes; it is one of the permanent United States disciplinary barracks.

Yuma Test Station, Yuma County, Ariz.

Mr. Sikes. You may proceed with the next item.

Colonel Shuler. Bachelor officer quarters, 60-man, $357,000: This project is required to provide quarters for personnel assigned to the research and development test teams. At present there are 2 bachelor officer quarters, total 64 spaces, of emergency-type construction. These do not provide enough space to house assigned officers and personnel of research and development test teams. The isolated location of this station and around-the-clock testing of material and equipment requires that test-team personnel have quarters on the post. The housing situation in Yuma, 32 miles distant, is critical. Houses for rent are very scarce, and rents are unusually high. The existing temporary bachelor officer quarters will be retained to furnish quarters for the extra research and development test personnel. The elimination of this project will require that officers and key personnel be quartered in barracks and/or commute to Yuma.

Two enlisted-men's barracks, 263-man, $1,016,000: This construction is required to provide permanent barracks for a strength of 605 enlisted men. These troops are currently housed in buildings constructed on a temporary and modified emergency criteria. Construction of these barracks will be in consonance with the DA's 20-year plan for replacement of temporary military housing at those stations selected for retention in the Army's permanent peacetime structure. The existing structures will be retained to provide a mobilization basis for emergency expansion and provide housing for such personnel as are temporarily assigned for special tests or research and development duties.

Engineering Laboratory, Signal, $30,000: Signal Corps requires an engineering laboratory to provide a permanent facility for their research and development test teams to repair or examine equipment under tests as they become inoperative. Signal Corps teams for the past 3 years have used squad tents to carry out their responsibilities. These are very unsatisfactory, deteriorate rapidly, and are relatively

expensive. This building will be available for use by Yuma test station and other services during off-test months, as the Signal Corps will operate chiefly during the summer months. Desert testing of selected Signal Corps equipment is very essential and the exposure of components and materials may result in expensive repairs. With a building of this type available, testing operations will be conducted in a more efficient manner.

Weapons storage and security building, $117,000: In order to comply with basic safety regulations, classified items of material, including component parts and repair items sent to Yuma test station for ordnance technical tests must be controlled and stored to avoid a security compromise. The classified items include artillery vehicles and new experimental models of weapons which must undergo tests at Yuma. Because of the lack of a secure storage facility a number of items have not been shipped to Yuma and therefore are receiving limited tests at Aberdeen Proving Ground. Security regulations will not permit leaving such items unattended. Highly classified items are now secured with guards since no facilities exist at the installation for security storage and no building exists that can be satisfactorily converted. The continued use of military guards is not feasible in considering the magnitude of classified material to be tested under long-range conditions at Yuma. The only satisfactory solution is to provide a storage and security building.

Colonel SHULER. This station is Yuma test station, which is located 26 miles northeast of Yuma, Ariz. This is a very important station for hot weather humid testing for all of the technical services of the Department of the Army. It is located on the lower reaches of the Colorado River. It gets up as high as 120 or 130 degrees there, and it is very humid. Much of our technical service equipment which has to function in hot climates, desert climates, is taken out here and run through certain tests. We are requesting here a bachelor officer quarters, 60-man; 2 enlisted men's barracks; a small engineering laboratory, 3,200 feet; and a weapon storage and security building.

I call the attention of the committee to the note on page 256, which says that we will not construct these facilities at Yuma, they being permanent in our request, unless and until Yuma is made a permanent station. That is in the mill, Mr. Chairman, and we put that string on this construction.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON FACILITIES

FORT LESLEY J. MCNAIR, D. C.

Mr. SIKES. We will take up the next item, Fort Lesley J. McNair.

Colonel SHULER. Academic Building (Industrial College), $4,111,000: Meets a national need by providing the unique programs of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in which 6,400 civilian reservists participate in discussion groups throughout the continental United States; 2,500 persons are annually enrolled in the ICAF correspondence courses; approximately 150 resident students are graduated each year from the 10-month course given at Fort McNair; and more than 25 officer faculty members are turned back each year to the

armed services after having been engaged for 2 years or more in developing, improving, and contributing to the ICAF program.

Colonel SHULER. This appears on page 262 of the justifications. It is a request for a new academic building for the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in the amount of $4,111,000.

With your permission, I would like to take time to place in the record what I feel would be the justification needed by this committee to approve this project.

The Industrial College of the Armed Forces, under the direct supervision of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has the mission of preparing senior military officers and selected civilian personnel for high-level assignments within the national and international security structure. While it is a military school, the primary field of study is civil economy and its defense functions in both peace and war. To achieve its educational mission the college conducts three courses, the resident course, the correspondence study course, and national resources conferences.

The resident course is a 10 months' course starting in late August of each year. The scope of its studies stresses international aspects as well as intensive treatment of national problems. Throughout the course, emphasis is placed on the new problems in economic mobilization imposed by the threat of nuclear attack.

The international phase includes world political, economic, and power patterns, the economic potentials for war of the nations and blocs of nations of the world, and the relationships of these economic potentials to political, military, and pyschological factors in our national strategy.

The national studies begin with the organization and administration of governmental departments and agencies concerned with mobilization of the national economy. They then go on to consider major problem areas of mobilization and reconversion such as manpower, raw materials, procurement, production, and distribution.

These all support the study of the method of formulation and means of implementation of joint and confined logistic plans and the relation of these plans to joint strategic plans and to the economic strength of the Nation.

The course as a whole enables the student to intelligently evaluate the economic, political, military, psychological and industrial aspects of mobilization problems. The students must learn to solve future military problems without placing unsupportable burdens upon the national economy.

Approximately 140 students graduate from the resident course each year. The class is normally composed of 120 officers of the Navy, Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps. These officers usually hold the rank of Navy captain or colonels from the other services. About 20 civilians, usually grade GS–15, are admitted from various Government agencies such as the Departments of State, Commerce, Defense, Labor, Interior, Office of Defense Mobilization, the Atomic Energy Commission, and others. They are key people who are expected to give the Government maximum value for the education they receive.

All of the students are of such an age and grade that their increased knowledge will be a benefit to the Government for many years in the future in either war or peace.

One of the most valuable and significant contributions of the resident course is the opportunity to come to know initmately and to exchange experiences with members of the other services. This cross-fertilization carries a most hopeful prospect for true unification in spirit among the several services as successive classes of students pass through the college and rise to important positions in the departments.

The correspondence study course is titled, "Emergency Management of the National Economy." The subject matter covered is similar to that of the resident course. The course is open to regular Reserve or National Guard officers of all military services, including the Coast Guard. Civilians who might reasonably be expected to held key governmental or industrial positions in time of national emergency are also eligible to enroll. The correspondence course normally takes about a year to complete.

The national resources conferences are 2-week conference courses conducted by teams of instructors from the Industrial College conferences. They are conducted in 16 important industrial population centers each year. These conferences are highly condensed versions of the resident course. They are intended primarily for Reserve officers of all services whose attendance serves as a 2-week active duty tour. Also, eligible for these courses are local civilian leaders of industry, business, labor, education, and civilian groups.

In addition to the three courses I have outlined, the college regularly makes presentations varying in duration from several hours to several days to the NATO Defense College, various service schools and other similar institutions.

The condition of the present building over there, Mr. Chairman, is such that it can be classed as probably the worst senior school plant in the Department of Defense. Specifically, there is no auditorium in which lectures can be held. It is necessary to use one of the auditoriums in the National War College. It is difficult to provide adequate physical facilities. The library needs space to house an additional 116,000 volumes of reference material over the 40,000 volumes now available in the present library.

Seminar and conference rooms are too few in number, necessitating use of rooms for other purposes. Conferences and discussions are frequently interrupted by the noise from airplanes passing directly overhead.

This is a wooden frame building. This is due to the lack of soundproofing inherent in a temporary type of facility such as this.

The third floor, which is primarily occupied by students, is so hot during the opening and closing months of the year as to prevent effective studying. The number of available faculty and student rooms limit any expansion in enrollment in the college. The rooms are cramped, noisy, and difficult to keep clean. The snack bar that furnishes luncheon to most of the civilian staff and a large portion of the military personnel is overcrowded. It also lacks storage space.

Lastly, there is a constant danger of fire in a structure of this kind. I have here a picture, sir, of the present facility and an artist's conception of the replacement facility which I would like to pass from Mr. Ford down to the chairman.

Mr. SIKES. Where will the new building be constructed?

Colonel SHULER. At Fort McNair.

Mr. SIKES. I know that, but where at Fort McNair? I know the fort fairly well.

Colonel SHULER. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SIKES. What do you propose to do with the old building?

Colonel SHULER. Tear it down completely. It is a hazard and a firetrap. We would utilize the area for a parking space once we have torn it down.

Mr. SIKES. How long a time would be required to construct the new building?

Colonel SHULER. Is there someone here from the Corps of Engineers who can tell me how long it will take to design the building and the estimate of the construction time?

Mr. KELT. Six months for the design and a year to 15 months for the construction.

Colonel SHULER. Have we started on the design yet?

Mr. KELT. Yes.

Colonel SHULER. It is presently under design and will take about 6 months' total to design it and anywhere from a year to a year and a half to construct it.

Mr. SIKES. Is this the total cost?

Colonel SHULER. That is the total cost, sir.

Mr. FORD. When was the present facility constructed?

Mr. SIKES. This has no connection with the War College itself, does it?

Colonel SHULER. With the National War College?

Mr. SIKES. Yes.

Colonel SHULER. No, sir. They do have some combined lectures where the two groups sit in the same auditorium, but the two courses are quite different.

Mr. Ford has asked a question as to when the original building was first constructed.

Colonel GOULD. Early in World War II.

Colonel SHULER. It is wood construction. There is a good statement in the brochure to that effect.

Mr. FORD. I was interested in your statement that this was the worst teaching facility in the Department of Defense. I gathered the impression that the one out at Fort Leavenworth was in that category.

Colonel SHULER. Fort Leavenworth is not quite the worst. As I testified yesterday, it is certainly one which should be replaced. Even though many of the buildings at Fort Leavenworth are very, very old, dating back to the early 1900's, they were built out of masonry and are not temporary wooden-type construction.

With regard to this building, the floors are sagging and such things as that. It is leaking badly and some of the pictures in here depict that. The only reason I made that statement was not to contrast it with Fort Leavenworth, but to put it in its place as probably the worst plant we have for a senior school.

Mr. FORD. What is the comparative square-foot cost of this building with the one at Leavenworth?

Colonel SHULER. This building is estimated to cost $23.21 a square foot. The Fort Leavenworth building is estimated to cost $16.50 per square foot.

Mr. FORD. Why would there be that much variation? They are both air conditioned, as I understand it.

Mr. KELT. There is no air conditioning at Leavenworth.

Colonel SHULER. May I elaborate on that? The Industrial College would be fully air conditioned and the Command General Staff College would not.

Mr. KELT. We have a type of architecture to match at Fort McNair which we do not have at Leavenworth, so the exterior will be somewhat more embellished.

Colonel SHULER. Another thing that I can add for you, Mr. Kelt, and it is not figured in the cost per square foot—but we have to use piling in our foundation at McNair and we do not have to use it at Leavenworth. All around, it will be a more expensive structure than at Fort Leavenworth.

Mr. FORD. There seems to be quite a difference in the square-foot cost, about 35 to 40 percent.

Mr. KELT. There is a difference. You have more auditorium and library space at McNair that we do not have at Leavenworth, which will raise the cost.

Colonel SHULER. While we are adding to the record, there is another pertinent factor, and that is that at the Industrial College we have a building of 140,000 square feet and at the Command General Staff School, 300,854. We usually get a better competitive bid price per square foot, a lower price, on a building twice as large as another, although that is not an infallible rule. That is usually the way contractors bid, so that would spread the price.

Mr. KELT. A review of the drawings indicates more interior partition work at McNair than at Leavenworth.

Mr. FORD. Are you not going to have an auditorium at Leavenworth? I would think with a building that was going to be permanent, and with such a student load, you would have such a facility included.

Colonel SHULER. There is an auditorium at Leavenworth.

Back to your statement, Mr. Kelt, did you mean there was more auditorium space at the Industrial College? I know that there is an auditorium at Leavenworth. We could not have a school building without one.

Mr. KELT. What I intended to convey was there is an auditorium at Leavenworth, but that at McNair there would be greater auditorium space.

Mr. FORD. I think that it might be beneficial for the record to put in as ample justification as you can for the difference in the square foot cost because superficially at least it appears to be rather sizable.

Colonel SHULER. We will furnish that for the record.

(Information furnished for the record follows:)

Following are factors which contribute to a higher estimated unit price for the proposed Fort McNair Academic Building than that indicated for the C and G. S. Academic Building at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

1. Zone controlled air-conditioning system at Fort McNair. C. and G. S. building provides only for future installation of air-conditioning equipment.

2. The architectural design and facing material at Fort McNair will be similar to surrounding permanent structures. No special design features at Fort Leavenworth.
3. Lesser unit prices are normally experienced for the larger of similar facilities. In this instance the gross square foot areas are approximately 300,000 and 140,000 square feet for the Fort Leavenworth and McNair projects, respectively.
4. Limited degree of blast protection considered for ground floor area of the McNair facility, none at Leavenworth.

Mr. SIKES. Proceed with the next item.

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir.

ARMED FORCES SPECIAL WEAPONS PROJECT

The next grouping, Mr. Chairman, concerns the Armed Forces special weapons project.

BOSSIER BASE, LA.

Hardstand, $30,000: Project is required to provide roads, walks, and parking in a new area. Fiscal year 1955 projects now under construction in this area consist of a swimming pool, bathhouse, and gymnasium. Fiscal year 1956 projects now in design stage consist of a chapel, bowling center, and enlisted men's service club. There are no existing facilities in this new area being developed. Failure to provide the roads, paving and parking area will delay proper utilization of the facilities now being constructed in this area.

SANDIA BASE, N. MEX.

Evaporative cooling, 196 quarters, 3 bachelor officers quarters, $180,000. The noncommissioned officers and officer family quarters and the bachelor officers quarters have no provision for mechanical ventilation or cooling during the hot summer months. The Sandia Base area is approved for installation of evaporative cooling under AR 420–430–1. The evaporative cooling requested is the minimum required to provide ventilation and cooling to make the quarters livable during the hot summer months. Existing cooling facilities consist of approximately 25 window-mounted coolers out of a total requirement for 196 quarters. The majority were installed by the post engineer, and others by the occupants. Upon completion of this project the Government-owned coolers will be returned to stock and the others disposed of by the owners. Elimination of this project will compel the occupants to either put up with the uncomfortable summer heat, or purchase their own coolers until such time as all the quarters are supplied with evaporative cooling.

Improvements to utilities systems, $268,000: Project is required to provide additional facilities and alterations to existing utilities to meet expanding requirements. Electrical; the existing 1,000 kilovolt-ampere transformer bank is overloaded. Due to increasing construction the center of load distribution has changed, causing high voltage losses at the end of the long existing feeders. To relieve this overload condition and provide for future expansion, it is proposed to install a new 2,000 kilovolt-ampere step-down transformer bank 46 kilovolts to 13.2 kilovolts with 1 new feeder to the new center of load distribution and provision for 2 feeders to new areas for future expansion. Existing

water system pressure drops too low for safety at times and new loops will provide additional water and pressure to eliminate this condition. Existing water treatment carries 0.5 part per million fluorine, new treatment plant will double this so that the system will provide water with 1 part per million fluorine treatment. Existing sewer ditch is too small, is unlined, and is a health hazard. The new sewer dispersion ditch will discharge flood-water over a large area. Deferral of this project will continue electrical losses due to long feeder lines, low water pressure to bachelor officers quarters area, low fluorine treatment of water, and unhealthy sewer conditions.

I have here today Colonel Wigger, whom I will ask to talk about the items which are included in your book starting with page 264 through 269 at two stations, Bossier Base and Sandia Base.

Colonel WIGGER. Our program for fiscal year 1957 contemplates work at two of our bases, as Colonel Shuler has pointed out, at Bossier Base, near Shreveport, La., and the other base, Sandia, near Albuquerque, N. Mex.

The first item on page 265 is for 6,000 square yards of hardstand. This hardstand is to provide parking area, hardstand roadways to an extension of the base where we built certain buildings in the previous program and had additional ones contemplated. It is to complete a road net and provide parking space for these new facilities.

At Sandia Base, on page 267, the first item is for evaporative cooling, 196 sets of family quarters and 3 bachelor officers quarters buildings.

The second item is an item for improvements to the utility system at that post. This includes work on the water distribution system, including facilities for fluoriding the water, $75,000; construction of a new transformer station, $146,000; work on the storm sewers estimated to cost $47,000.

Mr. SIKES. Questions, Mr. Ford?

Mr. FORD. No questions.

Mr. SIKES. We will proceed to the next item.

GENERAL, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES FACILITIES

Colonel SHULER. The next items are listed on page 270 of your book. One is termed a classified project, $6.3 million; the second one is the classified IRBM project, $25 million; the third, support facilities for tactical sites, $8,506,000.

Alternate joint communications center, $6,300,000: Expansion of the AJCC has been approved in principal by the JCS and implementing plans for scope and utilization are now under study by the logistics and strategic planning groups of the Joint Staff.

Intermediate range ballistic missile facilities, $25 million: These facilities are required as an increment of construction necessary to support the intermediate range ballistics missible program. The detailed requirements, including individual projects, scope and site data, are being developed. This top priority program has created an immediate demand for additional facilities over those previously planned for the Army missile development program. These facilities are required by the Army Ballistics Missile Agency as command requirements of such urgency that initiation during fiscal year 1957 is mandatory to insure achievement of missile availability objectives.

Colonel SHULER. I would like to take up the classified project and the support facilities for tactical sites, in order, and with the committee's permission defer the classified project for IRBM until this afternoon when Mr. Van Kuren will be here to assist me.

(NOTE.—See p. 161 for additional testimony referred to.)

Colonel SHULER. The first item occurs on page 272, and it is for the Alternate Joint Communications Center.

Mr. Chairman, the information I would like to give the committee is secret. I will be glad to either give it off the record or if you wish to make a secret record of it. Whichever way the committee desires.

Mr. SIKES. Proceed off the record.

(Discussion held off the record.)

Mr. SIKES. Take up the next item, please.

TACTICAL SUPPORT FACILITIES

Colonel SHULER. The next group of items begins on your page 275 and continues through page 307.

Maintenance shops. (Ordnance, Engineer, Signal), $292,000, Bridgeport, Conn., defense area: Project is required to provide field maintenance facilities and equipment to be used by AA, GM, and other military elements to be assigned to this area during fiscal year 1956 and fiscal year 1957. There are no existing facilities and the need is being partially met for other than GM units by using existing facilities at Fort Devens, requiring travel over congested road-nets, through densely populated areas, which precludes their use on a time factor basis. Elimination of this project will vitally affect the defense of the area.

Land acquisition, $7,000: Acquisition of 2 acres of land is required to provide a site for a proposed field maintenance shop to support AA, GM, and other military units to be assigned to this area. No facilities exist and Government-owned land is not available. This will be a new site and the need is not being met. Deferral of this project will vitally affect the proper defense of this area.

Field maintenance shop (Ordnance, Engineer, Signal) $393,000, Dow Air Force Base: Project is required to provide field maintenance facilities for equipment to be used by AA and other military elements to be assigned to this highly sensitive area during fiscal year 1956. The need is being partially met by using facilities at Fort Devens, 250 miles distant. Low temperatures and heavy snowfall during the period October through March would preclude continued use of existing facilities. Elimination of this project would seriously hamper effective defense of the area.

Maintenance shops, (Ordnance, Engineer, Signal), $364,000, Hartford, Conn., defense area: Project is required to provide field maintenance facilities for equipment to be used by AA, GM and other military elements to be assigned to this area during fiscal year 1956 and fiscal year 1957. There are no existing facilities and the need is being partially met for other than GM units by using existing facilities at Fort Devens, 95 miles away, requiring travel over congested road nets, through densely populated areas, which precludes their use on

a time factor basis. Deferral of this project will vitally affect the proper defense of the area.

Land acquisition, $4,000, Hartford, Conn., defense area: Acquisition of 2 acres of land is required to provide a site for proposed field maintenance shop to support AA, GM, and other military units to be assigned to this area. No facilities exist and Government-owned land is not available. This will be a new site and the need is not being met. Deferral of this project will seriously affect the proper defense of this area.

Loving Air Force Base, Maine, maintenance shop (Ordnance, Engineer, Signal), $396,000: Project is required to provide field maintenance facilities for equipment to be used by AA, GM, and other military units assigned to this area. Presently, the need is being met by mobile units from Fort Devens 350 miles distant. Heavy snowfalls and lack of adequate road nets prevent efficient support. Elimination of this project will seriously impair the proper defense of this area.

Mitchell Air Force Base, N. Y., maintenance shop (Ordnance, Engineer, Signal), $1,552,000: Project is required to provide field maintenance facilities for equipment to be used by AA, GM, and other military units assigned to this area. Current need is being partially met by units from Fort Tilden, Fort Totten and Fort Wadsworth traveling over congested road nets and the heavy density population of the greater New York area. The time distance factor will not allow continued use of these facilities without jeopardizing the defense mission. Elimination of this project will affect the proper defense of this critical area.

Fort Niagara, N. Y., defense area, maintenance shop (Ordnance, Engineer, Signal), $689,000: Project is required to provide field maintenance facilities for equipment to be used by AA, GM, and other military units assigned to this area. Present needs are being partially met by rented facilities for Ordnance at Niagara Falls, 25 to 50 miles away, and temporary makeshift facilities used by the Engineer and Signal Corps at Fort Niagara, 25 to 50 miles away. Heavy snowfalls during the winter months add to the difficult situation. Deferral of this project will continue unsatisfactory maintenance and vitally affect the proper defense of this critical area.

Maintenance shops (Ordnance, Engineer, Signal), $342,000, Plattsburg Air Force Base, N. Y.: Project is required to provide shop facilities for Ordnance, Engineer, and Signal maintenance support for GM and AA units assigned to this defense area. There are no permanent existing facilities. The need is being partially met by use of facilities at Fort Devens, 300 miles away. Low temperatures and heavy snowfalls during the winter months and a lack of adequate road nets prevent efficient support. Deferral of this project will vitally affect the defense of this area.

Providence, R. I., defense area, maintenance shops (Ordnance, Engineer, Signal), $292,000: Project is required to provide field maintenance facilities for equipment to be used by AA, GM, and other military units to be assigned to this area during fiscal year 1956 and early fiscal year 1957. There are no existing facilities and the need is being partially met for other than GM units by using existing facilities at Fort Devens, 60 miles away, requiring travel over congested road nets, through densely populated areas, which precludes their use on

a time-factor basis. Deferral of this project will seriously affect the proper defense of the area.

Land acquisition, $4,000: Acquisition of 2 acres of land is required to provide a site for a proposed field maintenance shop to support AA, GM, and other military units to be assigned to this area. No facilities exist and Government-owned land is not available. This will be a new site and the need is not being met. Deferral of this project will adversely affect the proper defense of this area.

Carswell Air Force Base, Tex., maintenance and storage building (AAA-Ordnance), $62,000: Project is required to provide facilities for third and fourth echelon maintenance and repair of guns and equipment. Hardstand required for minor equipment maintenance. These functions are now being performed under unsatisfactory conditions in open areas, resulting in delays due to inclement weather and lack of storage area for spare parts and tools. There are no existing facilities. Elimination of this project would be detrimental to the assigned AA mission, caused by delays in repairs and maintenance of essential equipment, which could seriously affect the proper defense of this area.

Maintenance shop (Ordnance, Nike, and AAA), $342,000—Ellsworth Air Force Base, S. Dak.: This project is required for field maintenance of the AAA Gun Battalion now at this station and one battalion scheduled to be located at this base during fiscal year 1956. No facilities are now available. Work is now being accomplished in one end of an Air Force hangar which is required for Air Force maintenance. Maintenance is performed on all weapons, vehicles, and instruments assigned to these units. Due to shared working facilities and lack of security offered, it is necessary for maintenance personnel to provide security guards over classified equipment and weapons. Elimination of this project will prevent achievement of the required standards of maintenance, which may affect the proper defense of this area.

Supply and Administration Building (Ordnance, Nike, and AAA), $55,000: This building is required for the administration and supply of ordnance maintenance activities at this installation. There are no existing facilities at this installation for administration and supply for ordnance maintenance activities. Currently the Air Force is furnishing temporary makeshift facilities which are not conducive to efficient operation. Deferral of this project will prevent achievement of the required standards of maintenance, which may have a serious impact on the proper defense of this area.

Maintenance shop (Nike, Ordnance), $244,000—Selfridge Air Force Base, Mich.: Project is required to provide shop facilities for ordnance maintenance and supply support for Nike GM battalions to be sited north of the Detroit area. The 3,200 square feet wing of the shop is required for quartermaster supply activities (2,000 square feet) and engineer R and U activities (1,200 square feet) in connection with Nike support activities. There are no existing facilities. The GM equipment to be used by the GM battalions to support Selfridge Air Force Base is now stored at the Fort Wayne Ordnance Shop (Detroit, Mich.), 25 to 50 miles away. Deferral of this project

will seriously interfere with the proper defense of the Detroit defense area, including Selfridge Air Force Base.

Maintenance shop (Nike, Ordnance), $243,000—Fort Sheridan, Ill., Chicago Defense Area: This shop is required to provide ordnance maintenance and supply support for Nike guided missile battalions located to the south, southwest, and southeast of the Chicago-Gary area. Distance of the Nike sites from Fort Sheridan varies from 50 to 75 miles away. This shop will be located in a rural area on land presently leased by the Government. Establishment of this shop in an area centrally located among Nike sites will permit the Nike units to be maintained in a state of readiness at all times. The need is presently met from the shop now located at Fort Sheridan; however, it is capable only of supporting 3 Nike battalions whereas there will be a greater total in the Chicago area. The 3,200 square feet wing on the shop building is required for Quartermaster supply activities (2,000 square feet) and engineer R and U activities (1,200 square feet) in connection with the Nike support activities.

CAMP HANFORD, WASH.

Maintenance shop (Signal), $127,000. Project is required to provide signal maintenance facilities for AA battalions and other military units located in the general area. Existing facilities consist of one 4,100-square foot building originally designed as a bakery, which does not contain sufficient area or equipment necessary for the increased workload required by AA and GM weapons. Present location is far from other signal activities and is not conducive to efficient operation due to lack of yard space and difficulty of access. This building will revert to other use when the proposed shop is constructed. Elimination of this project will result in continued inefficient use of present facility, which will reflect in the standard and quantity of work performed.

Maintenance shop (Nike), $328,000. Project is required to provide facilities for the performance of third and fourth echelon maintenance for equipment used by GM battalions in support of defense of Camp Hanford, Fairchild Air Force Base and Mountain Home Air Force Base. There are no existing shop facilities in this area. The need is being partially met by crowding Nike maintenance activities into already overloaded artillery shops and temporary frame (construction camp) buildings acquired from AEC. These buildings will be demolished. There is a lack of security and work is difficult to accomplish. Deferral of this project will continue this inefficient operation which may affect the defense of this critical area.

FAIRCHILD AIR FORCE BASE, CAMP HANFORD, WASH.

Maintenance shop (Nike), $236,000. Project is required to provide facilities necessary for the performance of third and fourth echelon maintenance for AAA battalion to be activated at Fairchild Air Force Base. No facilities exist at this base for this type of maintenance. Deferment of this project may delay activation of this battalion.

Addition to motor repair shop, $75,000. Project is required to provide additional shop space for facilities necessary for maintenance

support of AAA units in the Hanford defense area. Existing facilities consist of limited motor repair shop space and utilization of construction camp temporary buildings acquired from AEC. The mission support is seriously handicapped by the highly unsatisfactory working conditions, the lack of security, and reduced quality and quantity of work produced. Deferral of this project will continue the unsatisfactory working conditions, lack of security and may have an adverse effect on defense of this area.

FORT LEWIS, WASH.

Two acid-storage buildings, $23,000. Project is required to provide for storage and distribution of acid fuel for use in GM and for the storage of deteriorated acid prior to disposal, for all tactical units in the Seattle defense area. The buildings will be located on the east and west sides of Puget Sound, in order to facilitate disposal without overwater transportation. There are no existing facilities available and currently this acid is stored in open areas. Deletion of this project will continue this dangerous open storage condition.

FORT M'ARTHUR, CALIF.

Maintenance shop (Nike), $763,000. Project is required to provide facilities for third and fourth echelon maintenance for the GM support program in the Los Angeles defense area. Existing facilities consist of field expedients only and are not designed for efficient operation in performing GM maintenance. Deficiencies of existing facility are: No drainage for disassembly and tank-cleaning area; floor not level as required for testing; not dust free nor air conditioned; no ventilating system for painting and storage-battery area; electric power available does not meet the power requirements; floor area not large enough for contemplated increase in workload. For the above-listed reasons missiles are being shipped to other installations for repair. Deferral of this project will continue existing delays in missile repairs which could affect the proper defense of this area.

Two acid-storage buildings, $23,000. Project is required to provide for storage and distribution of acid fuel for use in GM and for the storage of deteriorated acid prior to disposal in support of Nike sites in the Los Angeles defense area. One building will be located at Fort MacArthur and one building at the Birmingham Hospital site. Presently acid for the Fort MacArthur area is stored in part of a building used for artillery ammunition storage at White Point Reservation, which does not meet safety requirements of the Ordnance Safety Manual. There are no storage facilities at the Birmingham site. Deferral of this project will continue the unsatisfactory storage conditions and may affect the proper defense of this area.

Motor repair shop (AAA), $73,000: Project is required to provide facilities for motor repair and maintenance in support of AA and other military units in the Los Angeles and Birmingham Hospital areas. There are no existing facilities, except one temporary type building which is scheduled for relocation, due to proposed extension of Victory Boulevard. This building is not large enough to serve present workload and anticipated increase when two AA battalions will

be stationed at the Birmingham site. Deferral of this project will result in inacceptable maintenance for the AAA defense program.

Signal repair shop (AAA), $26,000: Project is required to provide facilities for motor repair and maintenance in support of AA and other military units in the Los Angeles and Birmingham Hospital areas. There are no existing facilities, except one temporary type building which is scheduled for relocation, due to proposed extension of Victory Boulevard. This building is not large enough to serve present workload and anticipated increase when two AA battalions will be stationed at the Birmingham site. Deferred of this project will result in inacceptable maintenance for the AAA defense program.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Maintenance shop (Nike), $654,000: Project is required to provide third and fourth echelon maintenance to support GM units at Nike sites for defense of the San Francisco Bay area. There are no existing centralized facilities in this area. The need is being met by maintenance accomplished in various decentralized temporary facilities, resulting in a waste of time and money. Project will not require the removal of existing buildings or structures. Deferral of this project will result in delays and added cost for the maintenance being performed at scattered locations, and may affect the proper defense of this area.

Maintenance shop (Nike) (Travis Air Force Base), $208,000: Project is required to provide third and fourth echelon maintenance support to Nike and other military units located at Travis Air Force Base. There are no existing temporary or permanent facilities at this Air Force base. Presently all maintenance work required in support of battalions is being accomplished by use of mobile equipment vans at the site. Due to the distance involved it is not economically or tactically feasible to transport the maintenance work to the shop at the Presidio of San Francisco, 75 miles away. No existing buildings or structures will be removed. Deferral of this project will delay the proper accomplishment of GM maintenance and may affect the proper defense of this area.

Engineer Maintenance Shop (AAA), $568,000: Project is required to provide facilities for the performance of maintenance operations on approximately 645 pieces of engineer equipment required by the Presidio of San Francisco and its subposts. Also required for the support of AAA and other military units throughout the bay area. There are no existing facilities available in the area. Presently the need is being met by utilizing a corrugated iron structure erected in 1914, and an open concrete paved area in the rear. Less than 5,000 square feet is available in this building for inside work, the remaining space is utilized as a warehouse. No existing buildings or structures will be removed. Deferral of this project will hamper engineer maintenance operations in this area.

FORT BELVOIR, VA.

Guided Missile Field Maintenance Shop, $121,000: This project will provide field maintenance support for a guided missile battalion including repair and testing facilities for electronic assemblies and

ground guidance equipment. Temporary facilities have been established in part of the Ordnance field maintenance shop. This facility is not satisfactory because it does not provide the required floor space, does not provide security for maintenance of classified material, does not provide dust and moisture free areas for repairing sensitive equipment, and is required for ordnance maintenance. If this project is not approved the maintenance of guided missiles will be restricted because of the lack of adequate facilities to perform this important function. It is of paramount importance that key weapons be ready for defense when required.

Colonel SHULER. I would like to justify them as a group by placing in the record the general reasons as to why we are requesting these logistical support-type facilities for the Nike system in the continental United States.

These are logistical supporting facilities for our tactical sites throughout the continental United States.

These items start on page 275, and they go back as far as page 307, and we are asking a total amount of $8,506,000 for all of them added together.

They consist of maintenance shops for ordnance, engineer, and signal equipment, plus a very small amount of land acquisitions, specifically 2 acres each in Hartford, Conn., Bridgeport, Conn., and Providence, R. I., total of 6 acres.

We also have a guided-missile field maintenance shop in this list at Fort Belvoir. We have such things as acid-storage buildings used in connection with firing the Nikes.

I would like to give you a brief picture as to the overall concept of our maintenance problems for these widely separated Nike and gun sites throughout the United States. This is the reason why we need these intermediate maintenance shops between the depot-type maintenance, that is the heavy type, and what the men can do right at the Nike site.

Mr. FLOOD. Do I understand you are now justifying auxiliary operations at Nike sites? These are all identified directly with Nike operations?

Colonel SHULER. They are all identified with Nike or with antiaircraft gun operations, Mr. Flood, and they are not specifically at the sites but centrally located to take care of a number of sites which would need repairs which could not be done at the site and for which you would not have the time to go way back to a base depot.

Mr. FLOOD. But you are talking about Nike operations?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. I say that because I notice on page 276 you have a request for installation to cost one and a half million dollars-plus, at Mitchell Air Force Base, and there is a lot of talk about closing up the Mitchell Air Force Base. I gather this has nothing to do with that, whether or not there is talk. This is strictly a Nike operation?

Colonel SHULER. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. Whatever they do at Mitchell, if they do anything at all, it has nothing to do with this?

Colonel SHULER. That is right. We would not let them close off the part of the land we would put this structure on.

In the selection of these shops we carefully checked the location of the Nike and antiaircraft battalions and also we took a good look into the proposed sites of additional battalions.

Next we considered existing Reserve officer units, National Guard units, and certain active Army units. We considered the network of highways, railroads, tunnels, bridges and ferries, and density of population centers. We considered time and space factors in order to provide prompt support to these tactical units. Weather conditions also were taken into consideration, characteristics of the equipment to be maintained, availability of Federal, State, and city and commercial-type facilities in the area.

Then again we looked into security considerations, since a lot of this equipment is classified.

Last, the utilization of civilians to perform field maintenance was looked into. These field-maintenance facilities will repair the antiaircraft artillery, integrated fire-control systems, Nike guided missiles, and the command guidance systems which direct the missiles.

The unit at the firing sites will primarily make minor adjustments and swap chassis. The unservicable chassis and equipment will go back to these maintenance shops.

At the field maintenance shops we will repair the chassis, peak up the equipment to maximum performance and also make assembly changes.

We will also take care of vehicles, weapons of these battalions, take care of the complex radar and signal equipment, and also the engineer equipment.

We have tried to find locations which are centrally enough located to the maximum number of sites and still can be located on Government property so we do not have to buy more land.

Total square footage is based on the need to repair the equipment.

These maintenance shops are located to take care of a number of outpost locations of Nike and gun; in other words, instead of building a little shop at each site which we could not do and handle the job, we have tried to centralize as much as possible so as to build a shop that will handle the maximum number of them.

Frankly we are desperately in need of these. They should have been programed prior to this year. We have been trying to get by so far on a make-shift basis. This is a very high priority group of items.

I would like to state, as an example, I personally reviewed the study turned in by the Commanding General, First Army, on the various factors I have enumerated. It was one of the most exhaustive studies I have ever reviewed. He is dealing with the New York City-Long Island area, a very complex area on a space factor and time factor basis, and I can assure you that all of these items were gone into very carefully, sir, before he made his request.

Mr. FLOOD. I would like to indicate this again:

I notice every one of these items calls for fuel oil as the fuel potential for heating and other operations. That is a defense facility. Obviously there is no alternative heating requirement; there is no standby for coal, and there is no provision for coal changeover, or anything of the sort.

I would like to point out to you defense people, God forbid if the shooting starts, you will not be able to use oil for this kind of thing

anyplace in your Defense Department. You will not have enough oil to begin with since it will be utilized for other purposes, and then you will come running around trying to change over to coal to heat and run your operations because the minute the shooting starts you will see an Executive order come down which will stop the use of fuel oil anyplace in the United States for any ordinary heating purposes, even in your own installation, and you will all be yelling for coal.

If you do not plan some standby for coal, or put coal in for heating in these units in the first place so you will have a continued and readily available fuel for your purpose, you will be embarrassed at the time when you will most need it.

Colonel SHULER. Any questions on these items by members of the committee?

Mr. SIKES. No questions.

HOSPITALS AT ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE AND FORT MEADE

Mr. FLOOD. I have here a picture from last night's Washington Star which depicts the nearly half completed new hospital for the Andrews Air Force Base.

Yesterday we were talking about a little hospital for 300 people. Mr. Ford brought up the question as to whether or not the proposed hospital the Army wants to build at one of our best-known installations at Meade is to be a little hospital for a couple hundred people down there, and everybody assures us that that will do.

Since it is in the immediate area of Washington you read me a long list of a dozen names of various installations showing us that you are in a good position to take care of any unexpected increase at Meade of military or dependent personnel.

Here is the way to do a job.

The Air Force over at Andrews are going to build one, they are half through, over $5 million, much closer to the facilities of the Metropolitan District area, Veterans' Administration, Army, Navy, and everything else, they have available to Fort Meade in the area of X miles, and it is closer and more abundantly available for the Air Force at Andrews. Yet that does not deter the flyboys from really building one, Mr. Ford.

Colonel SHULER. May I say one thing? The Department of Defense has to approve any permanent hospital. In fact they have to approve anything in the program, but specifically they go very much in detail on hospitals. As you know, sir, the President himself finally approves permanent hospitals.

The Department of Defense approved this Air Force hospital and also our hospital. Both will be used in the same area of consideration.

Mr. FLOOD. I am not criticizing you. I am criticizing somebody, whoever is in the line of fire, whether it is the President, Defense Department, the Army, or you. I make the point again that why must it always be the Army that is low man on the totem pole. Why couldn't the $5 million hospital be at Fort Meade and the 300-bed hospital at Andrews Base?

It seems to me it is always the other way around. Whenever any cake will be pressed out it is the Air Force, and the Army always is on a

marginal operation—"300 people will do at Meade, and if we need more help we will take them up to the Andrews Air Force Base."

Does it ever work the other way? It was a coincidence we just happened to raise this thing, Mr. Ford raised this point yesterday, and obviously for the same concern I am expressing. I joined with him.

Yet the Army people, being good soldiers, you did your best to justify your orders and your instructions to show where under all the circumstances it was probably reasonable and acceptable.

Yet, while we are talking about it, the Washington Star was going to press at that time showing me a half-finished $5 million deal for Andrews Air Force Base, which is a baby on the line of posts and stations compared to Meade.

Obviously, you can say nothing about it because you have nothing to do with it. I repeat again, however, I would like to see the Army come out punching when that bell rings.

INCLUSION OF ALL REQUIREMENTS IN REQUEST

Mr. FORD. If I may turn to another matter, and it doesn't pertain to the justifications here before us now, but it did involve a matter which was in the committee report for fiscal 1956, page 23.

The report said:

> The review of the estimates for the program, operation of United States Army Reserve facilities, disclosed several items which appear to be within the scope of reasonable heavy construction programs, such as parking facilities, modification of facilities to provide classrooms and other construction items that should have been included at the time the facilities were built. The committee does not feel that items of this type should be placed in the operations appropriations and looks with disfavor on the practice of requesting construction funds in this manner. Therefore, the committee recommends that the amount of $1,570,000 within its program be denied.

As I recall, all or most of that justification a year ago pertained to certain parking facilities and maybe some other renovation up in an armory in Long Island. What was done with reference to that? Are you now including that program in this budget or in the regular military appropriation bill, or where is it?

Colonel SHULER. The construction of the National Guard and Reserve—and by National Guard I mean the 75 percent Federal contribution to the armory, and the Federal Government 100-percent contribution for other than armory construction for the guard—is termed "MCA, RF, Military Construction, Army, Reserve Forces," and it is a separate part of the main budget, but specifically for construction.

I believe you are referring, sir, to an appropriation other than that appropriation in which this particular request was made.

I would say, to the best of my knowledge, normally we always include the full requirements for armory facilities in the MCA, RF construction budget.

This must have been either an oversight or something which arose suddenly. I would say further they probably have asked for this in the sense of a minor, new construction item. The committee apparently feels it is over that classification in that it is more than minor, new construction.

As you know, certain minor, new construction is done with M. and O. funds, and the Army as a whole has certain limits on the size of such projects.

Mr. FORD. I think it was the sense of the committee from the justification presented last year that the work which was anticipated was somewhat more than minor construction, and that it should not have been in maintenance and operations but rather in construction.

I agree, as I recall the justifications, it was probably an oversight at the time the facilities were initially built, and it didn't seem appropriate to include this construction of this magnitude in the maintenance and operations part of the budget.

Would you prepare for the committee some report on what was done in this instance?

Colonel SHULER. Would you give us the number of the page, sir?

Mr. FORD. Page 23 of the Department of Defense Appropriation, fiscal 1956 committee report.

Mr. MILLER. Off the record.

(Discussion held off the record.)

(The information requested is as follows:)

The committee denied $1,570,000 of the fiscal year 1956 funds requested in budget program 2600, "Maintenance and operations, Army." Accordingly, no fiscal year 1956 funds were programed for this purpose and none were included in the fiscal year 1957 budget under the "Maintenance and operations, Army" appropriation. Future year appropriation requests will include such projects under the appropriation "Military construction, Army Reserve Forces" where appropriate and within construction priorities.

Mr. FLOOD. Take up the next item.

OVERSEAS AREAS

ALASKAN FACILITIES

Colonel SHULER. We now come to the overseas portion, page 308 is the first area, Alaska.

LADD AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

The first two items are on page 309 for Ladd Air Force Base, where the Army has the mission of ground and antiaircraft security for the Air Force at this base. We are asking for two items—one, an enlisted men's barracks, and the other, an Army aviation hangar on the base proper.

The rule is that we budget for and furnish our own facilities where they are for other than joint use purposes, so we are requesting these two items to carry out our mission.

Enlisted men's barracks—$931,000: Project is required to reduce the housing deficiency for 2,650 enlisted men assigned to this installation. At present, there are 2,500 existing permanent spaces, leaving a deficiency of 150 spaces. Present strength is considerably higher than approved permanent strength. The additional enlisted men are living in temporary quonset and jamesway huts, overcrowded permanent barracks, and existing noncommissioned officers' quarters. The noncommissioned officers are living in rented quarters off-base. Deferral of this project will adversely affect the morale of the enlisted men by compelling them to continue living in temporary huts and overcrowded barracks.

Army aviation hangar and facilities—$757,000: Project is required to provide maintenance, heated storage, administration, and supply facilities for one H13E helicopter, one L–120 and five L–19

planes. Existing facilities consist of one 3,106-square-foot canvas covered hangar on loan from Arctic training center which is too small, four 512-square-foot jamesway huts and a 1,200-square-foot temporary wood frame building. All are impossible to heat and maintain, during −50° winter temperature, present a serious fire hazard and do not have sanitary facilities. The 1,200-square-foot building will be demolished when this project is approved. Deferral of this project will continue the present difficult maintenance operations.

I would point out that it gets down as low as 50 degrees below zero in this area. The Army aviation hangar and facilities presently utilized are substandard. The present needs are being met by utilization of a canvas-covered hangar, and four jamesway huts, and a temporary wood-framed building. None of these were designed as an Army aviation facility. In fact, the canvas hangar is on loan from the Arctic training center and must be returned. It is too small and difficult to keep warm.

Mr. MILLER. Is that all Army aircraft using that facility?

Colonel SHULER. Only for use by Army aircraft. Actually, a helicopter, five L–19's and one L–20 Army plane.

Mr. FLOOD. At the Ladd Air Force Base, I am curious to know—this is not an Army installation?

Colonel SHULER. No, an Air Force Base.

Mr. FLOOD. You are doing ack-ack chiefly?

Colonel SHULER. And ground defense.

Mr. FLOOD. Ground security?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. And general ack-ack for the air people. What would be the mission of the Army air arm for ack-ack defense and ground security?

Colonel SHULER. This, Mr. Flood, is strictly a matter of getting in and out rapidly and around Alaska as far as the Army personnel is concerned, and it consists of only 1 helicopter and 6 light planes.

Mr. FLOOD. Then actually it is as much to facilitate transportation as anything else?

Colonel SHULER. That is right. It is part of our transportation up there as far as the Army personnel is concerned.

Mr. FLOOD. Alaska being Alaska I am for it. I would like a paragraph or two to show that to defend the Army air arm from some sniping somebody would pump on that. I want to make it clear we are not trying to fight a war with the Army air arm up there but it is for our own immediate communications, liaison, and transport purposes.

Colonel SHULER. That is right.

FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA

Fort Richardson, page 312, is the next station. There is one item requested, a POL terminal storage facility, 250,000 barrels, at a cost of $2,333,000. This requirement is to provide for a portion of an existing overall deficiency in strategic and operating reserves in the Alaskan area. The remaining deficiency is being provided by the POL project in this program at Whittier. The Army is responsible for POL depot support for both Army and Air Force in this area. Current objectives based on both emergency requirements and operating necessities make construction of this additional tankage of primary

importance. These facilities will substantially supplement present underground reserves in this area which are now below acceptable levels.

If you will please turn to page 313, the Army has the mission for all storage for the Army and Air Force of Mogas diesel fuel, jet fuel, and aviation gas.

As far as the needs south of the Alaskan Range are concerned, we have two main areas of storage. One is at Fort Richardson, where we are asking for an additional increment in the total POL storage requirement, and the second is at the port of Whittier where we also have a request which finishes the requirement at that particular location.

Mr. FLOOD. Of course, this is all underground tankage and piping.

Colonel SHULER. That is right.

Mr. MILLER. Can you store for the Air Force as well as for yourselves?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir; we have that mission.

The companion project at the port of Whittier is on page 315, POL terminal storage, $2,711,000. This requirement is to provide for a portion of an existing overall deficiency in strategic and operating reserves in the Alaskan area. The remaining deficiency is being provided by the POL project in this program at Fort Richardson. The Army is responsible for POL depot support for both Army and Air Force in this area. Current objectives based on both emergency requirements and operating necessities make construction of this additional tankage of primary importance. These facilities will substantially supplement present underground reserves in this area which are now below acceptable levels.

You can see by the table on that page that this requirement added to the present storage capacity we have makes up the full requirement at this location.

Mr. FLOOD. I thought under this new distribution of logistics that the Navy people would handle oil, or is that just purchase or procurement?

Colonel SHULER. Just procurement.

Mr. FLOOD. There are places in the field such as this where the Army handles the storage and light activities on logistics, so this is for procurement.

Colonel SHULER. That is right.

The other item is a range and training facility at this station, which is nothing more than a gun training range with facilities to allow us to keep our personnel properly qualified in small-arms firing.

Range and training facilities, $138,000: Project is required to provide gun range training facilities for the weapons qualification of personnel. One 20-position known distance range is required for 774 enlisted men using 180 carbines and 625 M–1 rifles. One 5-position pistol range for 60 personnel assigned 45-caliber pistols. One 1,000-inch range for 21 light machineguns. At present, there are no range facilities. The previously utilized field expedient was abandoned in 1954 as it was located within the permanent ammunition storage area danger zone. Deferral of this project will prevent weapons qualification and training of personnel.

Mr. FLOOD. Do you still carry those dismounted howitzers on your hips, the 45's?

There are no wheels that come with them, you just carry them. What in the world you want with those cannons, I don't know.

Mr. MILLER. A smaller weapon has been developed, a 38-caliber, I believe, they showed us here last year?

OPENING OF PORT WHITTIER, ALASKA, TO COMMERCIAL USE

Mr. FORD. Last year in the military construction appropriation bill there was a statement in the report with reference to Port Whittier, Alaska. Could you bring us up to date on that situation?

Colonel SHULER. You mean as regards whether or not the port should be open to civilian stevedores?

Mr. MILLER. Civilian ships, too, I believe.

Mr. FORD. Off the record.

(Discussion held off the record.)

Mr. FORD. Why don't you put something in the record in response to my question?

Colonel SHULER. At the request of this committee, Mr. Ford, the Department of the Army replied by letter to Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, which letter was signed by Acting Secretary of the Army at that time, Charles C. Finucane.

I will give the committee a copy of that letter now so it can be placed in the record.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

DECEMBER 6, 1955.

Hon. CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to House Report No. 1116, 84th Congress, recommending that the port of Whittier Alaska, be opened to commercial use and, if the Army does not concur, the reasons therefor.

Whittier is primarily a military port and is 1 of the 2 all-weather rail-served ports strategically required in Alaska. It is not desirable to open it to general commercial cargo. The useable land in the area is limited and available facilities are utilized to capacity in the handling of military cargoes. Expansion of the limited civilian accommodations is impractical. The only access to Whittier by land is via a long single track railroad tunnel through the mountains. Portage 12 miles away is the nearest civilian community and Anchorage is 62 miles distant. The Department of the Army permits the port to be used for commercial sea-train operations but such traffic does not require stevedore labor.

Whittier is the main port of entry for military cargo in Alaska and tactical plans call for a strong defense of the area. In addition to acting as stevedore labor, the military forces are required for defensive operations in the event of an emergency. Therefore much of the military costs would continue even though the port were opened to civilian use. Further that force guarantees year-round availability to dependable manpower and precludes the possibility of stoppage of vital work.

It is further observed that the opening of Whittier to general civilian use could be expected to have a serious effect on the economy of Seward from the diversion of cargo and labor which would result. As a result its port facilities would be curtailed and the availability of Seward would be jeopardized as the additional all-weather port intended for use for military supplies.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES C. FINUCANE,
Acting Secretary of the Army.

Mr. FLOOD. Take up the next item.

WILDWOOD STATION

Colonel SHULER. The next item is at Wildwood Station, page 318.

General purpose warehouse, $352,000: Project is required to provide storage facilities (including small administrative space) for the support of various military and technical service units assigned to this installation. Climatic conditions and isolation require storage area above the normal for similar Zone of Interior stations. Additional storage area is required to prevent a shortage of food and supplies and insure that sufficient supplies are available during the winter and prior to the spring thaw period when transportation on Alaskan roads is greatly reduced, resulting in limited shipments of food and supplies. The period of reduced weight limits on roads to this installation is from April 1 to May 15 or 6 weeks. Part of the existing facilities consists of temporary storage in unheated quonset huts and outside storage under canvas cover. Unusual deterioration of supplies results due to extreme weather conditions and lack of heat. There is one permanent existing warehouse, 5,772 square feet which has only enough space for normal troop issue ration supplies. Deferral of this project will continue loss of food and supplies due to lack of heated storage facilities.

WILDWOOD STATION, KENAI

Colonel SHULER. This is a classified mission at this station.

(Discussion held off the record.)

Colonel SHULER. This is one item, a general purpose warehouse $352,000 which we sorely need at this station. The storage requirements involve Quartermaster, Ordnance, Signal, Medical, Engineer, Transportation, Chemical, cold storage, salvage and surplus, post property, and also it serves as a receiving and issuing office.

It must be designed for seismic conditions, that is for earthquakes, since it is on a fault line.

We have a condition here where we must store up for the bad parts of the year because we are unable to transport perishables into the station at all times.

Mr. FLOOD. In view of the topography and geography and strategic problems peculiar to the location of this spot, why don't you put a warehouse like that underground in view of all the problems you can detail for the next 5 minutes? Why wouldn't that be better underground?

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Flood, there are two answers I would give to that. I am not able to state that there is no rock here, but I will wager there is not from my knowledge of the Aleutians and the Alaska area. It is mostly muskeg, and I would think it would be extremely difficult to put a structure underground, although it could be done.

The other thing is that this is fairly isolated. This is a sort of "out in the sticks" location. I personally would not feel in this particular case, although I certainly agree to putting certain things underground, that it would be called for at this location.

Mr. MILLER. Is this supplied by water?

Colonel SHULER. Mostly by overland truck. Seventy-eight miles from Fort Richardson on overland trucks.

Mr. FLOOD. Off the record.

(Discussion held off the record.)

Okinawa Facilities

FORT BUCKNER

Colonel Shuler. The next area is on Okinawa. If you will please turn to page 320, the list of items you see on page 320 and extended on page 321. I would like to break them down into three categories. The first 4 items on page 320 for dredging White Beach; POL facilities; veterinary and preventive medicine building, and maintenance shop and motor pool facilities are the only items we are requesting against the normal master plan for Okinawa.

Dredging, White Beach pier, $100,000: Dredging is required to provide a channel on the east coast of Okinawa in the vicinity of White Beach pier and Chimu-Wan. White Beach pier is an alternate for unloading P–2 vessels (585-ton personnel carrier) when winds preclude docking at Naha Harbor. Chimu-Wan is the POL unloading point for the island and is also the tentative location selected for berthing the power barge *Impedance* which will be tied into the islandwide transmission system to provide auxiliary power pending completion of the powerplant. There are no existing facilities for this operation. Deferral of this project will delay initiation of the above-mentioned operations.

POL storage facilities (MSA), $158,000: Project is required to provide facilities for open storage, administration, and inflammable storage at the Machinato service area to complement POL facilities such as storage tanks, pipelines, and so forth, previously constructed. Open storage hardstand required for bulk packaged POL items. The inflammable storage building is required for small packaged items such as grease, lubricants, alcohol, and so forth. Administration building is required for office operation of receipt and issue records covering all items. Existing facilities consist of quonset huts which must be demolished or moved to provide an area for permanent construction of fiscal year 1956 projects. Elimination of this project will prohibit proper utilization of POL facilities.

Veterinary and preventive medicine building, $52,000: Project is required to provide facilities for veterinary and preventive medicine activities of Rycom. The unit is presently housed in interim facilities at the temporary hospital. This activity is not a hospital function and space has not been included in the new hospital. This activity measures the extent of the mosquito, fly, and rodent potential. It also gages the success of the insect and rodent control activities. In addition, the special environment sanitation survey team conducts inspections of all messhalls, snack bars, and other catering establishments as well as making sanitary surveys of beaches, housing areas, and troop areas. The portion of the facility required for preventive medicine includes laboratory and administrative facilities. The portion of the building pertaining to veterinary office and clinic is required for all sanitary inspections and the care and treatment of public animals and K–9 dog platoon consisting of approximately 60 dogs.

Maintenance shop and motor pool facilities, $230,000: Project is required to provide a maintenance shop and motor pool facilities for Rycom Central Exchange. This facility will be located in the Machinato Service Area adjacent to other PX warehouses now under

contract and other planned PX facilities. This motor pool will provide service and maintain approximately 200 pieces of mobile equipment. Parking area will require 133,200 square feet of hardstand and 52,800 square feet of operational hardstand around the maintenance-shop building for a total requirement of 186,000 square feet. Interim facilities are now located at Tengan area and consist of 1 quonset 980 square feet, 1 Butler building 8,000 square feet, 1 prefab structure 3,840 square feet and 1 shed structure 8,000 square feet for a total of 20,820 square feet. Existing facilities will be dismantled and all usable material will be returned to stock and land returned to the native economy.

All of the rest of the items are broken down into two categories.

For the record, I can state that one group is for a special storage-facility complex; the other one is called special ammunition storage-facility complex. The reason for these two complexes is secret.

(Discussion off the record.)

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

Mr. FLOOD. I do not want to get involved with the State Departmen's problems of treaty rights, United Nations, trusteeships, and anything else; but, for our purposes, are we to consider these requests for funds are for permanent installations as distinguished from other categories of installations?

Colonel SHULER. In answer to your question, these are necessarily permanent. Since we have terrific typhoon wind and earthquake conditions on Okinawa, whether we wanted to make them that way or not, they would be essentially permanent construction.

In specific answer to your question, the best I can say is that we are on Okinawa to stay, as far as we can see in the future. I believe last year we furnished a document before Mr. Mahon's full committee in answer to a similar question on Okinawa. I have that same document with me and can furnish it again, if you wish.

Mr. FLOOD. That is not necessary. I am speaking now not about the political problems, just the construction problems; but these are the category, type, and nature of things where not only for political reasons, but weather reasons, you need permanent construction?

Colonel SHULER. That is correct. As agreed to yesterday with Mr. Riley, we intend to include in the testimony all of the justifications that appear at the bottom of each page 68c. I would be pleased to add to that justification on any item the committee wishes to ask questions.

VETERINARY AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE BUILDING

The reason for the veterinary and preventive medicine building is because we use dogs extensively for guarding over there and also, because of the conditions, we have to keep good control of the cleanliness of the messhalls and other areas.

Mr. FORD. May we see a chart showing where these new facilities will be constructed in relationship to the present facilities?

Colonel SHULER. I will ask Colonel Gould to put a chart on the wall and point these out to you. Colonel Gould was stationed on Okinawa before he came to his present tour of duty here and is quite familiar with the setup over there.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. FORD. Will the appropriations requested in this presentation cover the entire project?

Colonel SHULER. As far as these two storage areas go, you mean?

Mr. FORD. Yes.

Colonel SHULER. As far as I know; yes, sir. This is the requirement of the Command for these two storage areas.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII FACILITIES

The next area is in Hawaii, on page 366, at three locations—Aliamanu Crater, Helemano, and Schofield Barracks.

ALIAMANU, T. H.

Our problem at Aliamanu Crater is that this particular location was selected a number of years ago as our ammunition-storage area for the defense of the island. We tunneled back into the inside walls of this old extinct crater and placed our ammunition back in those tunnels. We presently control property only up to the lip of the crater and now there is a real-estate development coming up on the outer slope of the crater. In fact, it is getting very close to being over the storage tunnels for the ammunition.

We do not feel we can approve the expense of moving all of this ammunition to other locations, because we would have to retunnel; in fact, we could not find a similar location on the island of Oahu. So what we are requesting is authorization and permission to expend funds against that authorization of $143,000 for a safety zone at the outside lip of the crater to preclude any further real-estate development. The acreage requested is 153 total acres.

Grazing lands and potential residential subdivisions proposed for acquisition is required to provide a 900-foot safety zone in an active ammunition-storage area located at Aliamanu Crater, an extinct volcano. Ammunition-storage tunnels constructed from the inside rim of the crater extend to points near the present reservation boundary. A civilian-housing development has been completed on the outer slope of the crater and new future housing is planned. Should this materialize in the near future, use of the tunnels for ammunition storage may be jeopardized due to danger to civilians from possible accidental explosions. The area is now being leased at an estimated annual rental of $8,825. There is no Government-owned land available. Public opposition is not expected, but owners may resist this acquisition. Deferral of this project will reduce available tunnel-storage facilities.

Mr. FORD. Will that be fenced off?

Colonel SHULER. We will fence it off and prohibit any buildup on the land once we have acquired it.

Mr. FORD. Will that be totally adequate for the purpose for the foreseeable future?

Colonel SHULER. Yes. We are storing now back to the ends of the tunnels and this would correct the situation completely. In fact, we sent a special team out there from the Ordnance Corps to make a complete survey, to see if there was not some other way to handle the situation, and this was the recommendation of the survey team

as the most economical and most feasible way to handle the present problem.

HELEMANO, T. H.

The next station is Helemano, which is a radio-receiving station in the Army Command and Administrative Network. It is somewhat of an isolated installation, in that it is 24.5 miles from Honolulu and a good distance from Schofield Barracks, so that there is really nothing around it but pineapple fields.

We are asking for three items—land acquisition of 6.11 acres; an item for roads, parking, curbs, and storm drain; and an enlisted men's service club and library.

Land acquisition, $9,000: Acquisition of 6.11 acres of this wasteland between the reservation boundary and the edge of a gulch and relocation of one antenna field to a different location within the reservation will provide a site of approximately 15 acres for future construction. It is planned to locate 72 noncommissioned officers quarters, 22 officers quarters, a bachelor officers quarters, and community facilities in 1 area to reduce the cost of constructing connecting roads and utilities, reduce the length of the perimeter fence and improve security. A small portion of the 6 acres is being brought into pineapple cultivation. Government-owned land is not available contiguous with the installation. There is no lease. No public opposition is expected,

Roads and parking, $42,000: The roads, parking, curbs, and the enlisted men's service club and library we feel are adequately justified on the 68C, pages 371 and 372. Project is required to provide parking facilities for visitors' vehicles and for personnel assigned to this station. The number of vehicles at this isolated station is higher than other station as there is no public transportation available. Daily averages of vehicles is 130 and parking area exists for only 25 cars. Drainage is required due to the heavy rainfall in this area which averages 60 to 80 inches per year with the greatest concentration occurring during the months between November and April. Deferral of this project will continue the present unsatisfactory parking conditions.

Enlisted men's service club and library, $85,000: Project is required to provide recreational facilities for approximately 335 enlisted men assigned to this installation. Schofield Barracks is 5 miles distant and not capable of providing recreation for this additional requirement. Waiawa facilities are limited and crowded. Honolulu is 25 miles distant, with no public transportation. There are no existing community or recreational facilities available at this installation. Currently motion pictures are shown in an old temporary warehouse which constitutes the only form of amusement available. Deferral of this project will continue unsatisfactory recreational facilities for 335 enlisted men.

Mr. MILLER. $85,000 to provide facilities for about 335 men; is that right?

Colonel SHULER. That is approximately correct, except the present strength is over 600. However, this is figured on the permanent strength.

I would point out that this is a 24-hour mission there. These people are pretty much confined to this location and we would like to give them this for recreational purposes.

Also, we have a construction cost index of about 1.5 in Hawaii, as against the cost in the United States. So all of those factors we feel explain the cost of $85,000 versus the number of men involved.

Mr. MILLER. These men are on duty for long periods of time without a chance to go to Honolulu or leave the post for recreation?

Colonel SHULER. That is correct. It is quite a confined activity. I speak not from reading, but from experience; having been stationed there for 3 years, I am quite familiar with this activity.

Mr. MILLER. And you think this is a justifiable expense?

Colonel SHULER. I certainly do. They have nothing there now to take up what time they have to indulge in recreation. I feel this will be a great lift for them.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, T. H.

The last station on Oahu is Schofield Barracks. Here we are requesting two items—a land acquisition item of 46 acres for antiaircraft training out on the coastline, of very rugged, rocky, and steep terrain, and 96 family quarters.

Land acquisition for training, $17,000: The rugged seacoast land proposed for acquisition is located between the Kaena Point Military Reservation and the Pacific Ocean. The land easement is required for an access road and a utility right-of-way. Kaena Point is utilized as a training area for antiaircraft and high velocity weapons. Acquisition of this land will permit firing of weapons seaward from the training area. Efforts to acquire permission to fire over this property have been unsuccessful. Kaena Point is considered the most advantageous site on Oahu for firing of antiaircraft and artillery weapons. The Army has no holdings on Oahu suitable for this purpose. No lease is involved and no public opposition is expected to the purchase of this land.

The 96 family quarters, officers, $2,651,000, includes (1) 135 units for civilians; (2) 1,326 units of Capehart housing approved but not yet under construction; and (3) 8 inadequate Government quarters, occupied on a voluntary basis.

This project will provide part of the family quarters deficiency at this station. The deficiency will still be 1,513 units after the proposed 1,326 Capehart houses are constructed. Available housing in the Schofield area remains so critical that rent control by the municipal government is still in effect.

I mentioned before that we had only two requests for family quarters in this present bill, our main effort being to use Capehart Act housing. The reason for the request of 96 family quarters at Schofield Barracks is the 1.5 cost index and our fear that we will not be able to build Capehart housing there because of the high cost. The limitations of the Capehart Act are such that we do feel we may not meet the cost requirements at this location.

Mr. MILLER. Are these quarters to be built on federally owned land?

Colonel SHULER. This is at Schofield Barracks proper, on the post. We have a division stationed there now.

Mr. FORD. I notice on page 375 it indicates you intend to have 1,326 Capehart houses.

Colonel SHULER. We are trying to build that many Capehart houses there. My statement was intended to explain that because of our fear we will not be able to promote and accomplish the Capehart project, we would like to have this number of MCA houses. If we did get Capehart houses, these would merely supplement the Capehart houses toward reducing our total deficit at the station. I think you can see from the price tags on page 375 that those houses are considerably higher priced than the same houses in the United States, where we run from an allowed cost of $12,000 to the 5-foot line for noncoms, up to $20,000 to the 5-foot line for generals.

Mr. FORD. Do you have any leeway under the Senate imposed restriction in Hawaii on the dollar limitation?

Colonel SHULER. I do not believe I understood the question.

Mr. FORD. Did not the Senate impose some dollar cost limitation?

Colonel SHULER. No, sir. There is no limitation on family housing, other than that contained in the specific laws that deal with family housing itself. Public Law 626 of the 80th Congress is the basic family housing law which sets forth specific space limitations, unless succeeding laws specifically change the space limitations. Cost limitations are set yearly in appropriation acts. Incidentally, last year, I believe, the money limitations were set in Public Law 157, 84th Congress—$12,000 to the 5-foot line for noncoms, $14,000 for lieutenants and captains, and on up to $20,000 for generals to the 5-foot line.

Mr. MILLER. But that does not apply outside of the continental United States? I gather from what you say here that these buildings are costing more than that limitation.

Colonel SHULER. That is correct; the overseas limitations are higher than for the continental United States. They are in the same laws, however.

Mr. MILLER. And the continental United States limit does not apply to the area in question?

Colonel SHULER. That is correct.

CARIBBEAN AREA FACILITIES

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

The next area is on page 376, in the Caribbean. This request is all one complex. It is all part of the Armed Services-Panama Canal joint usage disposal project for the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

The Department of Defense is to contribute $1,060,000, which is the sum total of all of these requests, and the Canal Zone Government will handle the remainder of the cost. This is a project to correct pollution of the Panama Canal, which is now receiving, in many cases, raw sewage. Each one of these projects is either at an Army post, an airbase, or naval installation.

The Army has been designated as the executive agent to request the $1,060,000 and to handle the construction.

I would be glad to answer any questions on any of these items. They are all about the same type of item. For instance, on page 380 is an example at Fort Amador. This portion of the project is required to eliminate excessive pollution of canal waters and an existing public-

health hazard to communities in the Pacific terminal area of the canal. Presently raw sewage effluent is discharged, untreated, at several points below the locked area of the canal waters. A tidal range of 22 feet and constant ebb and flow causes this sewage to be spread over wide areas and permits decomposition along a highly populated shore area. I give that as an example. All of the rest of the items are quite similar.

WHEELUS AIR FORCE BASE, TRIPOLI, NORTH AFRICA

Mr. FLOOD. Talking about that pollution problem—it may be the Air Force; I just cannot pick out the panel; but since the Army engineers have done and may still do the most of the construction, I have in mind a very serious contamination of the beach off of the Wheelus Air Force Base in Tripoli, North Africa, which deprives the personnel of the only available swimming and recreation area for 1,000 miles, since they do not have adequate swimming pools and, for some reason, the Defense Department and the Congress won't give them adequate swimming pools which, to me, is ridiculous. I have been there, and they need them all year around.

I went down to the beach with those people and they showed me this beach area and there are weeks at a time when the whole beach area is contaminated from sewage, and it is Wheelus Camp sewage.

Is that an Army Engineer construction problem? You built the base; are you still responsible for contruction work in there; if so; what about it?

Colonel SHULER. The Army is responsible for about 80 percent of the Air Force construction, but not for their requirements. The Air Force is responsible for presenting the Air Force requirements to Congress and getting Congress to approve them, and then the Corps of Engineers usually does the work. Incidentally, we had an Army project last year at Fort Lewis for this same purpose, where they had been contaminating the water areas down on the ocean front. That project was requested for the very purpose of alleviating that condition.

Mr. FLOOD. While it is important any place to stop contaminating the water, it is doubly important at Wheelus because of the terrific morale problem, because of the fact it is certainly a hardship base and you can take a hop, skip, and a jump out of the town limits of Tripoli and you are out in the desert. There is just no recreation; there is nothing any place except a few seats they may get in an aircraft across to Europe once a year, or space on the transports running up and down the Mediterranean. And every dollar available and every concern should be given by everybody to solving the stupid problem of contamination of the beach area at Tripoli.

Colonel SHULER. That would be the mechanics, first getting an appropriation.

Mr. FLOOD. And you would do the work if they asked for it?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1956.

AFTERNOON SESSION

INTERMEDIATE RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE FACILITIES, REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALA.

Mr. FLOOD. You may proceed.

Colonel SHULER. I would like to take up with your permission at this time the item that we deferred in the morning session, since I now have Mr. Van Kuren here from the Ordnance Corps to assist me in testifying on this item.

(NOTE.—See p. 138 for previous testimony.)

Colonel SHULER. This item is one of the most important items in our program. It is a proposal in the amount of $25 million for the support of the intermediate range ballistic missile. This includes technical and supporting facilities, principally at the Redstone Arsenal in Alabama, required for the development and testing of the Jupiter missile.

Construction will include expansion of existing technical laboratories, shops, test stands and instrumentation necessary for the development of the new airframe propulsion systems, guidance systems, and other electronic gear essential to a new complex and urgent weapon.

(Discussion off the record.)

We will be glad to answer any questions at this time on the program. I have Mr. Van Kuren here, who is working closely with it, and with General Maderas at Redstone Arsenal.

Mr. FLOOD. Why not have Mr. Van Kuren give us something in narrative style to begin with. We would like to hear something about it.

Mr. VAN KUREN. We started with a nucleus of the guided-missile development division of Redstone Arsenal with approximately 1,200 people which were placed under General Maderas' control, and turned over to the ballistic agency a technical area of the arsenal which contains some buildings, one of which was a research and development engineering building which was nearing completion which was actually required for the arsenal mission itself, but because of the urgency we turned it over to the new program.

We already had in existence some new technical buildings which had been built since the arsenal was reactiviated in 1949. Some of this work has been done in former manufacturing buildings utilized by the Chemical Corps when this particular area was part of the Huntsville Arsenal during World War II.

These facilities have been already overloaded prior to the advent of the Jupiter program, and our proposal with this project in the 1957 bill is to expand some of those buildings, enlarge them.

For instance, we need additional computer space added to our computer laboratory; we need such things as expansion of test stands, the component test stands, the motor test stands, and the engineering space that supports those activities.

There is need for additional space for working on the structure of the missile itself, the airframe, and the structural frame that holds all the components.

As Colonel Shuler told you, I spent a great deal of my time at the Redstone Arsenal at General Maderas' headquarters and I have been very much impressed with the speed at which that program has been moving along and the effort everyone is making.

Mr. FLOOD. Are these additions necessary and essential to expedite the program, or is this going to be a long-drawn-out thing that we can take care of bit by bit? Are you in a hurry? Will these facilities expedite what you have in mind?

Mr. VAN KUREN. They definitely will. In each case it is a case of adding more activity to an existing building, or putting into it an item which is larger. The very size of this makes it impossible to handle it in the present facilities. As far as its being a drawn-out process as compared to the immediate need, we are having considerable discussion right now with the Corps of Engineers to expedite the completion of these things as soon as possible after they have been authorized, because the date that it phases into our technical program is just a little earlier in many cases than the capability of the engineers to complete.

Mr. FLOOD. Do you actually have in your own mind, and for your own program, a target date when you expect this missile to be in the hands of the troops?

Mr. VAN KUREN. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. FLOOD. The Redstone operation is being dedicated to the completion of this missile Jupiter?

Mr. VAN KUREN. A very substantial portion of the entire Redstone Arsenal is devoted to this purpose; yes.

Mr. FORD. How long will it take you to expend the money that is included in this to complete the projects which are envisaged?

Colonel SHULER. Obligated or expended, Mr. Ford?

Mr. FORD. Both.

Colonel SHULER. These projects are essentially now already under design except for a few items on which we have not gotten final criteria, but which will be under design shortly. We are on an expedited design schedule. We feel that we will be able to obligate these funds in the fiscal year 1957 without any difficulty and get the contracts started. From then on, as you know, it takes some time to pay off the contractor as he furnishes the contracting officer completed work. Some of these we can get done in 6 months; others will probably take three-quarters of a year to a year.

Mr. MILLER. After you have made the award?

Colonel SHULER. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. I get the impression that these are very functional buildings. These are not fancy doodads, these are functional, productive facilities; are they not?

Colonel SHULER. That is right. They are complex engineering facilities that are going to be difficult to design. The designers have to have the criteria furnished by the using agency. It has to be firm criteria so that it does not change all the time as they go along on design. They have to have this in order to arrive at a fair bid.

Mr. FLOOD. And we have reason to believe when this is finished that similar construction there, and at other places, will be much cheaper because of the experience that you are getting?

Colonel SHULER. It probably will. This is the first request for this program. I want the committee to understand that. There will probably be another similar sized request next year.

Mr. FLOOD. You are practically in the area of research and development on these buildings as well as the missile?

Colonel SHULER. Yes. We are having to feel our way as we go along.

Mr. MILLER. Do I understand that the complexity is a question of design so that it will meet the requirements of the various sizes and shapes of equipment that is to be put in there but that the actual construction, once it is designed, is just normal building construction?

Colonel SHULER. That is essentially true. Once the design is fixed, the construction will not give anybody too much difficulty.

Mr. MILLER. It is the planning rather than the building that takes the time?

Colonel SHULER. Yes. A great number of scientists and high level technicians are doing the thinking on this thing and arriving at the end product; that is, the criteria that you furnish to an engineering designer to design this building so that you can advertise it for contract. That is where the difficulty is going to be.

Mr. MILLER. The material and the construction of the building will be more or less of a standard type?

Colonel SHULER. Largely so.

Mr. VAN KUREN. The principal complexity in that will be special ducts and power lines, and so on, and special characteristics.

Mr. FLOOD. Why should not all of these things be underground? Why are we going to this great expense to develop installations of this sort for such a program and have them above ground and vulnerable to an unnecessary degree?

Colonel SHULER. We did consider, as a matter of fact, that very question. On account of the time involved, and the urgency of getting these things on the production line, we felt we should proceed with above-ground structures. I would not worry too much about the additional cost, but it does take a lot more time and it delays the program considerably having to do that type of construction.

Mr. FLOOD. At this point in the record, or any point you feel proper to put it in the record, I wish that you would put in a memorandum of whatever length is necessary to present the position of the thinking of the military engineers generally, worldwide, and I would like statistics and examples, so far as you have them, or can get them, of other nations, allied and nonallied, on construction from now on in of military facilities of various types and kinds—hospitals, airbases, munitions depots, storage depots, production facilities, and munitions and equipment. In other words, I would like the worldwide thinking of military engineers on how far are we going to go in view of what we may encounter in warfare in X years on the construction of facilities of different types and kinds. I do not mean to put a gasoline tank underground. What else would you put underground, hospitals? Howitzer factories? Aircraft production? Facilities for the manufacture and production of missiles of various types and kinds? What is the thinking worldwide, and in view of the worldwide thinking, what is the thinking for the continental United States?

Colonel SHULER. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. FLOOD. In that case, forget about the memoranda.

Colonel SHULER. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. FLOOD. In our discussion off the record on this matter, you have indicated that you will bring to the attention of your superiors this request for information and some time in the near future this committee will expect a more detailed report and memorandum from the Army to the Army panel on this matter.

ABILITY TO OBLIGATE FUNDS

Mr. FORD. Is this $25 million the amount which you feel you can wisely and properly obligate in fiscal 1957?

Mr. VAN KUREN. Definitely so, sir.

Mr. FORD. You don't need any more?

Colonel SHULER. That is a difficult question for me to answer, Mr. Ford. I would say that we take the stand that we can profitably obligate the $25 million. I would not want to state we could not obligate more, but I do not feel we should at this point say we can because I think this should be sufficient for this year's increment of obligation.

Mr. FORD. I got the impression from an earlier response that although you would obligate all of this in fiscal 1957, because of the delay in preparing designs and specifications some of this obligation might not take place until the latter part of fiscal 1957.

Colonel SHULER. That might be right. In other words, much of this obligation might take place in the last half of fiscal year 1957. Of course, the expenditures would be even past that as your contract work is completed.

Mr. FORD. But this is about what you think you can wisely and properly obligate in fiscal 1957?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir, and we will be back in next year's program with another similar request.

Mr. MILLER. You think you have sufficient lead time so that if you get the $25 million this year it will not delay your program. Your program will not be delayed for lack of budgetary authority?

Colonel SHULER. No, sir. I feel that the amount of time it takes to obtain the proper criteria and get our design properly underway, that this is pretty well phased into the contract obligation on the construction work.

Mr. FLOOD. Keeping in mind the troops and personnel, all grades and categories, and the tension under which they work in such an operation, and the peculiar importance of the operation, how are they cared for down there? Are their facilities all right? Are their quarters all right? Do they live well? Are you keeping an eye on this base?

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Flood, this is probably the hottest base in the continental United States so far as the Army eye is concerned presently. We have two Capehart projects underway and are trying to get a project for 50-family quarters of MCA housing. I feel we are giving as much attention as possible to this particular station.

Mr. FLOOD. You know what foreign countries do on these things, you know what the Russians do, what the Germans do, what everybody does. When they have an operation as hot as this, they have troops and personnel out there and they take care of them. There is no reason why this Army can't do exactly the same thing.

Colonel SHULER. Off the record.

(Discussion held off the record.)

Mr. FLOOD. Take up the next item.

FACILITIES IN GERMANY

Colonel SHULER. The next area I would like to take up is Germany.

HEIDELBERG SUBAREA

Air condition military map building, $50,000: This building is a former vehicle shop corrected for use by the USAREUR Engineer Mapping Depot as the base reproduction plant. Because of the 4-color printing process air-conditioning and humidity-control equipment is absolutely essential to the continuous mass production of maps. Otherwise temperature and humidity changes cause expansion and shrinkage of the map stocks which results in discrepancies of from several hundreds yards at the scale of 1:25,000 up to several miles at the scale 1:1,000,000 when printing subsequent colors after the first. Such discrepancies are not permissible in military maps. When the building was originally converted simple, forced ventilation was installed. This installation was satisfactory at that time because the required production schedule was only 3,000 sheets per month, whereby runoffs would be made only under proper natural conditions. The schedule has since been doubled to 6,000 sheets per month; however, only 4,500 to 5,000 can be produced within allowable tolerances. Eight air changes per hour are required to discharge the fumes from employed chemicals which affect the visual and respiratory systems of the employees. Elimination of this project will preclude meeting production schedule.

Roads, interior, $6,000: The NEO supply storage area serving the Heidelberg area contains five individual issue points. In order to meet minimum evacuation requirements a total of 60 vehicles must be processed at each point per hour, or a total of 300 vehicles per hour. However, there are currently only 10-foot wide entrance-exit roads at which point registration is transferred, etc. It is physically impossible to meet processing requirements under this condition—only 25 vehicles per hour being the maximum number which can be processed at each point. By widening the arterial access roads from 10 feet to 23 feet (from 1 to 3 lanes) it will be possible to meet processing schedules and so reduce them to the absolute minimum.

MANNHEIM SUBAREA

Tank barricades, $18,000: Passing through this training area are the high-pressure gas and water supply lines serving Mannheim, Viernheim, and Weinheim together with the several small villages (suburbs) surrounding those cities. Those lines are only 60 centimeters (approximately 2 feet) below grade. Constant armored-

vehicle traffic within the area causes even deeper ruts. As actually occurred during a training exercise in 1952, a heavy tank traveled over and fractured the gas main resulting in an explosion and fire which completely destroyed the tank (the driver managed to escape) and interrupted utility service for several hours. The requested construction is not to be construed as an impassable barrier, but only as a permanent visual marker showing the location of the utilities and designated point for crossing same.

FRANKFURT SUBAREA

30 bunkers, $680,000: Project is required to meet new requirement for storage of 4,000 tons of class IV ordnance ammunition. Since this is a new requirement, need is not being met at present time. No existing facilities are available for this purpose. Elimination of project will prevent storage of the ammunition and seriously interfere with the tactical mission of the installation.

Roads and hardstands, $227,000: To provide road network and hardstands for new tactical ammunition storage facility. Need is not being met at the present time as no roads exist. New requirements to support 4,000-ton class V ordnance ammunition storage area. This project is in support of, and essential to, the efficient storage of ammunition. Elimination of project will seriously interfere with the tactical mission of the installation.

Fence and gatehouse, $42,000: To provide security fense and gatehouse for a new tactical ammunition storage facility. New requirements for 4,000-ton class V ordnance ammunition storage area. Elimination of this project will result in placing the security of the ammunition storage in jeopardy.

Alter building, $38,000: Item is required to enable the derequisitioning and replacement of Building No. 269 at Griesheim Ordnance Depot in Frankfurt and provide operational space for the 7,988 AU at this installation. Presently the 7,988 AU's demands are being met in the requisitioned Building No. 269 with no possibility of renting it ofter derequisitioning. Item is to provide complete operational requirements of the 7,988 AU (USAFE, unit is moving to Farben Building) including administrative, supply, storage, and printing facilities. These requisitioned properties must be returned to the owners as they will not agree to a lease on these properties.

Administrative building, $840,000: To provide administrative space for QM Procurement, Stars and Stripes. The need is being met at present by use of numerous requisitioned, privately owned properties which cannot be leased and must be returned to the owners. Also, facilities for Amexco, EES offices, 540 Railroad Guard Company—total rental $30,000 per year.

GIESSEN SUBAREA

Eleven bunkers, fence, and gatehouse, $97,000: Project is required to meet new requirement for storage of 61 tons of engineer explosives. Need is not being met at present time. No existing facilities are available for this purpose. Elimination of project will prevent the safe and protected storage of the explosives used for demolition and seriously interfere with the tactical mission of the installation.

Elimination of this project will result in placing the security of the explosive storage in jeopardy.

Twenty storage sheds, $41,000: To provide sheds in storage facility for tactical troop use. New requirement for storage of engineer barrier materal consisting of barbed wire, concertina, and pickets. No existing facilities are available for this purpose. Elimination of this project will require open storage of tactical engineer material, subjecting it to rapid deterioration.

Roads and hardstands, $42,000: To provide roads and hardstands for storage facility for tactical troop use. New requirement for storage of 61 tons of engineer explosives. This project is in support of, and essential to, the storage of engineer explosives. Elimination of project will seriously interfere with the tactical mission of the installation.

Two central heating plants, $168,000: To provide heat for warehouses 8 and 9 and for workshop in warehouse 5. The present demand for heat is not being met in these buildings at this installation and has resulted in $150,000 worth of food spoilage over the last two winters. Elimination of this project will require continued operation under unsatisfactory conditions and further losses through food spoilage.

HANAU SUBAREA

Class III bulk storage, $1,328,000: A review of the class III emergency stocks to support the tactical mission reveals deficiencies in the area east of the Rhine River. This situation will be compounded with the arrival of the 3d Armored Division in this general area. Installation of bunker-type storage tanks in this area with large unloading facilities to the Main River and exit pipelines to the Hanau Engineer Depot area will provide support of daily operational requirements as well as tactical storage. Support of station requirements from bulk storage tanks will reduce the rotation, spillage, and replacement of 5-gallon can problem presently being experienced in all emergency locations. Now depend on Esso tanks in Frankfurt. Will cut cost of gas by one-fourth cent per gallon, or about $50,000 per year. Tactical consideration is main factor.

SCHWEINFURT SUBAREA

Alteration of ranges, $11,000: To provide a 9-point transition range and an 11-point known distance range at this installation. The present demand by combat troops utilizing this area is not being met by the existing 20-point known distance range.

HOHENFELS SUBAREA

Moving target range, $95,000: This item is required to provide a facility for training tank crews and artillery gun sections in direct fire at targets. There are no such facilities in this major training area. An average of 5,000 troops annually train at this station. Elimination of this project will preclude this essential phase of training required to maintain these crews in effective combat readiness.

STUTTGART SUBAREA

Storage facilities, $43,000: This item provides partially for new construction and partially for movement of supplies and equipment and from present storage area to the new storage area. The present storage does not meet the prescribed safety distances for POL supplies of 300 feet from inhabited areas. The present distance to United States Army dependent housing area is only 75 feet. The housing area during growth in a limited space has forced the infringement into safety distances. Also continuous increase in dependent families forces enlargement of present facility, but there is no more room for expansion in the present area. Elimination of this project will continue this hazardous fire condition, endangering human lives and is contrary to safety distance criteria for petroleum products storage.

BAUMHOLDER SUBAREA

Bunkers and sheds, ammo storage facilities, $184,000: This item is required for storage of all types of ammo and engineer barrier material for use in case of emergency. No other facilities exist for storing these materials. Elimination of this project will require open storage, causing rapid deterioration of engineer barrier material and seriously affect the capability of this mission.

NEO facilities, $16,000: Extension of present POL dump is required to provide storage and security for class II through class V supplies which are currently being stored throughout the caserne. This item is also requested to relieve the burden of other processing centers which will have additional requirements because of the addition of 522 family units in the near future. This will provide a centralized POL dump, and will also allow the return of present storage spaces in the caserne to troop support. Storage building is required for storing and guarding of emergency supplies and equipment at processing point necessary for noncombatants and military escort in event of an emergency. Emergency supplies in the past have been issued direct to families, but now must be stored in a noncombatants area facility which is not available to this station.

Rehabilitation range roads, $170,000: The range roads at the Baumholder training facility have been requisitioned by the French forces; therefore, R. and U. is not authorized to perform any maintenance work thereon. The United States forces have exclusive use of the range for 6 months and actually use the range 60 percent of the remaining 6 months during which the French forces are allocated the range according to the Randy-Guilliame agreement which authorized United States troops to be based in the French Occupied Zone of Germany. The heavy tanks and large numbers of wheeled and tracked vehicles of the United States forces are responsible for fully 85 percent of the deterioration of these range roads. The French maintain that the present poor condition of the range roads have been caused by our vehicles and we are responsible for any rebuilding required to improve the roads to our standards to accommodate our heavy traffic volume and to replace the roads in the condition that existed before our vehicles caused the present deterioration. This project will provide for the purchase of material to be used by United States troops

to patch, repair, and maintain the Baumholder range roads in a suitable condition during fiscal year 1957.

Rehabilitation of hospital ward for prisoners, $9,000: This project is needed to provide confinement facilities for 10 prisoner patients. Provisions must be made for each of three types of prisoner patients, officers, homosexuals, and maximum confinement prisoners. Confinement beds are for patients who come within the specialties of this installation (orthopedics, neurosurgical, cardiology). Present facilities for neuropsychiatric cannot be used for this purpose. However, the most economical method of providing this project is to convert this present NP ward for this prisoner purpose. Prisoner patients who are now being transferred to this installation for specialized treatment must, because of the lack of adequate physical facilities, be retransferred to other hospitals that have confinement facilities.

KAISERLAUTERN SUBAREA

Access road quartermaster storage area, $137,000: This road is required to provide access to a newly constructed 500,000 gallon Quartermaster gasoline storage facility, a new salvage yard and warehouse to serve the Kaiserslautern complex, a can and drum repair plant, and a furniture warehouse. These facilities are completed, under construction, or requested for fiscal year 1957. They are located as the temporary end of the autobahn from Mannheim west to Kaiserslautern. The autobahn was extended another 6 miles west to Landstuhl in 1955 and will be extended to Trier and Saarbruecken in the future. The extension this year will make the present autobahn exit illegal and vehicles to the Quartermaster facilities will be required to make an 8-mile run past the facility in order to circle back on poor secondary roads to enter or leave the Quartermaster area. The construction of 1⅓ miles of new access road will connect this new Quartermaster area to an approved autobahn cloverleaf entrance and will provide a route along which future facilities may be constructed in the development of this area.

Security fence, $94,000: Required to safeguard ammunition items and explosives stored in a newly acquired ammo storage area. The fence will provide protection against theft and sabotage by restricting entry only to authorized personnel. At present no safeguards are available for the area with the exception of a small fire guard. The security essential to the bunker area is more feasibly and economically accomplished by the provision of this fence. Ammunition items will be stored in underground bunkers in the area to be enclosed by this chain-link fencing.

110 bunkers, $2,435,000: This project will provide underground ammunition storage bunkers which are necessary to store additional tonnages of Seventh Army and USAREUR stocks of ammunition. Storage tonnage requirements have increased 40 percent and most of this additional tonnage is now stored on 10- by 30-foot tarpaulin covered wood platforms which is conducive to rapid deterioration. The bunkers to be provided in this project will be located in a new area of 211 acres which is presently being acquired, as the existing ammo storage area is entirely filled and waivers from safety distances were needed to accommodate present stocks. This depot contains the greatest tonnage of strategic ordnance material of any point in Europe.

The present type of stockage does not afford protection against progressive detonation, fire, conventional bombing or atomic attack. The underground bunkers in this project will reduce the vulnerability of contained ammo stocks to fire and enemy air attack; this area is considered a prime target in event of emergency.

Utilities, $40,000: This project is required to provide the necessary water, sewerage, and power facilities to a troop housing project for 3 barracks buildings now under construction accommodating 376 men and replacing existing prefabs. The above items are necessary to meet standard requirements for the health, welfare, and proper sanitation for the troops at this station.

EM barracks with mess, $86,000: This project is required to house troops to be assigned to the ammunition storage area for administration, operation and maintenance. No facilities are available to meet the housing requirements.

Security fence, $260,000: This project is required to safeguard the new ammunition storage area and will provide protection against fire, theft, and sabotage by restricting entry to only authorized personnel. Security essential to the storage facility is most feasibly and economically accomplished by provision of this fence.

Roads, $1,300,000: These roads will provide access to new ammunition storage area. Failure to provide this project will render the ammunition storage inoperable.

Rail spur, $564,000: This project will provide rail spur to ammunition storage area which is essential to the operation of the ammunition storage facility.

Utilities, $242,000: Project is required to provide water supply, water treatment, sewer lines and sewage treatment facilities for a new ammunition storage area. Hardstand and washing platform are required for the 56 vehicles that are assigned to this ammunition storage facility. There are no existing facilities. Deferral of this project will delay the proper use of facilities now being constructed.

Fire station, $24,000: This project will provide heated garage facilities for fire truck and two 1,000-gallon water tank trucks required for operation of the ammunition storage depot, storage area of 2 square miles. The critical and explosive nature of the products to be stored requires the assignment of a fire truck to this area. Prevalence of acid storage buildings requires that a drenching shower system be operative at all times when personnel are working in the acid buildings. This requirement is most economically met by use of water trucks that connect to outdoor shower units. The fire station must therefore provide stalls for the water tank trucks to insure against the water freezing in winter weather.

Warehouse, $72,000: This project, in combination with another QM warehouse for the Bad Kreuznach subarea, is necessary to replace requisitioned property in Enkenbach consisting of 28,933 square feet of warehouse space and a loading ramp at the railhead. The monthly rental cost of these requisitioned facilities amounts to $1,240. QM covered storage space at this depot is inadequate for the storage requirements; 75 percent of tentage in open storage area is mildewed for lack of storage space. Lockers and field ranges now in open storage are undergoing rusting and rapid deterioration. Retention of the present requisitioned facility would require extensive rehabilitation

work and is contrary to established policy of releasing such items of German requisitioned property that is desired for exclusive use by present owners.

Storage facilities, $400,000: The newly acquired Frohnhofen area will be developed to provide USAREUR storage facilities for Honest John, Corporal, and Nike guided missiles. This project will provide storage facilities for the inert components of Corporal and Nike missile bodies. No facilities exist at present in this new missile storage area.

Twenty-two magazines, acid storage, $286,000: The newly acquired Frohnhofen area will be developed to provide USAREUR storage facilities for Honest John, Corporal, and Nike guided missiles. This project provides necessary above-ground storage buildings for drums and containers of guided missile fuels and acids. These fuels are strong acids requiring acid-proof floors and safety facilities for personnel. Long eaves will be provided to reduce the shadow effect and assist in providing tone-down or camouflage for these structures.

Vehicle maintenance shop, $20,000: The newly acquired Frohnhofen area will be developed to provide USAREUR storage facilities for Honest John, Corporal, and Nike guided missiles. This project is necessary to provide motor maintenance facilities for the organic vehicles of 1 Ordnance ammunition company plus an additional vehicle load for the storage depot consisting of 23 forklift trucks, 2 cranes, and 11 other trucks. Criteria authorizes 3 vehicle maintenance bays for the ammunition company; 1 additional bay has been added to serve the superimposed maintenance load of the depot vehicles.

Electrical distribution and transmission lines, $105,000: This item is required to provide sufficient power to operate the recently constructed ordnance depot and quartermaster facilities at the Rhine Ordnance Supply Depot. The power demand at this installation has increased from 881 kilowatts to 3,840 kilowatts as a result of the construction of a quartermaster salvage yard, a POL area, a can and drum repair shop, an ammunition renovation building, and miscellaneous smaller structures. The area and the Vogelweh area is now served by a 6,500 kilowatt line on which the present Vogelweh demand is 5,436 kilowatts, leaving a balance of 1,064 kilowatts to serve the present 3,800 kilowatt demand. This project provides a 20-kilovolt line with 3,500 kilowatts to compensate for the present 2,740 kilowatt deficiency in power and to provide a small reserve. The area now obtains current temporarily from a temporary Air Force line using the 2,000-kilowatt reserve for the 12th Air Force Headquarters at Ramstein. New cold storage warehouse will add 1,300 kilowatts to demand.

Rehabilitation of hospital ward for prisoners, $25,000: This project will provide security and care for prisoner patients sent to Landstuhl Army Medical Center for medical care and/or evacuation to the ZI. Various types of prisoners must be segregated and separate facilities are to be maintained for women prisoners, officer prisoners, and general prisoners. Additional space for various levels of security are required. This hospital has the requirement of providing for 25 prisoner-patients for pretrial neuropsychiatric examinations who are being evacuated to the ZI through medical channels. At present fa-

cilities don't exist for proper security and care of prisoner patients. It is necessary to maintain additional prisoner security by the assignment of three military police per prisoner-patient, or a total of 25 military police each shift for 25 prisoners; with the prison ward only 3 shifts of three military police each would be required. The confinement of military prisoners in the neuropsychiatric service (closed ward) is prohibited by regulations.

MAINZ SUBAREA

Water supply system, $194,000: This project is required to provide sufficient water to a post of 3,300 troops. The maximum capacity of the city-owned waterline is approximately 1,200,000 gallons per day. A meter test shows a total hourly consumption for Magin Caserne of 50,000 gallons per hour. Because of this high consumption Finthen housing area and the city of Gonsenheim, who are partially supplied by this line, cannot get the necessary water. The water pressure at Finthen housing area has dropped down to 7.2 pounds pressure per inch which is not sufficient to operate the chlorination unit. The present cost of city water is $3,000 per month, the operating cost of this project would amount to only $600 per month, which would result in a savings of $29,000 per year. This project will provide the United States Forces with a dependable potable water supply system that is independent of the inadequate water system of the city of Mainz.

Ammo renovation building (GM), $206,000: This building will provide fifth echelon maintenance storage and renovation facilities for guided missiles, to be processed at a rate of 4 to 12 per day, in support of several units that are being assigned to this theater. The building includes area for administration and storage, testing and repair area for missile components, disassembly area, unpacking area, and final inspection and packing area.

PIRMASENS SUBAREA

Signal communication training facilities, $53,000: 17th Signal Battalion has continuing mission to train large number of specialists to maintain efficiency, preserve skills represented in these technical MOS ratings and to provide added training in NATO operations peculiar to this organization which must operate all signal communications equipment of Central Army Group in event of hostilities. This training is only accomplished in rooms which are permanently outfitted with technical equipment; therefore, 1 room is able to serve as classroom for but 1 specialized course. Space requirements consist of facsimile section (9 men at 60 square feet each) 540 square feet, radio operators' course (20 men at 60 square feet) 1,200 square feet, teletype course (20 men at 60 square feet) 1,200 square feet, cryptographers course (20 men at 90 square feet) 1,800 square feet, message central training room (20 men at 60 square feet) 1,200 square feet, training communications central room, 15 men 500 square feet, walls, circulation, and toilets 23 percent, 1,360 square feet, total 7,800 square feet. This unit has 1,000 enlisted men of which approximately 110 enlisted men are in continuous training cycle. Present classroom space of one floor of a German block is inadequate and is to be taken over this

year by a tape relay unit that is moving to this station. This unit must maintain a continuous training program to keep all technical papers and operation procedures in a high state of efficiency and ready at all times for actual Army group operations. This building duplicates in a small scale for training an Army Group Communications Center facsimile which is essential for realistic training.

WORMS SUBAREA

Roads and hardstands, $40,000: These roads and hardstands are required to provide access and parking facilities for vehicles of personnel assigned to eight buildings that were funded in the fiscal year 1955 construction program. This project was approved at that time but was not accomplished due to lack of funds. The two 216-man barracks, two 200-man mess halls, the post headquarters building, a BOQ, an R. and U. shop and enlisted men's club are serviced by a water-bound macadam road that is in poor condition; no hardstands exist for off-road parking.

Utilities, $128,000: Project is required to provide utilities to a total of eight buildings which were funded in the fiscal year 1956 construction program. Until this project is completed there will be no water, electricity, sewerage, or heating facilities at two 200-man mess buildings, two 218-man barracks buildings, a headquarters building, a BOQ, an R. and U. shop, or an enlisted men's club.

POL drum and canning facilities, $95,000: This project provides for a graded and drained area for storage of 50,000 5-gallon cans and 5,000 55-gallon drums with a paved hardstand area for loading and unloading operations for trucks. Additionally a paved connection is provided to a quartermaster T. O. & E. van-type canning facility. Van-type canning facility provides steam cleaning, sandblast, painting, inspection, and refill of POL package containers. Bulk storage facilities programed under line items 4 and 6 will substantially reduce the drum and package canning requirements for Western Area Command however, there still remains a considerable requirement for canning POL products in 5-gallon cans for emergency issue and maneuvers and training exercises. The construction requested here will fulfill this requirement.

POL barge facilities, Sandhofen, $102,000: This facility will enable gasoline to be delivered by POL barge to existing storage tanks at Sandhofen or by means of a pipeline under the Rhine, to Frankenthal, Sembach Air Force Base, and intermediate points. Liquid fuel may be transported more cheaply by barge and pipeline than by any other means.

POL pipeline, Sandhofen, $185,000: An approved troop construction project will extend a NATO pipeline to Frankenthal in the vicinity of the Rhine River. This project will further extend this line under the Rhine River to a POL barge unloading point and thence to existing POL storage tanks at Sandhofen. This pipeline will make possible the economical delivery of gasoline from POL barges and in the event of hostilities would permit filling barges for movement, as the tactical situation dictates, along the Rhine, Neckar, and Main Rivers.

POL tank storage, Huttenheim, $175,000: An approved fiscal year 1955 project provides for the extension of a NATO pipeline from

Zweibruecken to Germersheim at the west bank of the Rhine River. It is now proposed to extend this line under the Rhine to storage tanks on the east bank of the Rhine River at Huttenheim. This would provide a direct source of gasoline by pipeline from French channel ports to the tactical area under control of Seventh Army. This project provides the necessary storage tanks at the end of the proposed pipeline extension into the Seventh Army area.

POL pipeline, Huttenheim, $203,000: An approved fiscal year 1955 project provides for the extension of a NATO pipeline from Zweibruecken to Germerhseim at the west bank of the Rhine River. It is now proposed to extend this line under the Rhine to storage tanks on the east bank of the Rhine River at Huttenheim. This would provide a direct source of gasoline by pipeline from French channel ports to the tactical area under control of Seventh Army. This project will provide for the extension of the pipeline from Germersheim to Huttenheim within the Seventh Army area.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM

Colonel SHULER. It starts from page 389 of your book. I would like to give a background statement as to why we are requesting $11,576,000 of MCA funds for construction in Germany.

The change in the strategic mission of the command in this area growing out of the outbreak of hostilities in Korea in 1950 resulted in a large increase in troop strength and decisions to reorient the line of communications from Bremerhaven to a line of communications through France.

The year 1951 marked the year of the beginning of more austere and crowded living conditions. It was necessary to rehabilitate or construct facilities for four additional divisions and numerous support troops. Concurrently came the move of existing depots away from the Iron Curtain which necessitated the construction of an extensive depot system west of the Rhine.

In addition a program to construct dependent housing in order to enable the derequisitioning of dwellings and to permit concurrent travel was initiated.

The fiscal year 1955 portion of this construction program, all funded from deutschemark occupation funds, was approved for $288 million, of which $40 million was for the purchase of certain commercial and industrial facilities essential to the United States Forces mission in Germany. These could be purchased for less money than replacements would require.

The occurrence of German sovereignty on May 5, 1955, left the approved fiscal year 1955 construction program only 52 percent funded.

There are insufficient support funds to devote any toward construction, and in addition recent wage and materiel prices have increased about 20 percent.

These increases must be borne by occupation funds, and in some instances they have required cancellation of essential projects already obligated.

Within the unfunded portion of the fiscal year 1955 program were, first, approximately $23 million worth of projects to replace requisitioned properties other than housing which had to be carried forward

to the fiscal year 1957 program. Until facilities are constructed it will be necessary to rent then or require the Germans to expropriate them, which is a political problem.

Secondly, $13 million of the $40 million purchase program. Similarly these facilities will have to be leased until facilities in the fiscal year 1957 program can be constructed.

United States Army Europe Command submitted to the Department of the Army a total requirement of $61.7 million for the fiscal year 1957 program. About $12 million of this has been approved by the Department of the Army and constitutes the request before this committee.

Of this amount, $9.4 million is for ammunition storage areas which were not obligated previously in the occupation period because of real-estate difficulties.

We think we have most of these real-estate problems solved and badly need the ammunition storage to provide Seventh Army with sufficient ammunition properly located with which to fight.

I would like to point out these people are tactically deployed, not deployed as they are in the continental United States, and the construction problem there is considerably different from the one here.

Another $660,000 is to provide a pipeline and a small amount of gasoline storage on the west side of the Rhine. At the present time we have no pipeline across the Rhine.

The remaining projects are for various tactical training and troop-support purposes.

The items are in four general command areas in Germany. They are listed in your justification books under various area headings.

I would be glad to answer any questions or to go down each item and justify it. There are a considerable number of items.

Mr. FLOOD. Off the record.

(Discussion held off the record.)

DEUTSCHEMARK SUPPORT

Mr. FORD. Are any of these facilities those which in the past might have been constructed with deutschemark support?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir. As I stated before, a good number of these operational facilities, because of real-estate difficulties, we could not do when we had the deutschemarks. Now we are getting the real-estate difficulties licked, and we are out of deutschemarks, having been shut off, as you know, sir, last May 5.

Colonel Gould has a list of the deutschemark contributions at that time and the declining rate which was set, if the committee would like to have that information in the record.

The fact of the matter is that although there are some deutschemarks available for certain operational requirements, there is no deutschemark contribution now available for construction, so the MCA request is to do that which we could not do with deutschemarks in the past, and part of that which remains to be done in the total program over there.

Mr. FORD. I thought I read over the weekend that some agreement had been reached on the deutschemark problem between our negotiators and those for the West German Government. It did not give the

details, but it did indicate that after 1 year's lapse from last May the West German Government would make certain contributions for the next year at least.

General HUTCHINSON. I don't believe there is any firm agreement from May 5 into 1957. The West German Government has agreed to continue the current method of issuance of requisitioning demands. We expect if the agreement is not continued to have to make these good with dollars.

Mr. FORD. There were several articles in the newspapers over the weekend which led one to believe there had been some conclusive action taken on the deutschemark problem by the various negotiators.

Could you get for our committee what that was, if anything?

General HUTCHINSON. Yes, sir. Actually, it was a continuation of the current method. I will agree with you that reading some of these articles it would lead you to believe it was a firm financial contribution. That is not the case.

(Discussion held off the record.)

Mr. FLOOD. In view of the fact there has been some controversy vis-a-vis West Germany and the deutschemark contributions, and since the main appropriation bill and the report of this committee has indicated that, you are here asking for $70 million in round numbers.

Colonel SHULER. $12 million, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. Where is the figure of $68 million?

Colonel SHULER. The command submitted a request of a little over $60 million, which the Department of the Army staff, in reviewing and placing in this request before the committee, reduced to $12 million. That is the hard core of their request.

Mr. FLOOD. It shows good judgment on the part of whoever came up with the $12 million, because the whole deutschemark contribution was $200 million.

To come in with nearly $70 million, faced with what they know the problem is, seemed to me to be flying in the face of providence. Whoever came up with $12 million must have realized those facts soundly.

Colonel SHULER. Their request was, of course, made some time ago.

Mr. FLOOD. It couldn't have been made more than a year ago, and this problem has been hot for a year.

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. FORD. How much of this $12 million is included from what page to what page in the justifications?

Colonel SHULER. It starts on page 390 and ends on page 429.

(Discussion held off the record.)

Colonel SHULER. I cannot anticipate the command, but since they were cut to $12 million my reasoning would be that they would probably come in next year for most of the items they were cut, assuming they are still needed, which I would say they probably would be.

Obviously everyone comes in for more than we usually are able to get into a program.

(Discussion held off the record.)

Mr. SIKES. Take up the next item.

United Kingdom Facilities

Colonel Shuler. The next area is the United Kingdom. That starts on page 436.

The total request in this area is $3,839,000.

This is a classified mission.

(Discussion held off the record.)

Colonel Shuler. This mission of the Army which requires these facilities in the United Kingdom is in support of the Air Force in this same area. There are five areas involved, and the total items, as I said before, amount to $3,839,000. They are mostly troop items, troop barrack, utilities, alert buildings, control centers for antiaircraft protection, chemical smoke generating facilities, gun maintenance shops, radar shelters. This gives you a cross section of the types of facilities.

(Discussion held off the record.)

Colonel Shuler. I would like to show the committee, on a map of the British Isles, exactly where this construction will be located.

I will ask Colonel Gould to point these places out on the map. I will read off the items at each location, and since the names are classified I will not read them into the record, but Colonel Gould will point them out on the map.

Four enlisted men's barracks, $798,000: The first installation, station 925.1, 4 enlisted men's barracks, 2 dispatch and parts storage buildings, and utilities. To provide troop housing for 536 enlisted men assigned to this installation. Existing facilities consist of substandard wood prefabricated buildings constructed by troop labor in 1952. These buildings cannot be modified to meet modified emergency criteria, as they have deteriorated beyond economical modification or maintenance. Existing prefabricated buildings will be dismantled, unusable parts will be disposed of, and balance of parts will be retained for future emergency use.

Two dispatch and parts storage buildings, $16,000: This project will be constructed in the new motor-pool area being constructed under separate Air Force program. These motor-pool dispatch buildings will be used in dispatching, keeping maintenance records, and maintaining parts storage for 275 vehicles. The parts room storage will provide the back up for the maintenance shops. Items such as tires, batteries, tow chains, tarps, and bows will be stored. Two distinct units will utilize these facilities, one AAA battalion, and 1½ chemical smoke generating companies, each having the same number of vehicles to dispatch and maintain. The need is currently being met by wooden shacks of emergency-type construction built by troop labor out of scrap lumber. Prolonged use of present facilities will result in continued low efficiency of operations, inadequate security for spare parts and tools, fire hazard, and increasing building maintenance costs. Existing shacks will be dismantled and lumber salvaged.

Utilities, $30,000: These utilities are required to support projects programed for this location in this program.

The second location, 925.3, hardstand and a fence around the gun park, 2 dispatch and parts storage buildings, 3 alert buildings for the chemical smoke generator company, roads, and hardstands, and utilities.

Hardstand and fence (gun park), $68,000: Project is required to provide for the deficiency in hardstand still existing after hardstand (10,962 square yards) presently programed by the Air Force in fiscal year 1953 and fiscal year 1954 is completed. The completed facility will provide parking space for 229 vehicles and 15 guns. This motor pool will be used jointly by an antiaircraft battalion and a chemical smoke generating company. The battalion, now at another location using temporary facilities, will move to this installation upon completion of this project. Fencing is required to provide adequate security for parked guns and vehicles on the gun park hardstands. A portion of the 75 millimeter gun equipment is classified and requires this protection for security.

Two dispatch and parts storage buildings (motor pool), $16,000: These motor-pool dispatch buildings will be used to dispatch, retain maintenance records, and store parts for 229 vehicles. The parts-room storage will provide the backup for maintenance shops. Items such as tires, batteries, tow chains, tarps, and bows will be stored. Two distinct units will utilize these dispatch buildings, one AAA battalion and a chemical smoke generating company, each having the same number of vehicles to dispatch and maintain. The need is presently being met on an interim basis by using Air Force facilities for the chemical company facilities for the AAA battalion are a new requirements for a new unit being deployed to this base. The building now used by the chemical company will be returned to the Air Force.

Three alert buildings, chemical smoke generator company, $14,000: Project required to provide a ready site for the chemical smoke generating company. Each site is occupied daily during alert periods (6 to 9 months of the year) from 10 to 20 hours each day by 12 to 24 enlisted men. Equipment employed is 6- to 12¼-ton trucks with trailers and 12 to 24 smoke generators. Sites now contain wood prefabricated buildings which cannot be altered to meet modified emergency criteria because of structural design; they were constructed in 1952 and can no longer be economically maintained and will be salvaged.

Roads and hardstand, $64,000: These roads are required to serve projects in this program.

Utilities, $88,000: These utilities are required to support projects programed for this location and to provide 60-cycle commercial power to the 75 millimeter guns on the inner defense ring and in the gun maintenance and training area. Commercial power for the guns is necessary to save the M–30 generators provided for each gun by the T/O and E to insure that they are operational for emergency use. Experience shows that at the present use the generators will require complete replacement within 2 to 3 years, not to mention the man-hours and cost of maintenance, transportation, and spare parts expended during the period before replacement. Further, it is of major tactical importance to insure that there will be a source of power for the guns at all times which cannot be guaranteed under the present system. Need is not being met. The cost of replacing generators is $50,000 and the estimated maintenance cost for a 2- to 3-year period is $21,000.

The third area: Station 925.5.

Two shelters for radar surveillance for the antiaircraft, 2 control centers, antiaircraft, 4 alert buildings for the gun crews, 3 enlisted

men's barracks, utilities, hardstand and facilities for gun park, 2 dispatch offices and part storage buildings, gun maintenance shop, and roads and hardstands.

Two shelters, radar surveillance AAA, $18,000: For the operation of two radar surveillance sites which furnish a 24-hour early warning service for AAA units at this base. Temporary facilities consisting of a wooden prefab building near each site for use as a crew shelter and a field expedient for mounting the radar antenna are now being utilized to meet the immediate tactical requirement. These buildings were built in 1952 by troop labor and are of emergency-type construction. They require constant expenditure of maintenance funds for minimum upkeep and will have deteriorated beyond economical repair by the time the requested facilities become available. The weather in England makes it imperative that these shelters be made available at each radar site in order to protect personnel and equipment. The existing prefab buildings will be dismantled and salvaged.

Two control centers, AAA, $40,000: To provide adequate control and reporting centers for one AAA battalion in the defense of this airbase. One center will be used by the battalion commander to control all firing batteries and one will be used by the battery commander whose weapons are manning the defense on the inner gun ring. The second control center will also provide an alternate for the battalion commander. Facilities now being utilized consist of wood prefab buildings erected in 1952 by troop labor as an interim measure. These buildings require constant expenditure of maintenance funds for minimum upkeep and will have deteriorated beyond economical repair by the time the requested facilities become available. Present facilities are also totally unsatisfactory from the tactical viewpoint, no protection being afforded to vital control facilities and personnel. The existing prefab buildings will be dismantled and salvaged.

Four alert buildings, gun crew AAA, $32,000: To provide 24-hour protection for gun crews at each of four gun positions for the alert battery that must be available at all times in ready huts proximate to the on-base positions, requiring gun crews to sleep and live in the huts during the alert period. AAA gun crews presently manning the inner on-base defense ring are utilizing 2 existing modified emergency-type buildings and 4 emergency-type wood prefab buildings for shelter. The wood prefab buildings were built in 1952 by troop labor and require constant expenditure of maintenance funds for minimum upkeep. They will have deteriorated beyond economical repair by the time the requested facilities become available. The existing prefab buildings will be dismantled and salvaged.

Three enlisted men's barracks, $713,000: To replace present substandard troop housing having outside latrines in accordance with the overall Air Force troop-housing improvement program at all UK airbases. A total of 480 enlisted men of 1 AAA battalion and 1 chemical smoke generating company will be housed in these barracks. These troops are presently living in World War II British cantonment-type hutments and emergency-type wood prefab huts constructed by troop labor in 1952. These wood buildings require excessive maintenance and will have deteriorated beyond the point of economical repair. Latrines for the cantonment-type huts are located in separate

buildings of British construction and are substandard wood prefab buildings at individual battery sites on the perimeter of the airfield and the men are forced to use outside chemical latrines. Heating is provided by M–41 tent stoves. The existing prefab buildings will be dismantled and salvaged and the substandard British cantonment hutments will be razed and the materials salvaged.

Utilities, $90,000: To service projects programed for this location and to provide 60-cycle commercial power to the 75-millimeter guns on the inner defense ring and in the gun maintenance and training area. Commercial power for the guns is necessary to save the M–30 generators provided for each gun by the T/O and E to insure that they are operational for emergency. Present experience with these generators indicates that under constant use they are a major maintenance problem. At the rate of use now experienced it is estimated that they will require complete replacement within 2 to 3 years, not to mention the man-hours and cost of maintenance, transportation, and spare parts expended during the period up to replacement. Further, it is of major tactical importance to insure that there will be a source of power for the guns at all times. Present system cannot be guaranteed to furnish power under an emergency. The cost of replacing generators is $50,000 and the estimated maintenance cost for a 2- to 3-year period is $21,000.

Hardstand and facilities, gun park (motor pool), $101,000: To provide motor pool parking area for 229 vehicles of 1 antiaircraft artillery battalion and 1 chemical smoke generating company, service areas around vehicle maintenance and gun maintenance shops; and a combination gun park-training area for 75-millimeter guns. Extension of the security fence around the existing hardstand and addition of security lights are to provide minimum protection to vehicles and guns. Provision of a mogas tank and pump is to complete the motor pool facililties. Existing parking areas will not hold the additional vehicles. Refueling is being done at airbase pump. Present pump capacity not designed to handle vehicles of this antiaircraft artillery battalion.

Two dispatch and parts storage buildings (motor pool), $16,000: To provide building for dispatching vehicles, retain maintenance records, and store spare parts for 229 vehicles, all of 1 antiaircraft artillery battalion and 1 chemical smoke generator company. One wood prefab building of emergency type construction erected by troop labor in 1952 is presently being used for this purpose. However, maintenance costs on this building are beginning to be excessive and it will have deteriated beyond the point of economical repair by the time these facilities are available. Two buildings are required to afford facilities for two distinct units, the antiaircraft artillery battalion and the smoke company both having the same number of vehicles. The existing prefab buildings will be dismantled and salvaged.

Gun maintenance shop, $68,000: Project is required to provide a facility for performing maintenance inspections and second and third echelon maintenance on 75-millimeter guns, M–30 generators, and four ANTPSI D surveillance radars. The guns are equipped with on-carriage radar and computing mechanisms of great complexity and covered maintenance space is imperative. A 40- by 100-foot prefab Butler-type shed presently used is too narrow and does not have required overhead clearance nor the floor space to accommodate the

equipment normally in the shop for maintenance at one time. This building will be used for the vehicle maintenance for which it was originally designed when the new shop becomes available.

Roads and hardstands, $39,000: This item is required to support projects in this program.

The fourth area, station 925.7: Radar surveillance shelter, 6 gun positions and shelters, 6 alert buildings for the chemical smoke generating company, enlisted men's barracks, utilities, roads, and hardstand.

Radar surveillance shelter, antiaircraft artillery, $9,000: To operate a radar surveillance site which will furnish 24-hour early warning service for antiaircraft artillery units at this base. No such facility now exists and no existing facilities can be utilized to meet this requrement. Inclement weather in England makes it imperative that adequate shelters be provided at the radar site. This is a new requirement generated by a newly assigned antiaircraft artillery mission. Need is not being met.

Six gun positions and shelters, antiaircraft artillery, $78,000: To provide six tactical gun positions for antiaircraft artillery defense and to provide 24-hour protection to this airbase. Alert gun crews of 9 men must be available at all times in ready huts proximate to the on-base positions. Gun crews presently manning the inner-on-base defense ring are utilizing temporary position and six emergency type wood prefab buildings by troop labor in 1952. These buildings require constant expenditure of maintenance funds for maximum upkeep and they will have deteriorated beyond economical repair by the time the required facilities become available. These prefab buildings will be dismantled and salvaged.

Six alert buildings, chemical smoke generator company, $43,000: To provide alert shelters for 10 to 20 enlisted men of the smoke crew sections of a chemical smoke generator company and a concrete hardstand for fog oil storage at the alert sites. These sites must be manned from first to last light to permit immediate smokescreen coverage in the event of an enemy attack on the airfield. Inclement weather in England necessitates providing crew shelters. Need is now being met by use of wood prefab buildings of emergency type construction erected in 1952 by troop labor. Maintenance costs on these buildings is now excessive and they will have deteriorated beyond economical repair by the time the requested facilities are built. Need is now being met by use of emergency-type buildings. Existing buildings will be dismantled and salvaged.

Enlisted men's barracks, $196,000: To replace present substandard troop housing haveing outside latrines in accordance with the overall Air Force troop housing improvement program at all bases in the United Kingdom. One chemical smoke generator company of 132 men will be billeted in these barracks. The unit is presently housed in facilities required for Air Force rotational units of the Strategic Air Command and upon full deployment of these units to base capacity they will no longer be available, forcing this unit to seek temporary housing in emergency type wood prefab building served by outdoor chemical latrines; when new housing of acceptable standards becomes available, basewide, present modified emergency buildings being utilized for housing by the Army and Air Force will be converted to

serve other requirements, replacing emergency type construction now being used.

Utilities, $70,000: To service projects programed for this location and to provide 60-cycle commercial power to the six 75-milimeter guns on the inner defense. Commercial power for the guns is necessary to save the M–30 generators provided for each gun by the T/O&E to insure that they are operational when needed for an emergency. Present experience with these generators indicates that under constant use they are a major maintenance problem. At the rate of use now experienced it is estimated that they will require complete replacement within 2 to 3 years, not to mention the man-hours and cost of maintenance, transportation, and spare parts expended during the period up to replacement. Further, it is of major tactical importance to insure that there will be a source of power for the guns at all times, which is by no means guaranteed in the event of an emergency under the present system. The cost of replacing generators is $50,000 and the estimated maintenance cost for a 2 to 3 year period is $21,000.

Roads and hardstands, $98,000: This item is required to support projects in this program.

The last area, station 925.10: 5 alert buildings for the chemical smoke company, 4 enlisted men's barracks, central heating plant, guardhouse, utilities, site preparation.

Five alert buildings, chemical smoke generator company—$24,000: To provide alert shelters for 10 to 20 enlisted men of the smoke crew sections of the chemical smoke generator company dispersed at 5 sites around the field. These sites must be manned from first to last light to permit immediate smoke screen coverage in the event of an enemy attack on the airfield. Inclement weather in England necessitates providing crew shelters. Need being met by use of wood frame prefab buildings of emergency type construction erected in 1952–53 by troop labor. Maintenance costs on these buildings have become excessive, and they will have deteriorated beyond economical repair by the time the requested facilities are built. The existing buildings will be dismantled and salvaged.

Four enlisted men's barracks, $780,000: To replace present substandard troop housing having outside latrines in accordance with the overall Air Force troop housing improvement program at all United Kingdom airbases. A total of 525 enlisted men of 1 antiaircraft artillery battalion and 1½ chemical smoke generator companies will be housed in these barracks. These units are presently housed in emergency type quonset huts and individual masonry buildings heated with M41 tent stoves. Latrine facilities are located in separate buildings in the battalion area. The quonset huts are considered portable type housing and are subject to removal at any time from this base for emergency requirements elsewhere. Should Air Force rotational units of the Strategic Air Command be deployed to full base capacity, the masonry buildings presently occupied will be required for these units, forcing Army units to seek temporary housing in emergency type prefab buildings served by outdoor chemical latrines. These prefab buildings erected by troop labor in 1952–53 will have deteriorated beyond the point of economical repair by the time new facilities are available.

Central heating plant, $120,000: This item is required to provide heating for projects in this program.

Guardhouse, $8,000: Guardhouse is required to provide necessary space in which members of the battalion interior guards may be assembled and retained when not on post. Average strength of the guard will be 34 enlisted men and 1 officer. The facility presently being used is a wood prefab building of emergency type design built with troop labor in 1952 and relocated from the airfield in 1954 to the battalion area. Maintenance costs on this building are excessive and by the time the requested facility is constructed it will be beyond the point of economical repair. The existing buildings will be dismantled and salvaged.

Utilities, $172,000: Projects required to provide 60-cycle commercial power to the 75-millimeter guns on the inner defense ring and in the gun maintenance and training areas. Commercial power for the guns is necessary to save the M–30 generators provided for each gun by the T/O&E to insure that they are operative when needed for emergency use. Present experience with these generators indicates that under constant use they are a major maintenance problem. At the rate now experienced it is estimated that they will require complete replacement within 2 or 3 years, not to mention the man-hours and cost of maintenance, transportation, and spare parts expended during the period up to replacement. Further, it is of major tactical importance to insure that there will be a source of power for the guns at all times which is by no means guaranteed in event of an emergency under the present system.

Site preparation, $30,000: This project is required to prepare sites for construction of other items in this program.

The total amount of money for the entire complex is $3,839,000.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SIKES. Will you proceed to the next item, please?

ITALY—FACILITIES

Colonel SHULER. The next area is Italy.

Classified installation, $2,148,000: This is a new location and there are no existing facilities available. These facilities are required to support a classified mission assigned to Southern European Task Force in support of ground operations in this area. Failure to provide these facilities would make performance of this mission impossible.

CAMP CHINOTTO

PM office and guardhouse, $60,000: Project is required to provide administrative spaces for PM and to provide detention space for personnel awaiting courts martial or disciplinary action. There are no existing facilities. Present need is being met by use of armed guards.

CAMP DARBY

Cold-storage building, $110,000: Project is required to provide storage of meat and other items of subsistence requiring refrigerated storage. Present need is being met by an unsatisfactory, nonstandard and inadequate leased facility to accommodate shipments from

USAREUR. Department of the Army has informed this headquarters to be prepared to receive shipments direct from ZI, resulting in need for much greater storage space.

CAMP CARLO EDERLE

Four motor repair shops and motor pool fac's, $112,000: Project is required to provide shop space for maintenance, inspection, and repair of approximately 500 vehicles eventually to be assigned to units at this location. Present need for the 250 vehicles assigned to units stationed there at the present time is being met by the utilization of rehabilitated shops. If this project is eliminated, maintenance will not be available for the 500 vehicles to be assigned.

Hardstand—Motor pool, $130,000: Project is required to provide parking space to support motor repair shops for the control, servicing, and maintenance of vehicles for normal operation. Elimination of this project will continue the servicing and maintenance of vehicles on unpaved areas subject to dust, mud, et cetera.

Hospital, $650,000: Project is required to provide inpatient care for troops and families stationed in this area. Present need is being met by the use of an existing rehabilitated two-bed infirmary. Patients requiring hospitalization over 48 hours are required to be evacuated a distance of approximately 225 miles to another town. No additional infirmary facilities are available in nearby areas. If this project is eliminated, no hospital facility will be available in this area.

Storage building, $25,000: Project is required to provide storage for 2 battalions and 1 regiment of unit organizational and alert equipment plus space for inspection, issue, and receipt of equipment and supplies. No existing facilities are available. Need is not being met as troops are now stationed elsewhere. Elimination of this project will impair effectiveness of operations when troops arrive at this installation.

Cold-storage building, $55,000: Project is required to provide storage for meat and other items of subsistence requiring refrigerated storage. Present need is being met by reduced operational standards. QM is operating on day-to-day basis, necessitating excessive handling of food supplies with a high rate of loss on perishables. Purchases are made in small quantities. The elimination of this project will necessitate the continued purchose of food supplies on a day-to-day basis.

Headquarters building, $63,00: Project is required to provide space for command and administrative functions of those headquarters and service sections engaged in administrative activities for the military units assigned to this area. There are no existing facilities available. If this project is eliminated troops stationed in this area will be without facilities for command and administrative activities.

Signal facilities, $5,000: Project is required to provide housing for VHF relay equipment which will serve this area. There are no existing facilities available. If this project is eliminated, essential radio and signal communications between Hq, SETAF and the major troop areas cannot be effected.

Ammunition storage, $200,000: Project is required to provide storage of basic loads of ammunition for troops stationed in this area. The only available ammo storage is located at Camp Darby, midway

between Pisa and Livorno, approximately 200 miles from the major troop concentration. Only ammo storage available to troops is basic load. There are no existing facilities available. The elimination of this project will necessitate the continuous use of existing ammo storage at Camp Darby.

Exchange facilities, $120,000: Project is required to provide space for permanent exchange facilities for troops stationed in this area. Present need is being met by utilization of a main exchange at Camp Ederle and a branch exchange at Camps Chinotta and Passalacqua. The main exchange at Camp Ederle is scheduled to be converted to a chapel, and the other branch exchanges are inadequate to serve the troops stationed at Camp Ederle. If this project is eliminated, it will be required to utilize the existing inadequate facilities.

Theater, $100,000: Project is required to provide a place for troop entertainment where American films and stage plays can be shown and, in addition, provide a place for training and instruction of large groups. Present need is being met by the utilization of a rehabilitated theater able to accommodate the original troop increment. If this project is eliminated, troops stationed in this area will have no place for indoor entertainment and training.

Craft shop, $15,000: Project is required to provide a place for off-duty recreation and diversion of troops and allow them to pursue personal hobbies. There are no existing facilities available.

Entertainment workshop, $30,000: Project is required to provide a place for plays and shows, written, produced, and staged by soldier personnel as part of their effort toward sustaining their own local entertainment. There are no existing entertainment or workshop facilities available.

Training area, $135,000: Project is required to provide training areas for instruction of troops in tactical maneuvers and use of weapons and equipment in a combat situation. There are no facilities presently available. If this project is eliminated, the tactical training of troops would be seriously affected.

Athletic facilities, outdoor, $50,000: Project is required to provide outdoor facilities for troops stationed in this area. There are no existing facilities available.

Fencing, $20,000: Project is required to provide for necessary security fencing for post.

NCO open mess, $63,000: Project is required to provide for off-duty recreation and entertainment for NCO's and their families. Present need is being met by the utilization of a leased facility approximately 10 miles from Camp Ederle on heavily traveled road. The elimination of this project will deny recreation and entertainment for NCO's and their families since the lease on present facility will be terminated.

Two battalion classrooms, $35,000: Project is required to provide classroom space for the training of troops in this area. There are no existing facilities available. If this project is eliminated, no other space can be made available for classroom instruction for troops stationed in this area.

CAMP PASSALACQUA

Officers open mess, $38,000: Project is required to provide recreational facilities for officers and their families. There are no existing facilities available.

Motor repair shop and facilities (motor pool), $28,000: Project required to provide a portion of the required shop space for maintenance, inspection, and repair of approximately 250 vehicles assigned to units stationed in this area. There are no existing facilities available. Failure to provide this project will necessitate the continuation of present unsatisfactory and inadequate maintenance.

Hardstand (motor pool), $32,000: Project is required to provide parking space to support motor repair shops for the control, servicing, and maintenance of vehicles for normal operation. Elimination of this project will continue the servicing and maintenance of vehicles on unpaved areas subject to dust, mud, etc.

Engineer field maintenance shop, $20,000: Project is required space for maintenance of engineer heavy equipment, such as dozers, graders, snow-removal equipment, etc. Present need is not met since there are no existing engineer maintenance facilities available.

Hardstand engineer field maintenance shop, $4,000: Project is required to provide open storage parking for engineer equipment including vehicles awaiting service at engineer maintenance shop and those currently not in use for operational requirements. There are no existing facilities available.

Signal facilities, $50,000: Project is required to provide space for transmitting and receiving equipment. There are no existing facilities available.

Hardstand, open storage, $22,000: Project is required to supplement covered storage provided elsewhere in this program and to provide space for those items of supply and equipment which do not require covered storage.

Runway, $148,000: Project is required to provide a landing strip for 4 aircraft plus 2 helicopter units assigned to this station. There are no existing facilities available.

Hangar, $72,000: Project is required to provide space for maintenance and repair for liaison and carrier aircraft units assigned to this area. There are no existing facilities available.

Craft shop, $15,000: Project will provide place for off-duty recreation and diversion of troops and allow them to pursue and continue personal hobbies. Present need is not being met since no comparable facilities are presently available.

Gas dispensing station, $10,000: Project is required to provide facilities for servicing of military and civilian vehicles of ths area. At present vehicles are being driven 1 mile through city traffic on an arterial highway, across an interurban rail line, to a POL storage depot. This is not only time consuming, but a costly and hazardous operation. The elimination of this project will result in the continued use of existing inadequate and hazardous facilities.

Training areas, $25,000: Project is required to provide training areas for instruction of troops in tactical maneuvers and use of weapons and equipment in a combat situation. The effectiveness of troops requires frequent firing of basic weapons. There are no existing facilities available. Present need is being met by the use of existing ranges at Camp Ederle. The elimination of this project will necessitate the continuous use of existing inadequate facilities, and requiring hazardous transportation of troops.

Athletic facilities outdoor, $26,000: Project is required to provide outdoor athletic training and recreation facility. There are no existing facilities available. This is an isolated overseas location where the importance of recreational programs cannot be overemphasized. Failure to provide such facilities would damage morale and spirit of the troops to a considerable extent.

Railroad, $45,000: Project is required to enable rail cars to be loaded and unloaded directly at warehouses. Failure to provide these facilities will necessitate double handling of supplies and equipment.

NCO open mess, $36,000: Project is required to provide for off-duty recreation and entertainment for NCO's and their families. There are no existing facilities available.

Broadcasting station, $30,000: Project is required to provide dissemination of news and information and off-duty entertainment to troops in this area. No American or English radio station can be heard in this area.

Colonel SHULER. I would like to give this off the record.

(Discussion held off the record.)

Colonel SHULER. Our request before this committee for $4,727,000 is the last portion of a total requirement to provide necessary rehabilitation work and new construction in connection with facilities which the Italian Government provided for this force.

We are already allocated $1,662,000 of maintenance and operation funds in order to get forward rapidly with the urgent work of getting a start on the facilities so that we could get these troops moved down there.

Many of them still are in Germany and haven't been able to move down because facilities are not completed.

In addition to that we are furnishing them another portion of maintenance and operation funds in the amount of $327,000.

Then we went through reprograming action for an amount of $4,529,000 of MCA dollars reprogramed from existing authorization in Austria. Actually it was authorized Austria-Italy. We have completed that action.

Then this request before the committee of $4,727,000 will complete the requirement. That all adds up to a total of $11,245,000.

These are facilities in four areas, plus the classified installation.

The locations are Camp Darby, Camp Ederle, Camp Pasalacqua, and Camp Chinotte.

(Discussion held off the record.)

Mr. SIKES. Is there authorization for this expenditure?

Colonel SHULER. Not for the amount we are requesting appropriations for, Mr. Chairman. However, to the best of my knowledge it will be authorized by the Armed Services side of the Congress.

Mr. SIKES. Is this the total appropriation or a portion of it?

Colonel SHULER. This will complete the known requirements, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FORD. Is this land on which these facilities will be built donated by the Italian Government?

Colonel SHULER. Furnished by agreement between the Italian and United States Governments for the occupation of these forces and for this construction. A lot of it is rehabilitation work which we have done with maintenance and operation funds.

TERM OF LEASE

Mr. SIKES. For what period of time are we leasing the land?

Colonel SHULER. As far as I know, Mr. Chairman, we intend to stay in this location until world conditions change, which would cause us possibly to leave there. I don't know when that will be, sir, if at all.

Mr. SIKES. Is there no fixed time in the lease, or do you know?

Colonel SHULER. It is an indefinite agreement so far as I know, sir.

Mr. MILLER. It is done at the request of the Italian Government; is it not? Wasn't that one of the things they requested?

Colonel GOULD. It is tied in with the NATO setup over there, sir, and negotiations with Italy.

Mr. SIKES. All of this construction will revert to the Italian Government when we give up the facilities?

Colonel SHULER. Undoubtedly it will; yes sir. It will be subject to negotiation, but it undoubtedly would. I know it did in Austria.

Mr. SIKES. It would be difficult to make any other arrangements, wouldn't it?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir.

BROADCASTING STATION

Mr. FORD. Why do you need a broadcasting station at Camp Passalacqua?

Colonel SHULER. That, sir, is essentially for the morale and the welfare support of the troops so they can listen to news and American broadcasts. It is somewhat similar to the requirement on Okinawa where we have a broadcasting station.

Mr. MILLER. Mountains would prevent them from getting programs from nearby areas.

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir; you cannot get them from existing stations up in the northern part of Europe.

HOSPITAL

Mr. SIKES. What is the number of personnel at Camp Ederle who would use the 50-bed hospital you are programing?

Colonel SHULER. This will provide, sir, a 50-bed hospital. The project was required to provide care for families and troops stationed in this particular area.

Patients requiring hospitalization for over 48 hours are required to be evacuated a distance of approximately 225 miles to another town at this time.

The number of people in this particular area I do not have on this sheet because the sheet is classified as to that number, but I will furnish it for the record.

I do know that the total officers and men in all 4 areas is 5,500. That does not include the wives and children, which would add to that figure.

(Information for the record is as follows:)

1. The United States Army Hospital, Vicenza, is to be located at Carlo Ederle Caserma, Vicenza, Italy. This city has a population of 85,000. Metropolitan areas within a 50-mile radius are: Verona, Padua, Venice.

2. There is no military hospital available in northern Italy. The closest installation is the United States Army Hospital, Leghorn, approximately 250 hazardous road miles through the Apennine Mountains to the south.

3. This proposed medical installation will furnish medical support for personnel stationed at the Carlo Ederle and Chincotto Casermas in Vicenza, plus the Passalacqua Caserma in Verona. In addition, Air Force personnel and their dependents stationed in northern Italy will receive hospital-type care at this installation.

4. Approximate number to be served by proposed facility:

(*a*) Army	5,500
(*b*) Air Force	2,367
(*c*) Dependents	4,000
(*d*) Others entitled to hospitalization	300

5. Capacity of this proposed hospital has been determined in accordance with existing DOD directives.

6. This facility must be available during fiscal year 1957, due to the movement of SETAF Headquarters and the majority of the troops of this command, plus their dependents, to the Vicenza-Verona area by July 1, 1956.

THEATER

Mr. SIKES. Do they have a theater now?

Colonel SHULER. No, sir.

Mr. SIKES. What do they use for a theater?

Colonel SHULER. They would pretty well have to rely on what the Italian people have in the way of a theater, sir. This is in the same area, sir?

Mr. SIKES. Yes; Camp Carlo Ederle.

Colonel SHULER. It is stated on the 68–C that if this project is not provided the troop station in this area, which amounts to over 3,000 personnel, will have then no place for indoor entertainment and training. The theater, besides being available for entertainment, would be used for instruction, indoor showing of training films, and the like.

ENTERTAINMENT WORKSHOP

Mr. SIKES. I notice a little further on, page 486, you have an entertainment workshop. I have not heard of entertainment workshops but when I read further I see it is for plays or shows, written and produced and staged by soldier personnel.

Colonel SHULER. It is part of the morale and welfare portion of the program.

Mr. SIKES. There is no objection to the project but would it not be possible to use the theater for that?

Colonel SHULER. We would perhaps have to build a little addition to the theater, Mr. Chairman. I don't know exactly how much. This is a modified emergency structure, $6.70 a square foot, which is a pretty reasonable price.

Mr. SIKES. Has any effort been made to use the theater facilities for this activity rather than spend the $30,000?

Colonel SHULER. What they do in this workshop is to fabricate their scenery and everything they use in putting on any kind of play or production.

It could be done in the theater provided you could put the facilities in there, either in a separate room or elsewhere.

The command felt a separate facility was more usable, and, as I say, the price is quite reasonable.

ATHLETIC FACILITIES COSTS

Mr. FORD. Aren't some of these prices set forth on page 505 under athletic facilities outdoors a little high? Two volleyball courts, $4,000.

Colonel SHULER. Off the record.

(Discussion held off the record.)

Colonel SHULER. The cost index in this area is 1.5. That means compared to prices in the United States it is about 50 percent more.

The only answer I can give is that these prices have been set by the engineer of the command who has reviewed the plans for these items and has processed them. They, of course, will be subject to competitive bid on the final price.

I do admit it looks a little high—$4,000 for two volley ball courts. However, considering the fact it would be competitive bid, I think that might bring it down. It does cost more in this area than it would in the United States.

MISSION OF INSTALLATIONS

Mr. SIKES. What is the principal function of these installations; are they troop or supply installations?

Colonel SHULER. They are principally to house combat troops of those forces. Just like the posts we find in the United States, they have to be provided with these across-the-board facilities in order to live under proper conditions.

Mr. SIKES. They are troop installations and not supply installations?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Were these originally Italian barracks and military posts?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. And we are bringing them up to a standard which is at least fairly comparable to the standard of facilities that our troops would have in this country?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir; except the construction will be modified emergency and not the permanent type construction.

Mr. SIKES. It will be temporary type construction?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir.

ARMY SECURITY AGENCY FACILITIES (OVERSEAS)

The next group of items is classified. I have Colonel Nelson here who is an expert in this field. This concerns the Army security agency portion of the program and, with your permission, I will ask Colonel Nelson to do the testifying on this group of items.

The list of items is found on page 509 and they follow from page 509 through the book up to page 551.

Mr. SIKES. And this is new authorization, also?

Colonel SHULER. This is all new authorization except for prior authorization in the amount of $2,078,000 at one particular location—No. 19.

Mr. MILLER. These are scattered throughout various parts of the world?

Colonel NELSON. Yes, sir.

(Discussion off the record.)

SIGNAL CORPS FACILITIES (OVERSEAS)

Colonel SHULER. I have Major Moore now who is prepared to testify on the Signal overseas, at two locations. With your permission, I would like to have Major Moore answer any questions the committee may have and justify the requirements contained in these books.

(Discussion off the record.)

GENERAL CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND OVERSEAS FACILITIES

TACTICAL FACILITIES

Colonel SHULER. The next area is tactical facilities, principally Nike. The item is included on page 573 in the total amount of $136,900,000, which is also new authorization.

I would like to inform the committee of the way we intend to utilize these funds. This is secret. I would be glad to furnish it as a secret record for this committee to retain, if you so desire.

Mr. SIKES. Yes; possibly we should have that.

(Discussion off the record.)

Colonel SCHULER. I would be glad to answer any questions you may have. Also, I have available and can furnish for the record—and I think it would be of interest to this committee—the status of authorizations and appropriations made since the start of this program. Would the committee desire to have that information?

Mr. SIKES. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. FORD. Could you give us a summary of the current status and what this obligational authority will do to the continental Nike program?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. FORD. If you can tell us, are you a third through, two-thirds through, or where are you?

(Discussion off the record.)

ADVANCE PLANNING

Mr. SIKES. You may proceed.

Colonel SHULER. The next item is to be found on page 574. The item of advance planning is shown there which includes the following categories: Master planning, investigations and studies, development of standards, mobilization planning, and advance design.

We are requesting $9,865,000, which is already authorized.

These are quite important elements in our effort to keep our program stabilized, to know where we want to build future requirements; to develop standards so that we can have standard buildings and save money by so doing.

We have mobilization planning to do to keep ahead of the game so we can, on mobilization, have an orderly program of buildup as needed. Then a most important part is advance design which gives us better budget estimates to present to Congress, and enables us to get to a point in our design where we do not have so far to go to complete final design.

DEFINITIONS OF CATEGORIES OF PLANNING

I have here the construction program document, which is the official Army document for this program. It has very fine definitions of these components which I will be very glad to furnish. I think that it would give the committee all the background needed.

Mr. SIKES. We will work something out for the record.

(The following information was supplied for the record.)

ADVANCE PLANNING

1. Master planning

(*a*) To develop and maintain master plans to assure that future development of permanent installations of the Department of the Army will be orderly, sound, efficient, and economical; that existing facilities are adapted to the most efficient use; that additional permanent facilities are provided in the order of priority dictated by the needs, functions, and mission of the installations; that plans are developed for the expansion of existing installations in the event of an emergency and that emphasis is placed on those installations whose missions warrant early priority of completion of their general site plans.

(*b*) To prepare or revise as required general site plans of overseas permanent installations.

(*c*) To prepare and review detailed site plans for current construction projects upon approval of general site plans.

(*d*) To prepare and review general utility plans for all installations where such plans have not yet been prepared.

(*e*) To make available to responsible commanders, for services within their jurisdiction, the panel of three consultants which has been used continuously since 1949 in lieu of additional personnel at each installation or command.

(*f*) To prepare essential planning documents for 70 nonpermanent installations in Europe and Japan.

2. Mobilization planning

To investigate sites, prepare topographic surveys and preliminary and advance mobilization plans for the provision of troop facilities, depots, and other specific installations and to furnish engineering services to Army and technical service commanders for developing the installation mobilization requirements.

3. Investigation and studies

(*a*) To study soils, their bearing qualities and peculiarities, and develop design methods which will permit foundation construction for permanent structures, roads, airfield and heliport pavements at a minimum cost and with the assurance of satisfying load requirements.

(*b*) To study and develop methods to prevent destruction of or damage to buildings, pavements, railroads, and other structures from climatic changes in Arctic, seasonal frost and humid areas.

(*c*) To study and develop criteria for drainage design and construction methods based on worldwide rainfall intensity and runoff characteristics.

(*d*) To continue the correlation and analysis of test data for application and development of design criteria for ventilation, air conditioning, and moisture-control equipment in underground structures.

(*e*) To continue evaluation and application of the effects of atomic explosions on structures through field and laboratory tests and investigational programs and to improve criteria, methods, and procedures for the design and construction best suited to provide protection against atomic explosion and radiological fallout at minimum costs.

(*f*) To continue study, evaluation, and application of test and laboratory data on the resistance of construction materials and structures against the contaminating effects of atomic, biological, chemical, and radiological warfre toxiological agents; to develop protective coatings and other measures which will minimize the effects of such agents; and to establish operational techniques for the protection, decontamination, and rehabilitation of military installations.

(*g*) To provide general engineering services to all echelons of the Department of the Army through the performance of engineering studies, surveys, and analysis.

(*h*) To continue to develop factors and other means for forecasting materials requirements, and statistical and analytical data for allotting, accounting, and reporting controlled materials under the Defense Materials System.

4. Development of standards

(*a*) To prepare standard plans and specifications for repetitive type, permanent, modified emergency, and emergency structures (other than hospitals) which are considered an integral part of Army installations in order to meet present, peacetime, and mobilization requirements.

(*b*) To prepare folios of definitive drawings of other buildings and facilities for guidance in design and construction.

(*c*) To determine by investigation the possible value of new building materials, prefabricated systems, construction methods and techniques, and native material available in quantity for military use.

5. Advance design

Advance design of items to be constructed in the continental United States and overseas areas in fiscal year 1958 and future years.

Colonel SHULER. Are there any specific questions the committee might have on what makes up these five elements?

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Ford, do you have anything?

Mr. FORD. I have no questions.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

Mr. SIKES. We will take up the next item, emergency construction.

Colonel SHULER. The next item is also against previous authorization. We are requesting $5 million and new obligational authority

for emergency construction. For construction, rehabilitation, or installation of permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, and related utilities and equipment, to restore or replace facilities damaged or destroyed. We already have three items which we intend to include against this new obligational authority. They are family housing at Eielson Air Force Base in Alaska, where recently jets crashed into the family housing up there. This would be a replacement. It is estimated at this time in the amount of $327,000.

At Fort Hood the service club burned down. We are figuring that will cost $491,000 to replace.

At Fort Benning the service club burned down, and the cost will be about $519,000.

I merely cite that to illustrate that we have planned already for the use of part of the $5 million.

Mr. FORD. These projects would come out of the $5 million that you are asking for at this time?

Colonel SHULER. Yes; they would be paid for by the $5 million of new obligational authority.

Mr. FORD. Did you get a comparable amount in the fiscal year 1956?

Colonel GOULD. $3 million.

Mr. FORD. Will you put into the record the amount and the status of the obligations and for what purposes the money has been obligated?

Colonel SHULER. Yes.

Mr. FORD. Would this amount to be a no-year appropriation like all the others?

Colonel SHULER. Yes.

Mr. FORD. How many years back has this fund been made available? Supply that information for the record and the status of the account. Theoretically, this can build up to a little kitty which can be used for good purposes if you so desire, but there ought to be some accounting.

Mr. SIKES. We should have for our records a listing of what has been done in the past on this.

Colonel SHULER. We will be glad to furnish that information.

Mr. SIKES. Do so for the last 3 years and give us information about how long this has been the practice.

Colonel SHULER. Yes.

(Statement for the record is as follows:)

Emergency Construction

Emergency construction authorization and appropriation first appeared in the Department of the Army's fiscal year 1949 MCA program. Subsequent authorization and/or appropriations have been included in each year's program except fiscal year 1950, fiscal year 1954 and fiscal year 1955. During these years, available authorizations and appropriations were used to meet emergency requirements. Effective fiscal year 1956 the use of emergency authorization and appropriations was limited to replacement of destroyed facilities. Prior to fiscal year 1956 this authority, in addition to restoration projects, could be used to finance unforeseen requirements of such urgency that initiation of construction could not await the subsequent normal program cycle. A recapitulation of the past 3 years' experience in this account is as follows:

	Authorization	Appropriation	Projects programed
1954	0	0	$8,821,619
1955	0	0	1,194,085
1956	10,000,000	3,000,000	3,597,368

Following will be a listing that make up totals in last column:

Fiscal year 1954:	
Camp Gordon: Replace officers mess	$166,000
Valley Forge General Hospital: Rest chapel (additional financing for 1952 projects)	12,500
Dugway Proving Ground: Test grid construction	2,786,743
Ogden Arsenal: Replace fire station	64,367
Whittier dock	5,760,000
Fort Sherman water supply	32,009
Fiscal year 1955:	
Whittier: Additional financing for dock	500,000
Kelavik	694,085
Fiscal year 1956:	
Sheridan officers mess	204,800
Fort Belvoir: Heliport facilities	1,287,987
Kelavik: Additional financing for fiscal year 1952 projects	918,581
Eielson Air Force Base: Replace family housing	327,000
Fort Benning Service Club	253,000
Fort Hood Service Club	491,000
Fort Carson: Replace salvage building	115,000

Colonel Shuler. I believe, sir, that the present law has eliminated a portion of the emergency authorization, and that is the portion that had to do with sudden requirements that arise in between annual programs. It is now limited to restoration due to acts of God, so they have limited it to a degree.

Mr. Ford. That was in the authorizing legislation?

Colonel Shuler. Yes.

Capehart Housing

Mr. Sikes. We will proceed with the next item, "Capehart housing."

Colonel Shuler. The next item concerns Capehart housing. The Capehart Housing Act, Public Law 345, 84th Congress, authorized

the use of MCA funds in effect to subsidize a project but only in the area of outside utilities. By that I mean water mains, gas mains, sewage lines outside the project area.

Authority to utilize MCA funds for this purpose is again contained in Public Law 155, 82d Congress, section 505, which was passed in conjunction with the Wherry Act, but the Capehart Act is an extension and modification of the Wherry Act, and that authority still exists.

We are asking, sir—and this is the first request—for $15 million of new obligational authority. This is based on Wherry experience, plus the design experience that we now have on Capehart housing. This total amount is based on the estimated number of housing starts, both in the period between now and the expiration of the Capehart Act on September 30, and for the rest of fiscal year 1957 on what we hope is an extension of the Capehart Act, for a total of 19,000 units which we have projected to place under contract.

Mr. FORD. What do you mean by a "unit" under the Capehart Act?

Colonel SHULER. A house.

Mr. FORD. A single living unit?

Colonel SHULER. Yes.

Mr. SIKES. Suppose there are several living units under one roof, is that a unit or several units?

Colonel SHULER. It is $800 per family; in other words, if you have a multiple row house with 6 units, that is 6 times $800, which would be the proportionate charge to the total project for outside utilities.

Mr. SIKES. Capehart housing costs are running high compared to Wherry housing. The Air Force computations are around $13,500 as compared with Wherry costs of about $8,500 to $9,000. It would seem to me this additional $800 would be unnecessary, that you should be able to keep the entire cost within the construction limits that have been outlined heretofore.

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Chairman, the Capehart limit of $13,500 per mortgage package includes every possible charge to the project. It includes the design, the supervision, the FHA fees, the construction cost, and the contractor's profit.

Mr. SIKES. The $9,000 Wherry cost includes all of those, too.

Colonel SHULER. I realize that and the Army has gone on record stating in general the Army considers Wherry housing substandard in that it is too expensive for the lower grades to pay rent, and it is too small in space for the senior grade officers to occupy.

I have lived in Wherry houses myself, and most recently at the Carlisle Barracks. I feel that they are, in general, substandard. My gas bill was $45 a month in the wintertime because the house was not properly insulated. I do not think that you can build a decent house for any $8,000 or $9,000. I point out that the limits we have under the MCA family housing as it presently stands in the law, and these prices that I am quoting are to the 5-foot line only, not including outside costs, start at $12,000 for noncommissioned officers and go in increments of $2,000 each through the grades to $20,000 for general officers.

An average of that, and only to the 5-foot line, would be somewhere around $16,000. I compare that with even the Capehart housing which only gives a $13,500 average. That points up two things:

One is that we are not able to get, even with the Capehart Act, the full spread of grades and must concentrate on the lower grades to get adequate quarters, and further it points out the need for the subsidy on the outside utilities. My last point is, it is not legal under the Capehart Act to use any part of that $13,500 for utilities outside the project boundary. That is why we are coming here for this request.

Mr. FORD. How do you define "outside utilities"?

Colonel SHULER. We define that, sir, as the connecting hookup to power sources, water sources, the large mains that come into the project area, not completely to the 5-foot line, but to the confines of the contract project area.

Mr. FORD. And gas mains?

Colonel SHULER. Gas mains and sewage. Unless we get this I can state we are not going to be able to build any Capehart houses because we are certainly relying on this subsidy to build under this program. I have inspected the housing being built at Fort Belvoir under the fiscal year 1955 MCA program, which was certainly more stringent in limitations than under the fiscal year 1956 laws, and I looked at the Capehart plans that are going to be utilized there, and they are 50 square feet less in net space than the 1955 MCA houses I inspected.

The third bedroom in the 3-bedroom quarters is about 8 feet 9 inches by 9 feet 6 inches, which I consider certainly a most minimum-size bedroom.

Mr. SIKES. It would make a fair-size closet but that's about all.

Mr. FORD. Have you built any Capehart housing without the subsidy?

Colonel SHULER. We have not built any Capehart housing yet at all. We are trying to close 2 projects with FHA and the contractor, 1 for 211 units at Fort Carson and 1 for 284 at Fort Bragg. I understand that personnel from my small shop are over before Mr. Vinson's committee right now going through the entire Capehart program justifying the building of these houses on the basis that if the present law is passed it will contain a provision that requires that even housing under the Capehart Act must be justified to the two Armed Services Committees.

Mr. FORD. Does the Air Force and does the Navy have this same $800 subsidy? Is that a Department of Defense figure?

Colonel SHULER. I do not know about the $800, but they do have the subsidy. They also have a lack of experience in the actual building because the Navy has none under contract. The Air Force has one at Abilene, Tex., for a small package of Capehart housing. So no one really has any experience except the experience we have had in paying for outside utilities under the Wherry and MCA housing. I can tell you this, any place you go in the Army and see any good sized family housing project, you will find that they are being built in what you might call virgin areas. A good example is at Fort Belvoir. There the development is being built down by Dogue Creek, because there is no land available on the old post area for a large family-housing project. If you build two or three hundred sets of family quarters you have to have a good big piece of real estate. It costs money to go into new areas and develop utilities.

Nuclear Heating and Powerplant

Mr. Sikes. You may proceed to the next item.

Colonel Shuler. To justify the next item that is to be considered I have Colonel Lampert here from the Office of the Chief of Engineers.

It is a nuclear heating and powerplant which appears on page 578, for which we are requesting new obligational authority in the amount of $4,127,000.

Project is required to satisfy military power and heat demands, relieve logistic effort, and provide necessary operational experience under conditions of extreme differentials in temperature varying from +90° F. to −60° F. The plant will provide information necessary to evaluate the nuclear-powerplant concept. Data gathered will complement rather than duplicate experience gained from the Fort Belvoir prototype plant now under construction. Current war plans assign a permanent strategic mission to site considered and require operation during a period of hostilities. Construction of the plant will eliminate fuel supply operations of extreme cost now prevailing. The plant is capable of providing electricity and steam for the installation for a year or more without additional fuel. A distinct military advantage would be realized. Requirements of the station presently being met by use of oil-fired boiler and diesel electric generators, which will be retained for peak demands and standby.

This is an extension of the Fort Belvoir development project.

I would like to have Colonel Lampert take over and tell the committee about this project and why we have this request before you.

Colonel Lampert. Mr. Chairman, the Department of the Army has for the last 3 years been engaged in a cooperative program with the Atomic Energy Commisison, and in the program the Department of the Army is acting for the three military services under a directive from the Secretary of Defense to develop nuclear powerplants for use on the ground by the three military services to provide electric power and heat in those areas where we have the need.

The potential advantage to the military services is of course the potential saving in conventional fuel which we will attain by having nuclear plants in remote places, and along with that the saving in logistic effort which is necessary to transport conventional fuel to many of these remote areas.

The program is carried on in the research and development phases in the Atomic Energy Commission by a group of military people under my direction, who are placed over there, and is funded jointly by the Atomic Energy Commission and by the Army.

The first prototype powerplant under construction is at Fort Belvoir, which is being built on an Atomic Energy Commission contract under my direction, funded jointly by the Army and the Atomic Energy Commission, the Army funds coming from research and development appropriations.

Plants based on this concept are required by the military services for use in remote areas to provide light and heat at medium-sized bases, or in multiple installations at large bases.

The plant at Fort Belvoir will have an output of about 2,000 kilowatts of electrical energy and is approximately the proper size for an advance base in the Arctic of perhaps 500 people.

We are proposing the present program, the 1957 program, as the next step in the development of this type of plant to install in Alaska a successor version of the Fort Belvoir plant.

The plant in Alaska is by way of a transition test. It is a step from the experimental prototype version here in the United States toward the ultimate use of these plants in remote areas where a complete form of reliability is essential and where not only the operations, but in fact the survival of the people in the base, are dependent upon a reliable source of heat and power.

We are proposing here to go to a site in Alaska where we now have conventional power and heating plants in existence to design a plant based on the Fort Belvoir design, which will be properly sized to carry the average power and heating load of the site in Alaska, and where we will learn how to operate this plant under Arctic conditions, but at the same time at a site where we have the existing conventional equipment to fall back on.

You have to bear in mind here as of today there is not in existence a properly designed integrated nuclear power plant.

The *Nautilus*, the nuclear submarine, has been in operation, but as a propulsion unit was designed for a different purpose.

Mr. SIKES. Is it proposed that this construction can begin during the fiscal year 1957?

Colonel LAMPERT. It is proposed to complete the detailed design of this plant in the fiscal year 1957 under a lump sum contract under which the Government would have the option of proceeding from designing into construction.

To the best of our planning, we will do well to enter into the construction days at the extreme far end of fiscal year 1957, and it will probably be in early 1958.

Mr. SIKES. This will supply the heat and power required for a small base?

Colonel LAMPERT. Yes.

Mr. SIKES. Something more than 500 men?

Colonel LAMPERT. The plant in Alaska is tentatively planned to be twice the size of the Fort Belvoir plant, which is the maximum expansion we consider it possible to make on that design without a major change in the design, and therefore will be appropriate to a base of about 1,000 men rather than 500 men.

Mr. SIKES. We should be looking ahead and I think this is a good plan. What can you tell us about the economy of operation and the comparative amortization of cost?

Colonel LAMPERT. Again, sir, the need for reliable experience data is probably the primary reason for requesting authority and funds to go forward with this plant. We need to learn costs and operating problems by actually building and operating the plants in areas where we feel they will be of most importance.

Purely based on an estimate, we expect that the plant at Fort Belvoir will produce electrical energy for something on the order of 4 cents per kilowatt-hour, which is perhaps 4 times, or a little more, the cost of producing power at a modern large generating plant such as those in the Washington area.

Mr. FORD. Would this be steam generated?

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Colonel LAMPERT. Yes. This is a steam-generating plant. The reactor heats the water which in turn generates steam which drives the turbine.

Mr. SIKES. The cost of producing power in these isolated areas is an entirely different matter.

Colonel LAMPERT. Yes. We have made extensive studies of making power by using diesel oil in isolated locations, and you can pretty well relate it to the cost of delivering a barrel of oil to the site you operate, and the farther away the site the more expensive. The more extreme remote sites in the Arctic have a delivery cost of fuel oil in excess of $1 a gallon compared to 10 or 12 cents a gallon for the corresonding fuel in the United States. Our estimates would indicate that a nuclear plant, once we have gotten it to the point where we can be sure of its reliability, will pay for itself in 5 to 10 years, depending upon the remoteness of the Arctic location. This is accepting the fact that for the foreseeable future the nuclear plant will probably cost substantially more than the first plant.

Mr. SIKES. We need to know more about this. In addition to the savings that you have mentioned, there is the extreme importance of shipping during a period of emergency.

Colonel LAMPERT. Yes. That is another one of the important reasons. Still another justification is the possibility of reducing fire hazard in the Arctic. Fires are a source of great fear in all Arctic installations.

Mr. SIKES. Would you maintain the existing facilities on a standby basis so that they could go into immediate operation if there were a failure of the atomic plant?

Colonel LAMPERT. Yes. As a matter of economical design in the first installation, the nuclear plant would not have a sufficient output to meet the peak operations during periods of peak loads, and the conventional plant would be brought into operation at those times.

Mr. FORD. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SIKES. The committee will stand adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1956.

DEFICIENCY REQUESTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1955 AND 1956

Mr. RILEY. The committee will come to order.

Colonel Shuler, I believe you have some additional testimony in regard to the $460,000 to meet the deficiencies of fiscal years 1955 and 1956, do you not?

Colonel SHULER. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

FORT JAY, N. Y.

Mr. RILEY. We will be glad to hear from you.

Colonel SHULER. I would like to take up first the deficiency and authorization at Fort Jay, concerning the ferry slips in the amount of $350,000.

Public Law 161 of the 84th Congress authorized $731,000 for construction of waterfront facilities at Fort Jay, N. Y., to accommodate two new and larger ferryboats. The project as authorized included the reconstruction of one ferry slip at Fort Jay, the construction of an alternate slip adjacent thereto, and construction of a third Government-owned slip at the Battery, New York City.

You will recall that the Army recently notified this committee specifically under date of December 2, 1955, of a change in scope of this project which resulted from the elimination of both an existing crossing hazard and the need for acquisition of additional land. In lieu of reconstructing the Government-owned slip at the Battery, the Department of the Army is now proceeding with the rehabilitation of slip No. 7 at the south ferry terminal, New York City, N. Y.

The Army has effected a 50-year lease at a nominal cost of $1 a year with the city of New York for this slip.

In addition, the city of New York is presently spending $100,000 toward the rehabilitation of this slip.

Based upon bids received, the cost of rehabilitation of slip No. 7 for the Army portion of the work is $230,700. The cost for construction of the 2 slips on the Fort Jay side, based upon bids received, total $786,000. The total cost of the 3 slips, excluding the portion of the rehabilitation work to be accomplished by the city of New York on slip No. 7 at a cost of $100,000, amounts to a total of $1,017,000.

The $350,000 deficiency contained in the fiscal year 1957 public-works program is required to construct the second slip at Fort Jay at an estimated cost of $250,000, and to reimburse the city of New York for its contribution toward rehabilitation of slip No. 7. The latter action is being taken with a view toward eliminating any request for the city of New York for relief legislation and to appropriately charge the total cost of the waterfront facility to a military public-works project.

In short, Mr. Chairman, based on the $731,000 authorization which we have, plus the allowable 5 percent at the station which raised the total maximum usable authorization to $767,550, we need the difference between that and the total cost of $1,117,000 in order to finish up this job.

We have an option with the low bidder on the Fort Jay side that is good for a total of 90 days from the opening of the bids, and we will get a much better price if we give him the second slip than if we reject and take new bids.

We have presented this to the two authorizing committees, and as far as I know, they intend to approve it.

Mr. RILEY. I note here that you need an additional one-tenth of an acre of land and you will probably have to acquire it through condemnation. Are there any funds in this request for that purpose?

Colonel SHULER. No, sir. This is to avoid having to acquire the additional land and by so doing having to condemn it, because the city of New York does not want us to have the land. This is to avoid having to do that, and also to avoid our ferry crossing the New York City ferry, a condition that has been going on for a number of years and which is dangerous.

Actually, if we had been completely on the ball, we would have come in with this particular plan in the first place. We feel this is the proper thing to do at this point.

Mr. RILEY. This $460,000 will take care of the entire requirement?
Colonel SHULER. Yes.

IONOSPHERE STATION, ADAK, ALASKA

Mr. RILEY. You may proceed with the next item.
Colonel SHULER. The next item is the ionosphere station at Adak in the Aleutian Islands.

First, I would like to give you the mission of this station. Its mission is to take ionospheric soundings each 15 minutes throughout a 24-hour operational day and report these findings to the central propagation radio laboratory in Boulder, Colo. These data are of interest to all agencies operating radio communications through providing a worldwide prediction which is utilized in establishing frequencies and channels of radio communication to be utilized daily.

The present location of this station is dictated by the propagation paths and electromagnetic characteristics which make this the control station for the North Pacific area for all worldwide ionospheric predictions issued by the central radio propagation laboratory.

The reason that we are requesting this deficiency authorization in the amount of $110,000 to add to the existing $70,000 authorized is because the final design and further technical study of the proposed facility in conjunction with the Department of the Navy—who happen to be the executive agent for construction in this area—has revealed that the original proposed structure is not technically feasible due to climatic and siesmic conditions prevalent in the area.

The authorized project provided a 2,100 square foot prefabricated-type building at an estimated cost, as I have said, of $70,000.

Title IV, section 401, Public Law 534, 83d Congress, is the authorizing law.

At the request of the Department of the Army, who is the user of this station, the Department of the Navy has redesigned the proposed facility to coincide with technical specifications dictated by the climatic conditions on Adak. The revised design contemplates a reinforced concrete-type building of 2,317 square feet—and that is a slight increase over the 2,100 feet originally—at an estimated total cost of $180,000.

The facilities currently in use are temporary wooden structure constructed during World War II. They are badly deteriorated and must be replaced prior to the end of 1957.

This again would be the entire requirement for this project.
Mr. RILEY. That will be the complete construction cost?
Colonel SHULER. Yes.
Mr. RILEY. Is the heat included in that?
Colonel SHULER. The heat is included in the design of this structure.
Mr. FORD. And that will be funded out of prior appropriations?
Colonel SHULER. That will be funded, Mr. Ford, out of a combination of prior appropriations and the $193 million new obligational authority that we are requesting. I cannot put my finger on whether the dollars will come out of the existing appropriations, or the newly requested ones, but it will be a combination of the two.

Mr. FORD. It is primarily a request for reprograming of the previously justified structure?

Colonel SHULER. Yes. It is an increase in scope, and we are requesting this committee and the Senate committee to approve the increase in the scope, moneywise.

RELOCATION OF THE SAN JACINTO ORDNANCE DEPOT, TEX.

Mr. RILEY. You may proceed with the next item.

Colonel SHULER. The next item concerns a study which has been directed by the House Armed Services Committee of the possibility of relocating the San Jacinto Ordnance Depot. It is presently located near the city of Houston, Tex. The amount is $25,000, and I am requesting approval for new obligational authority to conduct this specific study as directed by the House Armed Services Committee.

Mr. RILEY. What is the purpose of moving it?

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Chairman, the Army does not desire to move the depot. I do not truthfully know the intent in having the study made except that I do know that Congressman Thomas of the State of Texas would like to get the ammunition storage depot moved away from that location to any other location anywhere in the United States.

Mr. RILEY. How close is it to the city?

Colonel SHULER. I will furnish that for the record. It is just outside the city limits. I believe it is as far away as 18 miles from the center of the city.

I believe certain interests down there wish to develop the particular area commercially, and I do recall that the cost of moving this depot to some other place has been studied and estimated to be as much as $35 million.

Mr. RILEY. What is the acreage involved in this station?

Colonel SHULER. Could I correct the distance? It is 15 miles from Houston instead of 18 miles.

I will read into the record, with the chairman's permission, certain data on the San Jacinto Ordnance Depot, which I feel will answer any questions that you might ask.

The San Jacinto Ordnance Depot at Channel View, Tex., was established in 1941. About 4,900 acres of land, 15 miles east of Houston, were purchased by the War Department in 1941 at a cost of $1,700,000, or about $340 per acre. Construction of a combined depot and ammunition outloading dock was started in 1941 and completed in 1942 at a cost of $10,700,000. The combined facility was placed in operation during April 1942.

The present primary missions are: ammunition reserve storage, ammunition renovation, and surveillance function testing.

Three hundred and sixty-six personnel were employed on January 31, 1955. The peak employment during World War II was 922. The estimated operating cost is $1,800,000 annually.

I would like to correct the cost of replacing the depot to $34 million instead of $35 million.

Mr. RILEY. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Access Roads

Mr. Riley. We will now go to the next item.

Colonel Shuler. The next subject concerns access roads. The committee will recall that up through last year this was handled in the Department of Defense, and General Yount, as the Department of Defense representative, did all the testifying on the subject. This year the Department of Defense has placed the defense of access roads in the three departments. I am prepared to discus the subject before this committee.

I have with me Mr. Chacey from General Yount's office.

I would like, for the benefit of the record, to place certain data therein which I think will be of help in any discussion of the subject.

Section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended, among other things authorizes the Commissioner of Public Roads to provide for the construction, maintenance, or improvement of access roads to military and naval reservations; to defense industries, and defense industry sites and to sources of raw material, and for replacing existing highways and highway connections which are shut off from general public use by necessary closures, or revisions at defense reservations and defense industry sites.

Such roads are certified to the Secretary of Commerce as important to the national defense by the Secretary of Defense. Section 12 of the Federal Air to Highways Act of 1955, Public Law 177, 82d Congress, and section 10 of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1952 was subsequently enacted for the purpose of prescribing certain procedures and authorizing the use of access roads funds to carry out the provisions of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941. as amended.

To implement this legislation, the Department of Defense and the Bureau of Public Roads have agreed on procedures for making investigations and reporting on access-road deficiencies. Joint Army-Navy-Air Force regulations set forth in detail the steps to be taken by military representatives in reporting on deficiencies in public highways serving defense facilities.

The regulations provide all reports for access-road needs will be initiated by, and prepared under, the direction of the commanding officer of the Army, Navy, or Air Force installation, or the officer having primary cognizance of an existing, or planned defense industry.

Normally these reports will be prepared and forwarded through channels for review and comment before the Bureau of Public Roads is requested by the Department of Defense to investigate the public highway needs of a defense facility. Coordination with the State or local highway agency having jurisdiction over the access roads is accomplished, and cooperative solutions for correcting the access roads' deficiencies are developed by the district engineer, Bureau of Public Roads.

Where improvement are proposed, the Bureau of Public Roads' report incudes a preliminary estimate of cost. Upon receipt of both the installation report and the Bureau of Public Roads' report, the Chief of Transportation, Department of the Army, is responsible for the detailed screening of all proposed Department of Defense projects. If found justified they are recommended for certification

to the official representative of the Department of the Army, and the Department of the Air Force for concurrence. All projects certified have been reported on favorably by the Commissioner of Public Roads as justified projects that should be financed at least in part with access-road funds.

Through the cooperation of the Bureau of Public Roads and State and local officials, State and local governments have agreed to furnish approximately 25 percent of the overall fund requirements as an equitable share of the cost of joint interest projects.

In addition, several access roads have been placed on the Federal-aid highway system and financed with Federal aid and State matching funds. Many other project improvements have been accomplished with Federal aid and State matching funds, or State or local funds entirely.

There are at present 42 certified but unfinanced access road improvements for the Army, Navy, and Air Force estimated to require a grand total of $10,574,136. This total is divided among the three departments as follows:

Nine access road projects for the Department of the Army estimated to require $3,548,560.

Twenty-eight access road projects for the Department of the Air Force estimated to require $5,939,276.

Five access road projects for the Department of the Navy estimated to require $1,086,300.

During the same period the above certifications were made, a total of 32 access-road projects have been turned down as not meeting the requirements for financing under the access-road program due to regularly programed improvements soon to be under contract, lack of traffic to justify priority, alternate routes available, or findings indicating the route in question may be replaced by routes on existing systems at little or no inconvenience to existing traffic.

Of these 32 projects which were turned down, 8 were Army, 8 were Navy, and 16 were Air Force.

Turning to the Army list of certified projects, the nine that I mentioned, they are as follows:

For the Quartermaster research and development center at Natick, Mass., $71,400.

Fort Eustis, Va., $868,000.

Nike site D–61 in Michigan, $25,500.

Nike site D–86 in Michigan, $45,900.

Fort Benning, Ga., $1,734,000.

Kings Bay Ammunition Terminal, Ga., $229,500.

Medina Base, Tex., $89,760.

Nike site D–25, California, $306,000.

Nike sites D–74 and D–75 in the State of New York, $178,500.

The total as previously cited is $3,548,560.

Mr. Chairman, I have a list of each of these installations with the type of road proposed, the length of the project, and the justification statement which I will furnish and put into the record.

Mr. RILEY. All right.

(The information furnished for the record is as follows:)

1. Installation: Nike site D–61, Wayne County, Mich.

(*a*) Access-road mileage: 0.5 of a mile.

(*b*) Type and width of proposed improvement: Two-lane intermediate-type bituminous pavement, 20 feet wide.

(*c*) Preliminary estimate of Federal access-road funds required: $25,500.

(*d*) Brief statement of justification: Reconstruction of the existing low-type road is necessary to correct drainage deficiencies and to develop a facility so that wheeled vehicles may have access to the new installation during all seasons.

2. Installation: Nike site D–86, Oakland County, Mich.

(*a*) Access-road mileage: 1.1 miles.

(*b*) Type and width of proposed improvement: Two-lane intermediate-type bituminous surface, 20 feet wide.

(*c*) Preliminary estimate of Federal access-road funds required: $45,900.

(*d*) Brief statement of justification: Reconstruction of the existing low-type road is necessary to correct drainage deficiencies and to develop a facility so that wheeled vehicles may have access to the new installation during all seasons.

3. Installation: Fort Benning, Ga.

(*a*) Access-road mileage: 17 miles.

(*b*) Type and width of proposed improvement: Two-lane high-type pavement.

(*c*) Preliminary estimate of Federal access-road funds required: $1,734,000.

(*d*) Brief statement of justification: The improvement is required to provide a replacement road necessitated by expansion of installation training and range danger areas for new type weapons.

4. Installation: Kings Bay Ammunition Loading Terminal, Camden County, Ga.

(*a*) Access-road mileage: 3.0 miles.

(*b*) Type and width of proposed improvement: 24-feet high-type pavement.

(*c*) Preliminary estimate of Federal access-road funds required: $229,500.

(*d*) Brief statement of justification: The critical nature of the terminal and the volume of traffic to be generated by the terminal, warrants the construction of a new section of road to the main entrance of the installation.

5. Installation: Quartermaster Research and Development Center, Natick, Mass.

(*a*) Access-road mileage: 0.4 of a mile.

(*b*) Type and width of proposed improvement: Two-lane high-type pavement, 24 feet wide.

(*c*) Preliminary estimate of Federal access-road funds required: $71,400.

(*d*) Brief statement of justification: The only access road serving the installation is a low-type road designed to serve a sparsely settled area that existed before the installation was activated and is not adequate for the greatly increased volume of traffic now generated by the installation.

6. Installation: Fort Eustis Military Reservation, Va.

(*a*) Access-road mileage: Approximately 2 miles.

(*b*) Type and width of proposed improvement: A 4-lane pavement including widening of the bridge across the Newport News Reservoir and the 2 overpass structures to accommodate 4 lanes of traffic.

(*c*) Preliminary estimate of Federal access-road funds required: $868,000.

(*d*) Brief statement of justification: Original certification called for stage construction of a 2-lane high-type pavement, including 3 major structures with sufficient right-of-way for a 4-lane pavement. The peak-hour traffic volume has developed to a point that it far exceeds the practical capacity of the two-lane pavement, now under construction.

7. Installation: Medina Base, Bexar County, Tex.

(*a*) Access-road mileage: 1.6 miles.

(*b*) Type and width of proposed improvement: Two-lane intermediate-type bituminous pavement, 24 feet in width.

(*c*) Preliminary estimate of Federal access-road funds required: $89,760.

(*d*) Brief statement of justification: The improvement of the existing unimproved county road which is the only public highway serving the one base entrance is essential to accommodate the employee, commercial, and emergency traffic generated by the base.

8. Installation: Defense site, Rocky Ridge (SF–25–C. & L.), Contra Costa County, Calif.

(*a*) Access-road mileage: 4.7 miles.

(*b*) Type and width of proposed improvement: Two-lane intermediate-type bituminous pavement, 22 feet in width.

(*c*) Preliminary estimate of Federal access-road funds required: $306,000.

(*d*) Brief statement of justification: Improvement of the existing low-type road is necessary to insure all-weather access to the installation.

9. Installation: Defense sites, Grand Island, N. Y. (Niagara-Buffalo 74 and 75)

(*a*) Access-road mileage: 2.7 miles.

(*b*) Type and width of proposed improvements: Two-lane high-type bituminous surfacing, 20 feet in width, with 8-foot-wide stabilized shoulders.

(*c*) Preliminary estimate of Federal access-road funds required: $178,500.

(*d*) Brief statement of justification: To provide an all-weather road to a defense site with the understanding that the county would finance other improvements to meet the immediate defense needs of the area.

Mr. RILEY. Can you tell us, as an example, the type of access road that you propose to build at Fort Benning, Ga.?

Colonel SHULER. Mr. Chacey, are you familiar with these projects so that you can talk about the type of facility that you intend to build?

Mr. CHACEY. The type of facility in general is indicated in the list that you referred to.

Colonel SHULER. I thought the chairman might want more.

Mr. RILEY. I am particularly interested in connection with these large military posts as to whether you are going to have 2 lanes, 4 lanes, or 6 lanes.

Colonel SHULER. That particular improvement at Fort Benning, Ga., is intended to be a 17-mile-long road, 2-lane high-type pavement. The preliminary estimate of the Federal access-road funds required is $1,734,000. The improvement is required to provide a replacement road necessitated by expansion of installations training and range danger areas for new type weapons.

Mr. RILEY. The reason that I bring the question up is this, and I may be wrong—in the case of an emergency you are going to have to deal with the civilian population and the only way that I know you can do this is to make these roads big enough to hold the military and the civilians in order to keep the congestion down, the type of congestion that we ran into in Europe in World War II. You just cannot keep these civilians off the roads unless you shoot them, and you are not going to do that.

My thinking is that access roads into these large military installations should be wide enough to accommodate both the civilians and the Army and prevent congestion as much as possible in case we have an emergency. I personally think it is money well spent, and I think some consideration should be given to that.

At these Nike sites where they have just a few people that is different. But at your big Navy yards, the big Army installations and the big airfields, in my opinion, unless you provide adequate roads, you are going to run into a situation that is going to deter the military and cause panic among the civilians.

Colonel SHULER. Yes.

We certainly appreciate that, Mr. Chairman. I assure you that these things, when they are carefully studied and finally certified, are turned down as not needed for the reasons I cited. We do take into account the things you mentioned, and of course we are limited by

one aspect. There is the problem of putting, for instance, a 6-lane highway in between 2 narrower highways so that your bottleneck is on either end and not on the highway that you are building.

Mr. RILEY. I believe General Yount's testimony was to the effect that those roads would run anywhere from 10 to 50 miles away from the large permanent military stations.

Colonel SHULER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. And that is what I had in mind because people are going to gravitate toward those roads. Of course, there will be some few on the smaller local roads.

Colonel SHULER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. But when an emergency comes they are going to hunt the main highways.

Now, I do not know whether they have changed the policy or not, but under the civil-defense program you see signs up and down the road, "In the event of an emergency this road will be closed." In my opinion, you are not going to close them.

Colonel SHULER. There are not going to be enough people to keep them closed.

Mr. RILEY. The Army would not be big enough to keep the civilians off, I will tell you that. You would not have time to do anything else.

Mr. FORD. Did I understand correctly that all of these will be partially financed through Federal-aid-to-highway programs to the extent of 25 percent?

Mr. CHACEY. No, sir. The statement that was made was that in our overall program the average would be 25 percent participation by State and local authorities. For example, with regard to the replacement roads, we expect little participation on them. It is a Federal obligation to replace a road when we close a highway. Many of the roads serve some local field or are in a condition that need some improvement and the State and local officials are happy to make some contribution, generally in the way of rights-of-way. They do all the engineering work on these projects. So they pay for the plans and surveys and do all the engineering work and furnish the rights-of-way. Those arrangements are worked out by the district engineer of the Bureau of Public Roads in the field and agreed to and certified to by the Commissioner of Public Roads as an appropriate method of financing.

Mr. FORD. Overall you would get about 25 percent contribution, but in these specific projects that have been presented this moring they may not reach that percentage?

Mr. CHACEY. I can say definitely they will not because most of these specific projects are ones in which it is obviously Federal obligation. In all cases the local authorities take over the responsibility for maintenance under this procedure which is a considerable contribution but one which is not reflected in the cost for construction or improvement.

Mr. FORD. They even maintain these access roads to Nike sites.

Mr. CHACEY. That is right.

Mr. FORD. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RILEY. I imagine the local State highway departments could handle that better than the Army could as it would be necessary to set up a crew for just a short distance on the road. And because of the local traffic they are glad to do that.

Colonel SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. That comes back to the problem we were discussing a while ago. Any further questions?

Are there any other matters to come before the committee?

Mr. FORD. I think it is the consensus among the committee that the presentation has been very good in this fiscal 1957 program.

Mr. RILEY. I concur fully in that. To me this has been the best presentation that the Army has made since I have been on the committee. I want to commend you for the work that has been done and the very able manner in which it has been presented. It has enabled us to expedite the hearings and at the same time to get an excellent record. We thank you very much for the manner in which it has been presented and the efficient way in which the material has been accumulated and advanced for the record.

Colonel SHULER. Before you adjourn, Mr. Chairman, may I thank you very much and say that the Department of the Army appreciates the full and fair hearing that this committee has given us and we will continue to strive to make a complete and adequate presentation to you, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Thank you. The committee will adjourn until Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY, MAY 22,1956.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

WITNESS

HON. WILLIAM H. AVERY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF KANSAS

Mr. RILEY. The committee will come to order.

We are glad this morning to have our friend and colleague, Congressman Avery, with us. We will be pleased to have a statement from you at this time, Mr. Avery.

Mr. AVERY. I will try not to consume a lot of the time of the committee.

I understand from your chairman that you have practically completed all of your hearings, and I believe only my statement and that of our colleague, Mr. Wickersham, is left to complete. So having arrived at that point I realize the committee is anxious to finish their hearings and report. Notwithstanding the fact this is one of the last statements to be heard, I do not want you to categorize it as one that is not important, since I feel it is a very important item in the appropriation bill which I intend to discuss with you this morning.

More specifically it is the Academic Building at the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Those of you who were on this particular subcommittee last year—maybe it is the same subcommittee—you are probably more or less familiar with what happened a year ago.

As I piece the story together, the appropriation was recommended by the Department of Defense, approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

There was some concern, and justifiably so, on the part of the subcommittee as to whether the plans for this particular building were firmed up to the point where a true and accurate estimate of the cost was presented. Therefore no appropriation was included in the bill in the 1st session of the 84th Congress. Because of a rather unusual situation developing on the floor there was no chance to reinstate the appropriation in the House.

When the supplemental bill was before the Senate $200,000 was included for drafting of plans for this particular building at Fort Leavenworth, and I have been informed from what I consider reliable information that those plans have been developed so a firm estimate of the cost of this building can be arrived at, and it has again been recommended by the Department of Defense and approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

I do not think it is necessary to go into the details of these plans and cost figures. I assume the Department of the Army has testified before your committee.

Mr. RILEY. That is in the record, yes.

Mr. AVERY. To save time, then, I would like to pass over the portion dealing with the technical information regarding this building.

I am very familiar with this school, and I think it is more important in our Army organization than normally it is credited with being. It is the Senior Tactical School of the United States Army. There are only 2 schools above it, and those 2 schools are the Army War College on Army matters and the National War College for a combined further intensified training for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and State Department.

In other words, you might say this would be the conventional college of the United States Army. It specializes in tactics and most all of our tactical personnel in the Army who have achieved distinction have graduated from this school.

The school is just 75 years old. I attended the 75th anniversary at Fort Leavenworth on May 7. Secretary of the Army Brucker was out to make the main address at that celebration and observation.

The school was founded for about 250 men originally, and the point I want to make is that the facilities as such for this school have not been increased materially since its original founding back in 1881, although now we normally have about 2,000 officers enrolled in this school.

The extended facilities that are available have merely been converted from more or less obsolete buildings which existed on the post. A case in point is that their main academic building is the old riding hall which was on the premises at Fort Leavenworth when a cavalry regiment or so was stationed there previous to World War II.

I have visited this school at different times, and if you can imagine what an old riding hall would be, with temporary partitions, the folding kinds of partitions put in temporary buildings, those are the only walls that separate these various classes.

You walk into one class and you can just hear a continual din completely surrounding that one particular room by the classes in the adjacent rooms. It is certainly not conducive to an environment which would make the student very receptive to the information that is attempted to be transmitted to him.

I don't know why these walls were in there temporarily. Perhaps they open it up from time to time and use it as an auditorium. Whatever the case may be, those are the only quarters that are mainly available for the students at this school.

Then one point further is the fact that because of our position in the Western World, most of the friendly nations we have still remaining in the Western World send the cream of the crop of their military to Fort Leavenworth for tractical training. At this time I believe there are students enrolled there from 39 other nations.

It seems to me it is somewhat of a reflection on our Department of the Army that we are training our future commanders and tacticians in a building that is merely an old riding hall. It simply resolves down to that.

The administration building is old but fairly adequate.

The quarters and other facilities on the post have kept pace to some extent with the increase in size of the school, but as far as the academic building proper, it is merely the only converted facility on the post.

I wish you would have had an opportunity to visit Fort Leavenworth and have seen this for yourself. If you had I am sure it would have dissolved any reservations you might have had about the justification for the inclusion of this item in the supplemental appropriation bill that you are now preparing on military construction.

I believe I have stated as briefly as possible my feeling on this matter, Mr. Chairman, and my recommendation.

I would be glad to answer any questions any member of the committee might have, but I do not want to use further time of the committee unless there are specific questions.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Flood?

Mr. FLOOD. No questions.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Ford?

Mr. FORD. I think it should be said the Army made a very fine presentation this year in behalf of this project. They did have the plans firmed up as a result of the funds we gave them last year for the completion of their designs and specifications.

Mr. AVERY. That was my understanding, Mr. Ford.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Miller?

Mr. MILLER. The only comment I have to make is that I fully agree with what our colleague said about the importance of the school at Fort Leavenworth. I am not a graduate of that school, but anyone who is familiar with the magnificent development of our field artillery and tactical use our artillery has developed over the years would appreciate that it is the fountainhead of a very magnificent performance in a professional way.

I fully concur it is entitled to most careful consideration, anything they feel they need to carry on the very fine work they have done over the years.

Mr. AVERY. Thank you, Mr. Miller.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Avery, we appreciate your giving us the result of your personal observations as to the need for this building and the present situation as it exists at Fort Leavenworth.

I agree with Mr. Ford that the Army made the best presentation this year all around that they have made since I have been on the com-

mittee, and they gave us an excellent report and justification for this particular situation.

I am sure the committee will give it every possible consideration when we go to mark up the bill.

Mr. AVERY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

FORT SILL OKLA.

WITNESS

HON. VICTOR WICKERSHAM, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. RILEY. We are glad to have our friend and colleague, Representative Wickersham, from Oklahoma, this morning.

Mr. Wickersham, we shall be glad to have your statement concerning the project in which you are interested.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. According to the transcript I have before me, $4,173,000 is the appropriation requested this year for Fort Sill. As you know, this is an old established artillery field originally established as Camp Wichita in about 1869, and as Fort Sill in 1905. It is one of the finest in the country.

Among other items they need expansion of 10,700 acres in the southern portion, which is one-sixth of the total existing fish and wildlife acreage. However, there is no cash involved in that particular tract.

The previous authorization authorized something over $2 million, $2,116,000, I believe, for 20,500 acres of private ranch land which they are under process of acquiring. As soon as they are acquired, which will be soon, this particular Army installation will need some money that will save a lot of money in the long run; that is, sufficient funds to widen the highways within the reservation. That is essential and it will save a lot of money, wear and tear on the equipment.

They also need some money to replace the hospital building, an annex which burned 6 or 8 months ago. They need a sufficient amount of funds to put in an electronics and academic building for the guided missile, and a sufficient amount of money to paint all of the wooden buildings.

Most of the buildings on Fort Sill are stone, concrete, or brick. However, many of them are in need of paint. They are wooden buildings.

Furthermore, this installation should have enough money to provide facilities for the annual training of the 45th Division which used to be trained at Fort Sill.

There are other funds which this installation needs. Among other items there is one item which is especially needed, Mr. Chairman, and that is a sufficient amount of money to provide for damming up about a half dozen of the ravines on the reservation in order not only to secure sufficient amount of water supply to run the installation now but to assure sufficient amount in the event of emergency which probably would be three times as much water as they use now.

At the present time Fort Sill secures its water from the city of Lawton at wholesale cost, and it would be much better and it would not cost too much to provide enough money to go ahead and put in

these few dams. They have the equipment and the men at this time, but it does take some added funds and planning.

Mr. RILEY. Is that good water?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Excellent water, yes. As a matter of fact, there are a number of lakes on the fish and wildlife area adjoining this.

As you know, we have had some opposition on the acquisition of some of this land adjoining Fort Sill.

Mr. MILLER. What is the situation on that now? We understood last year that we had provided for that old program.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. You did, Mr. Miller, but an unfortunate situation developed. Mr. McKay did not want to transfer it. He said his reasoning back of it was the fact that under the law setting aside the Fish and Wildlife land many years ago there was no provision whereby he could release it to the Government.

There is a bill pending now before the Fish and Wildlife Committee which would authorize the transfer, and that hearing is coming up tomorrow. I think it will be satisfactorily worked out.

Those who are against transferring feel the Fish and Wildlife area is important. I do too. This takes only about 16 acres out of over 2,580 acres of the lakes and only 10,700 acres of about 60,000 acres of land, so it actually doesn't hurt the Fish and Wildlife to any appreciable degree.

Mr. MILLER. That was our feeling last year.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I represent both sides of the situation and I would be interested either way, but I think our primary objective is the defense program, which comes first.

Mr. MILLER. Is it not almost essential to get that matter straightened out if the program is to be carried on as it should be carried on?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Without a doubt it must be done. There are only 47 families there, they have acquiesced, want to go through with it as far as they are concerned. An independent appraisal firm is making the appraisal, and at this time the hearing is coming up in a committee where Mr. Riley is a member. General De Shazo, whom I saw a few days ago in Fort Sill, told me it was absolutely essential, as did the Secretray of the Army who told me that a week ago last Thursday, and Mr. Roderick, whom I met and visited with a week ago, we had breakfast together, and I saw him day before yesterday at Fort Sill, and Maxwell D. Taylor, who was reared in Oklahoma, said it is absolutely necessary that they have it. They are not taking over the facilities of Fort Bliss. This is only ground-to-ground guided missiles, and even the men who later take training at Fort Bliss have to have the electronics and academic training which will be provided when we furnish these communications and electronic building funds here and the school addition, the two together totaling $4,173,000.

Mr. MILLER. They even need the extended range for the 280 millimeter gun.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Not only those but these others. The velocity of the shells is much greater than it used to be, and there are 10 different types of guns and ammunition which would ricochet and endanger the life of others if they don't get the additional land. It is absolutely essential. There are billions of dollars invested there. I assume most of you have been to Fort Sill. That district was added to my area

about 4 years ago. I now have 2½ districts where I used to have 1. I appreciate the privilege of appearing before you.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Flood?

Mr. FLOOD. No questions.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Ford?

Mr. FORD. No questions.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Miller?

Mr. MILLER. No questions.

Mr. RILEY. It would also tend to eliminate some of the danger which leads to one of the main highways which runs along the edge of the land there.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. If we could secure additional funds for access roads on the highway, United States 277 leading north, it would probably save 25 lives per year and within 5 years it would save the entire cost of delays and extra gasoline and wear and tear on cars because they have to slow down. It is a two-lane highway leading north and a two-lane highway leading west from Highway 62. Both of them should have greater access, at least for several miles.

Incidentally, they both run right into the reservation. United States Highway 277 actually is on the reservation itself. The reservation is on both sides.

Mr. RILEY. We certainly appreciate your giving us this information.

As already has been brought out, this committee was favorable to this project last year, and I, for one, hope you get the authorization to use some of our national lands. I understand it is essential to the problem.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I wish you would give some consideration to adding about $50,000 there for planning money for additional water supply. They didn't ask for it but I wish you would give consideration to it.

They need planning money for the water to provide adequate supply. The ravines——

Mr. RILEY. Have you any figures which show whether or not that would amortize itself over a period of years over the cost of buying the water from the city of Lawton and having your own water supply?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Actually the city of Lawton supplies the water at cost, but in the cost there are some added overhead expenses which quickly would be amortized out of any monies which would be saved as a result of having the water.

There are at least 6 creeks which could be dammed up and provide many hundred acre-feet, and Rush Dam could be raised 50 feet more and provide many millions of gallons at a small cost. I think most of the work could be done with the equipment that they have, but it would require some engineering planning money.

I think if you set up $50,000 for it, it would be adequate.

Mr. RILEY. Thank you very much.

WEST COAST AMMUNITION TERMINAL, CALIF.

We have a letter here from our colleague, Congressman John Baldwin, of California, in regard to the appropriation for land acquisition for the proposed Army West Coast Ammunition Terminal in the Potrero Hills area near Fairfield-Suisun, Solano County, Calif.

If there is no objection we will insert this letter in the record at this point.

Mr. FORD. Off the record.

(Discussion held off the record.)

Mr. RILEY. Without objection, then, we will insert this entire file, including the resolutions.

(The information referred to is as follows:)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., May 21, 1956.

Hon. GEORGE H. MAHON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Department of Defense Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: It is my understanding that on Tuesday, May 22, your committee will consider a proposed appropriation of $3,200,000 for land acquisition for a proposed Army West Coast Ammunition Terminal in the Potrero Hills area near Fairfield-Suisun, Solano County, Calif. It is my understanding that this item is a part of the military construction appropriations bill.

I have been asked by a number of organizations to bring to your attention that they have gone on record in opposition to this proposed appropriation. These organizations include the Solano County Board of Supervisors; Fairfield City Council; California Fish and Game Commission; California Farm Bureau Federation; Solano County Farm Bureau; Fairfield-Suisun Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture; Vallejo Chamber of Commerce; Benicia Chamber of Commerce; Rio Vista Chamber of Commerce; Associated Sportsmen of California; and the Solano-Suisun Marsh Duck Hunters Association.

Attached for your information is a copy of a resolution passed by the California Fish and Game Commission on October 20, 1955, on this subject. Also attached are copies of a resolution passed by the Solano County Board of Supervisors on April 4, 1955; a resolution passed by the Fairfield-Suisun Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture on May 9, 1955; a resolution passed by the Solano County Farm Bureau on May 9, 1955; a letter dated December 6, 1955 addressed by the California Farm Bureau Federation to the Secretary of Defense; and a letter from the Vallejo Chamber of Commerce dated November 25, 1955 (with attachment)—all in opposition to this project.

I should appreciate your bringing this letter to the attention of the members of your committee in connection with this specific proposed appropriation, and should appreciate your filing this letter and attachments as a part of the official record of your hearings on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. BALDWIN, *Member of Congress.*

RESOLUTION PROTESTING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE POTRERO HILLS AMMUNITION DEPOT IN SOLANO COUNTY, CALIF.

Whereas construction by the United States Corps of Engineers of a proposed ammunition loading depot at the Potrero Hills site in Solano County, Calif., would involve extensive dredging of Montezume slough and destroy an important portion of the Joice Island Waterfowl Refuge, and would include the deposit of the resultant spoil on surrounding marsh lands; and

Whereas the dredging of the above-mentioned channel and the deposit of the spoil would seriously reduce or entirely destroy the waterfowl habitat values of several thousand acres of lands both public and private which are presently dedicated to waterfowl management purposes; and

Whereas the lands that would be affected currently play an important part in the management of waterfowl of the Pacific Flyway by providing essential wintering grounds, areas for holding birds to prevent agricultural depredations, and areas for the orderly harvest of surplus waterfowl; and

Whereas marshlands suitable for waterfowl are at such a premium that no alternate marshlands could be provided as substitutes to replace those which would be destroyed by such dredging: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California Fish and Game Commission does hereby vigorously oppose the construction of the Potrero Hills ammunition loading depot at the proposed site; and be it further

Resolved, That if an alternate site is chosen by the Corps of Engineers for such a facility that the corps be urged to avoid the destruction of waterfowl values in connection with the construction thereof; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution shall be transmitted to the Secretary of Defense, to the Secretary of Interior, and to the representatives of the State of California in the Congress of the United States.

Adopted by the California Fish and Game Commission October 20, 1955.

COUNTY OF SOLANO, CALIF., BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
Fairfield, Calif, April 13, 1955.

Hon. JOHN F. BALDWIN, Jr.,
Congressman, Sixth District,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I am enclosing a certified copy of a resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors of Solano County approving the stand of the Fairfield-Suisun Chamber of Commerce on the proposed ammunition-loading depot in Solano County.

This resolution not only endorses the stand of the chamber of commerce, but the board wishes its position to be known as opposing the location of this proposed depot anywhere in Solano County,

Very truly yours,

LEWIS MORRILL,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

RESOLUTION APPROVING CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STAND ON AMMUNITION LOADING DEPOT

It is hereby resolved, That this Board of Supervisors of Solano County, State of California, does hereby disapprove and object to the plans of the United States Army to build an ammunition outloading facility at the proposed location adjacent to the twin cities of Fairfield and Suisun City, Solano County, Calif., as said plan and location would have an extremely detrimental effect upon the industrial potential, planning, economy, and recreational development of Solano County and the said cities of Fairfield and Suisan City, all as are more fully set forth in that certain letter dated March 22, 1955, addressed to "District Engineer, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Col. William J. Ely," from the Fairfield-Suisun Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, entitled "Proposed Army Ammunition Loading Depot, Objection to," carbon copies of which went to the Solano County Board of Supervisors, Fairfield City Council, Suisun City Council, Solano County Farm Bureau, Senator William H. Knowland, Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, Representative John F. Baldwin, Jr., California State Chamber of Commerce, and other interested groups and newspapers; and it is further

Resolved, That the clerk of this said board of supervisors send certified copies of this resolution to Senator William F. Knowland; Senator Thomas H. Kuchel; Representative John F. Baldwin, Jr.; California State Chamber of Commerce; Fairfield-Suisun Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture; Col. William J. Ely, district engineer, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Wright Building, Sacramento, Calif.; Senator Luther E. Gibson; Assemblyman Samuel R. Geddes and the County Supervisors Association of California.

I, Lewis Morrill, county clerk of Solano County, and ex officio clerk of the board of supervisors of said county, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing resolution was regularly introduced, passed, and adopted by said board at a regular meeting thereof held April 4, 1955, by the following vote:

Ayes: Supervisors Church, Kilby, Lopes, Mowers, and Goheen.
Noes: None.
Absent: None.

Witness my hand and the seal of said board this 4th day of April 1955.

LEWIS MORRILL, *Clerk.*

MARCH 22, 1955.

To: District Engineers United States Army Corps of Engineers, Col. William J. Ely

From: Fairfield-Suisun Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture

Subject: Proposed Army ammunition loading depot, objection to

The plans of the Department of the Army to build an ammunition outloading facility in this area came to the attention of the Fairfield-Suisun Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture in November 1954. The chamber thereupon set about learning all it could be of the details of the proposed plan in order to arrive at an attitude based upon fact rather than upon rumor and supposition. The investigation has been completed and the chamber has now taken a position of opposition on the matter.

While the chamber appreciates the high degree of importance attached to this facility by the Department of the Army, it also believes the Army was negligent when it met only military requirements in the selection of the location and virtually ignored the immediate effects and the long-range growth factors of the communities affected.

We believe insufficient attention was given to the impact on the economy of the area. While military needs are paramount in wartime, we must assume that the ultimate aim of any military program is to insure peace and to promote a healthy and stable economy.

We believe construction of the proposed facility would largely contravene our comprehensive master plan now under preparation resulting in undesirable trends and direction of growth.

For these reasons, amplified below, the board of directors of the Fairfield-Suisun Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, by official action of March 14, 1955 takes the position that it is "opposed to the present proposed location of the entire proposed ammunition out-loading depot as presented by the United States Army Corps of Engineers in their tentative plan in Fairfield on March 10, 1955."

The important factors which provide the basis for that position are as follows:

1. Industrial potential

Our stort-range industrial outlook has been and is bright. The triangular area lying eastward of Fairfield city limits and between the Southern Pacific tracks and State sign Route 12 has tentatively been earmarked for inclusion in the comprehensive master plan as industrial. We expect 1 or 2 industries to locate in this area this year. The proposed location, however, of the Army's rail interchange yard could very well alter those plans not only to local disadvantage but to the future of Solano County.

Our long-range planning calls for the location of major industry in the next 10 to 20 years in the general location of some of the proposed area of purchase. Available industrial authorities tell us the entire area has a most promising industrial future. The central Solano County (Fairfield-Suisun) is considered one of the remaining industrial "frontiers" in the fast-growing San Francisco Bay area and we are informed that a forthcoming publication Bay Area Transit Study will rank this area high for future industrial and residential development. Additional acceleration of development will follow the completion of the Solano project (Monticello Dam) and the Trans-Sierra Highway.

The head of Suisun Channel in Suisun City is a junction point for rail, highway, and small-plane transportation. Being presently used for barge commerce and by the Hunter Boat Corp. (manufacturers of high-quality power cruisers), it can be developed in future years into an inland seaport providing the development potential remains.

2. Planning

Because the cities of Fairfield and Suisun and the county of Solano believe in the future of the area, a planning consultant firm has been engaged to draw up a comprehensive master plan in order to obtain certain orderly growth as we strive toward a balanced community. Not only is a planned and balanced community more desirable for those who live there but it is equally desirable to modern American industry.

The location under consideration by the Army is within this planning area. Much of the real estate is presently protected by an interim zoning ordinance designed to protect the future community from the evils of haphazard and

uncontrolled growth. It is inimical to our interests for the Army to arbitrarily take portions of the area without regard to local plans and ordinances.

3. Economy

Solano County suffers at the present from an unbalanced economy, much of it due to the high percentage of Federal tenancy, plus other tax-exempt agencies. As a consequence, it has the lowest assessed value per capita of all California counties—an unsatisfactory economical situation. Removing still more acreage from the tax rolls will only increase this job of bringing our economy again into balance.

It is well known that only such wealth-producing activities as agriculture and industry provide the necessary tax base for the proper financing of local government and the favorable tax future for the cities and the county can only be preserved by maintaining the industrial potential.

4. Recreation

The construction of the proposed facility would render impotent all thoughts for recreational development of the area, which at present is a leading hunting, fishing, and yachting area enjoyed by sportsmen from a wide radius. Over the years it is planned to develop this area into a "sportsman's paradise" to serve even more people. The location of a major industry in the area would not affect such plans but the Army's proposed facility would.

5. Blast

Despite verbal assurances that the cities of Fairfield and Suisun would be in no danger from blast, we recall vividly the damage inflicted here by the Port Chicago disaster during World War II. The very nature of the outline of the area-of-purchase shows the Potrero Hills would not shield these communities from blast if the wharves remain at the proposed location.

6. Payroll

As far as we can learn, employment would be small and the accompanying payroll would therefore be inconsequential. Balanced against the tax loss to the county, the stifling of industrial development and the change in planning character, such payroll could in no way be considered either a short- or long-range advantage.

We are prepared to accept the Army's opinion that such a terminal must be built somewhere and we are quite willing to believe that the proposed location would provide the facility at the least cost to the United States. However, we believe that the cost to the county, and more particularly, the tremendous cost to the people of Fairfield and Suisun is as important a consideration as military requirements. That cost, as we view it, is much too high a price for us to pay.

We are a young, struggling community, already burdened by a load of tax-exempt acreages, but we are an alive community. We are working, planning, and growing and we look forward to a promising future. To accept such a proposal as this would be to accept virtual curtailment of that promising future. That, in our opinion, is too high a price to pay.

Perhaps an alternate location that did not represent such an impediment to our future would be more acceptable. If the Army were to reexamine this and other alternate plans from the viewpoint of the adjacent civilian community we would be most happy to join in consultations striving together for a solution.

We would appreciate early notice of your subsequent action in this matter.

Respectfully,

R. M. COLE, *President.*

SOLANO COUNTY FARM BUREAU,
Fairfield, Calif., May 9, 1955.

Representative JOHN BALDWIN,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BALDWIN: The following resolution was passed by the Solano County Farm Bureau Board of Directors at their regular meeting held Monday, May 2, 1955.

Whereas recent information from the United States Government has not solved any of the major objections to the proposed Potrero Hills Ammunition Depot; and

Whereas the detriment to the future growth of industry in this area has not been eliminated by the information recently given; and

Whereas the proposed facility would definitely remove further land and improvements from the tax rolls in this county; and

Whereas additional costs to the county in providing the necessary facilities such as schools, police protection, etc., would far exceed in lieu payments of taxes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, The Solano County Farm Bureau reaffirms its original resolution of opposing the establishment of the proposed Potrero Hills Ammunition Depot by the United States Army or any other Government department; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Congressmen and Representatives and the Solano County Board of Supervisors and other interested organizations.

JOSEPH W. OSGOOD, *Executive Secretary.*

FAIRFIELD-SUISUN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE,
Fairfield, Calif., May 9, 1955.

To: The Solono County Board of Supervisors.
From: The Fairfield-Suisun Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture.
Subject: Proposed Army Ammunition Outloading Terminal.

Whereas the Fairfield-Suisun Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, hereinafter referred to as "the chamber" believes the Army's proposed Potrero Hills facility would significantly and adversely affect the industrial potential of the area, and,

Whereas the chamber consider that while the estimated present annual tax loss to the county of approximately $15,000 is undesirable, the potential tax loss from the industrial development of this area is inestimable and would not be offset by any peacetime payroll, and,

Whereas it believes that cities of Suisun and Fairfield would be placed in undue danger from accidental blast during operation of the proposed facility, and,

Whereas the location of the various components of the facility would, in a large measure, restrict the effectiveness of our comprehensive master plan now under preparation, and,

Whereas the chamber does not subscribe to the theory of Federal confiscation and perpetual restriction of vast acreage only to leave it unused until M-Day, and,

Whereas it agrees with the thought expressed in a letter to the Honorable John F. Baldwin from the Office of the Secretary of the Army, dated April 22, 1955, which says in part, "that the date of M-Day cannot be predicted by the Department of the Army, it may never occur": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved That the chamber be opposed to the plans for a Potrero Hills Outloading Terminal, as presented by the United States Army in Fairfield on May 4, 1955, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Col. William J. Ely, district engineer, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Hon. John F. Baldwin, Fairfield city council, Suisun city council, Solano County Farm Bureau, Benicia Chamber of Commerce, Suisun Civic Club, Suisun Duck Hunter's Association and other interested groups and newspapers.

R. M. COLE,
President, Fairfield-Suisun Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture.

CALIFORNIA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,
Berkeley, December 6, 1955.

Hon. CHARLES E. WILSON,
Secretary of Defense,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WILSON: The California Farm Bureau Federation is in opposition to the Potrero Hills project of the United States Corps of Engineers.

The conclusion stated is consistent with our position of many years in that we are opposed to further acquisition by the United States Government of additional land areas for military and other uses without first carefully reviewing their present facilities in an attempt thereby to fully coordinate their present programs. All such Government acquisition directly affects the local tax roll.

We also are cognizant of the material reductions of land values in most areas adjacent to dredging operations, any such acreages being valuable agri-

cultural lands; and further, we strive whenever possible to promote the protection of the natural waterfowl habitat areas, such areas representing an important segment of the California waterfowl management program which program was designed in part to afford relief to agriculture from crop depredation as well as to preserve the species.

We have no alternative other than to go on record as being opposed to the present proposed plans of construction by the United States Corps of Engineers of an ammunition loading depot at the Potrero Hills site in Salano County, Calif.

We endorse the October 20, 1955, resolution on this subject as prepared by the State of California Fish and Game Commission, a copy of such resolution recently having been directed to your attention.

Sincerely,

LOUIS A. ROZZONI,
President, California Farm Bureau Federation.

VALLEJO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Vallejo Calif., November 25, 1955.

Congressman JOHN F. BALDWIN,
Martinez, Calif.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BALDWIN: The armed services committee of the Vallejo Chamber of Commerce has made a rather thorough study of the proposed ammunition terminal in the Potrero Hills area of Solano County. The committee has studied arguments both for and against this installation in the Potrero Hills area and has also considered the possibility of a combined installation either in Potrero Hills or some other location.

We are forwarding a copy of this committee's report to you for such use as you may care to make of it. The report clearly states the stand being taken by the armed services committee of our chamber.

Yours very truly,

MELVIN L. DYKES,
Executive Vice President and Manager.

POTRERO HILLS, PORT CHICAGO

CONGRESSIONAL STATUS

1. When Congress adjourned authorization had been approved for the acquisition of land as requested by both the Army and the Navy.

For the Army, in the Potrero Hills site is Solano County, 11,000 acres with full title and another 11,000 acres on a restrictive easement basis. The authorization sought by the Army for the dredging of a channel was stricken from the bill.

For the Navy, the bill authorized the purchase of approximately 4,500 acres to create a so-called safety zone of about 2 miles from the loading piers. This authority did not include the purchase of the town of Port Chicago nor the General Chemical Co. plant, both of which are within this zone.

2. No funds were authorized as Congressman Baldwin persuaded both the House and Senate Armed Forces Committees that an on-site survey by a subcommittee of the House should examine the sites and hold hearings to afford our local citizens an opportunity to voice their views.

3. Hearings were held at Martinez and Fairfield August 30 and 31, 1955. It is understood this committee will not make any recommendations until after Congress convenes in January 1956.

4. Before any money is appropriated, hearings must be held by the Senate and House Armed Forces Committees and by the Appropriations Committees of both bodies.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Port Chicago

5. (a) The naval magazine at Port Chicago currently has about 6,500 acres. It is divided into 2 parts, the tidal area with 3 piers each having 2 big ship berths, quite a number of barricaded railroad sidings where loaded rail cars can be safely parked waiting movement to the piers for loading into ships

and other less important facilities and the inland area containing the main administrative offices, maintenance shops and a large area containing various type of buildings used for the storage and maintenance of the many types of ammunition and explosives required. This latter area also has quite a number of the barricaded railroad sidings and other facilities for testing and overhaul of the ammunition.

(b) The channel approaching the piers at Port Chicago above the Southern Pacific bridge is about 6 miles in length and somewhat tortuous. Dredging along this area including the berths at the piers has, up to now, been unnecessary thus saving a great deal in maintenance costs.

(c) Railroad marshaling yards, some portions barricaded, are located in both the tidal and inland areas.

Potrero Hills

6. The detailed plans for the proposed outloading terminal in the Potrero Hills have never been publicly divulged by the Army. Some of the general characteristics that have been released are as follows:

(*a*) The 11,000 acres it is proposed to purchase outright will contain 2 piers, barricaded railroad sidings and the administration offices; this area will be enclosed by a fence.

(*b*) The remaining 11,000 acres will include a dredging spoils area of about 2,000 acres adjacent to the channel, the railroad marshalling yards and it is understood constitutes the safety zone and will contain no buildings. Until M day this area could be re-leased by the present owners, if they desired to do so, for grazing and farming operations.

(*c*) The channel approaching the piers at Potrero would apparently be about 8 miles long, would be quite tortuous and probably require considerable periodic dredging to maintain proper depth.

(*d*) The Army has stated it is their intention to do no development, except the dredging of the channel if funds are made available for this purpose, until M day and that their estimate is that it would require 18 months to make the facility ready for use. During this building period they propose to utilize the existing military facilities (Navy at Bangor in Pudget Sound, Port Chicago, and the Army facility at Beaver, Oreg., at the mouth of the Columbia River) augmented as necessary by commercial loading facilities.

(*e*) The Army has also stated that "in the interest of safety" they would be "obligated to restrict the use of the channel and the spoil areas along its banks to ammunition and explosive ships."

(*f*) Although no data has been made public, it is obvious the Army has demonstrated to the Congressional Armed Services Committees that additional capacity is required on this coast and that it will require an installation such as has been outlined for Potrero to meet their estimated needs.

JOINT AMMUNITION FACILITY

7. During the Senate Armed Services Committee hearings in Washington last June the question was raised as to whether a joint facility to serve all the services could be established and it is understood this question was to be investigated and a recommendation submitted to the Congress by the House subcommittee.

8. (*a*) It is understood that the Navy would have no objection to a joint facility at Port Chicago, in fact, of course, it has been so utilized in the past.

(*b*) The Navy points out, however, that it would not be possible to increase the capacity at Port Chicago by building any additional piers without violating safety policies concerning concentration of facilities and exceeding allowable limits of explosives. The Navy is also opposed to a joint facility in Potrero Hills or any other location for this same reason and obviously a joint facility without the required capacity to handle the requirements of all services would not solve the problem.

(*c*) The Navy also opposed moving to Potrero Hills for other reasons, among them, the large additional cost to the taxpayer for replacement of existing facilities at Port Chicago, the longer more tortuous channel, the very heavy expenses involved in moving the ammunition, explosives, equipment, etc., to the new location and the dislocation of the personnel employed.

(*d*) The Army is also opposed to the establishment of a joint facility in Potrero Hills primarily because of the "too many eggs in one basket" principle referred to in (*b*) above. They admit that although the air-line distance between

the piers at Port Chicago and the proposed location of those at Potrero are only about 7 miles this distance would probably prevent any sympathetic detonation between ships at these loading piers.

(*c*) In answer to an inquiry from Congressman Baldwin the Army states: "A map study of the Potrero Hills area indicates doubt that sufficient land is available for a joint Army-Navy facility of adequate size to meet the mobilization requirement of both services. The additional acreage required for a joint facility, in addition to the approximately 22,000 acres now contemplated for the proposed Army terminal, could only be determined by an extensive engineering study." This assumes that the safety features referred to above might be disregarded.

Résumé re Potrero Hills

9. (*a*) Although most of us are familiar with the pros and cons on this problem it might be wise to review them.

(*b*) Arguments advanced supporting the establishment are:

(1) The combined capacity of military loading facilities on the west coast is inadequate to meet the estimated requirements.

(2) It is unwise to establish a joint facility for all military services because of reasons outlined above.

(3) It is desirable to establish this facility far enough from the open coast line to prevent direct attack by ships.

(4) The proposed location should provide:

(*a*) Access to the open sea.

(*b*) Sheltered berthing for rapid, safe loading of ammunition and explosives.

(*c*) Easy access to rail and highways.

(*d*) Inexpensive utilities, readily available.

(*e*) As little dislocation of families, commercial and industrial facilities as is practicable.

(*f*) As little reduction of the tax rolls as is possible.

(*c*) The Army claims that the proposed location in Potrero Hills meets all of the above requirements admirably and much better than any of the other seven sites investigated.

(*d*) Arguments advanced in opposition to the location of the facility in the Potrero Hills include:

(1) Loss of direct taxes to the county of about $15,000 per annum.

(2) Potrero would be a barrier to industrial development of the adjacent area which is so needed by the county.

(3) The location is one where planes taking off from Travis Air Base might, as they have in the past, crash in the facility which would be very hazardous.

(4) The depth and size of the project channel will allow salt water intrusion in not only the safety zone but also outside the limits, thus damaging valuable grazing lands.

(5) The establishment of this facility would deprive the area of the game bird refuge at Joyce Island. This would not only put all the duck clubs out of commission but much more serious is the fact that since the birds would have to go someplace, the fish and game bird officials have testified that they would undoubtedly move en masse to the rice and grain fields of the valley causing great damage to the crops.

(6) If the Army is sincere in stating they do not intend to develop this property until after M-day and that it will require 18 months before the facility would be ready for use, it is contended that serious doubt is raised as to the soundness of the project. While it is true that the price the Government would obtain this property for now might be less than at some future date, it is equally true the Government could condemn this or any other similar area at the time it is required just as was done at Port Chicago in World War II.

In the meanwhile, if M-day is as far away as we all hope, if developments in the art of pushbutton warfare continue and development of airfreight transportation advances, it would appear probable that the basic requirements for this Army ammunition facility could be so changed that this site would be completely unsuitable. It would appear more logical therefore to direct the Army to maintain a continuing survey, maintaining an up-to-date set of requirements for this facility and thus be prepared to move in on M-day.

(7) As pointed out above there are now three military facilities on the west coast designed for handling ammunition and explosives; namely, Bangor, a naval magazine in Puget Sound, near the Bremerton Navy Yard; Beaver, an

Army facility near the mouth of the Columbia River; and the naval magazine, Port Chicago.

The Army has recognized the advantages of dispersal by citing it as one of the reasons they oppose a joint facility. However, they do not adhere to the principle when they propose to locate it in the Potrero Hills. It is common knowledge that the San Francisco Bay area is a prime target area and the addition of this facility would naturally enhance the already juicy target. There are a number of spots in the bay where a well-placed stick of conventional bombs would bottle up both Port Chicago and Potrero for a protracted period, an A- or H-bomb for months, and even sabotage on a bridge for weeks. It might be noted that when the Richmond-San Rafael, the second Carquinez, and the Benicia-Martinez bridges are completed, both Port Chicago and the proposed Potrero Hills installations will be behind five bridges from the open sea.

The Army apparently believes there are other advantages that outweigh this disadvantage but it is contended that this point must be weighed with great care and that if another location outside the bay area can be found serious consideration should be given to selection of this area. It is also contended that costs should not be weighted too much when approximately one-half of the capacity of the four ammunition facilities might be endangered if the Army installation is located in the Potrero Hills of Solano County.

R. F. O'HARA, *Chairman.*

POTRERO HILLS

CONCLUSIONS

After careful consideration of the information presented above, the committee is convinced that serious doubts exist as to whether the best interests of our national defense would be served if this proposed facility were to be developed in the Potrero Hills as presently contemplated.

The committee is also convinced that it is not in the best interests of Solano County that the proposed Army ammunition facility be located in Potrero Hills at this time.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that Senator Knowland, Senator Kuchel, and Congressman Baldwin and Congressman Johnson be furnished copies of this report.

Adopted unanimously by the subcommittee consisting of B. C. Kingsbury, George B. Dalwigk, B. H. Russell, Arthur H. Kenny, and Russell F. O'Hara, chairman, at its meeting held this 21st day of November 1955.

RUSSELL F. O'HARA, *Chairman.*

Mr. RILEY. The committee will now stand adjourned.

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